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THE  
SCOTTISH NATION;

OR, THE

SURNAMES, FAMILIES, LITERATURE, HONOURS,

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF THE

PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND.

BY

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

AUTHOR OF LIFE, AND EDITOR OF WORKS, OF LORD BYRON. &c. &c.

VOL. I.

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A. FULLARTON & CO.,

44 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH; AND

45 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

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VOL. III.

MAC--ZET

AND SUPPLEMENT

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1875.







# Ancient Earldoms of Scotland.

## Earldom of Moray. Date of creation uncertain.

### I. As a Marcherdom. According to Skene.

(COMPRISED COUNTIES OF BANFF, MEGIN, NAIRN, AND PORTIONS OF COUNTIES OF SHERNESS AND ABERDEEN.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Malcolm III. Died 1042. First King of Scotland. Married 12. Feb. 1027. Vol. ii. p. 18.	2. Mar. Godwin. H. R. 1042-1043. Died 1043. Vol. ii. p. 18.	3. Godwin, 2d. son of Godwin, 1st. Died 1043. Vol. ii. p. 18.	4. Godwin, 3d. son of Godwin, 2d. Died 1043. Vol. ii. p. 18.	5. Mar. Godwin, 4th. son of Godwin, 3d. Died 1043. Vol. ii. p. 18.	6. Angus, 1st. son of Mar. Godwin, 4th. Died 1043. Vol. ii. p. 18.

### II. As an Earldom. According to Skene. Time of Tulach.

1	2	3	4
1. Tulach. Died 1140. Vol. ii. p. 18.	2. Angus, 1st. son of Tulach. Died 1140. Vol. ii. p. 18.	3. In Rebellion. Mar. Godwin, 4th. Died 1140. Vol. ii. p. 18.	4. In Rebellion. Mar. Godwin, 4th. Died 1140. Vol. ii. p. 18.

### III. Time of Randolph of Strathclyde, and Isabel, sister of Robert Bruce.

### IV. Douglas and Dunbar.

#### (1.) MALE LINE.

#### (2.) LINE OF DUNBAR AND OF HEIRESS OF RANDOLPH.

1	2, 3	4	5, 6	7, 8	1
1. Randolph, 1st. Died 1140. Vol. ii. p. 18.	2. Randolph, 2d. son of Randolph, 1st. Died 1140. Vol. ii. p. 18.	3. Randolph, 3d. son of Randolph, 2d. Died 1140. Vol. ii. p. 18.	4. Randolph, 4th. son of Randolph, 3d. Died 1140. Vol. ii. p. 18.	5. Randolph, 5th. son of Randolph, 4th. Died 1140. Vol. ii. p. 18.	6. Randolph, 6th. son of Randolph, 5th. Died 1140. Vol. ii. p. 18.

### IV. Stuart, Royal Line. V. Gordon. VI. 2d Stuart, Royal Line. VII. 2d Royal Stuart and Albany.

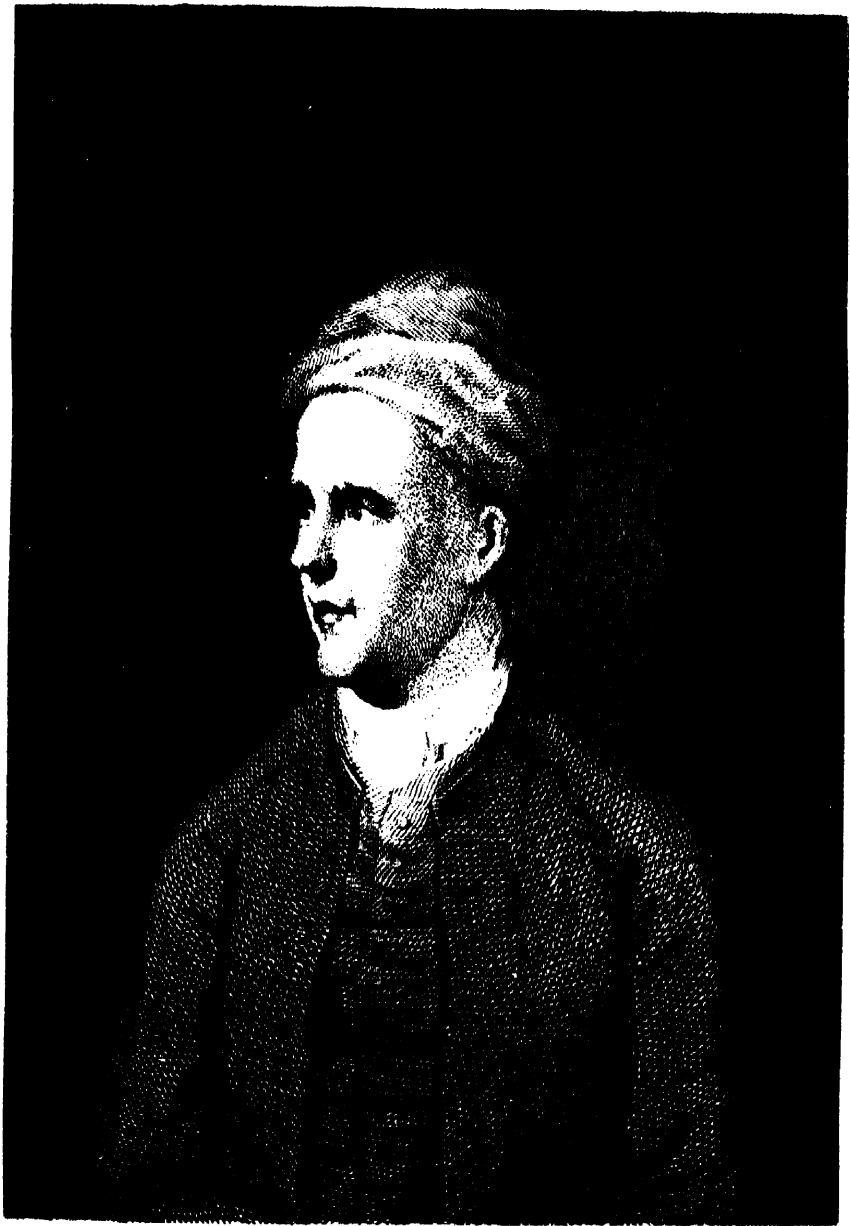
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<p><b>4, 5</b></p> <p>James, 6th. son of King Robert I. Died 1329. Vol. ii. p. 18.</p>	<p><b>6, 7</b></p> <p>James, 7th. son of King Robert I. Died 1329. Vol. ii. p. 18.</p>	<p><b>8, 9</b></p> <p>James, 8th. son of King Robert I. Died 1329. Vol. ii. p. 18.</p>	<p><b>10, 11</b></p> <p>James, 9th. son of King Robert I. Died 1329. Vol. ii. p. 18.</p>	



ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF STUART, KING OF SCOTLAND.  
Quarterings—1st and 4th, Arms of Robert Bruce; 2, for Stewart of Albany; 3, for Randolph, Earl of Moray.







*Allan Ramsay*









*Lynedoch*







Yours sincerely  
James Watt



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the French capital were, Turgot, Quesnay, Neck-er, d'Alembert, Helvetius, the duke de la Rochefoucault, Marmontel, Madame Riccaboni, and other eminent persons, to several of whom he had been recommended by David Hume.

In October 1766, he returned to London with his noble charge, the young duke of Buccleuch, who settled upon him an annuity of £300, for superintending his education and travels. Shortly after, he went to reside with his mother at Kirkcaldy, where, for the next ten years, he spent his time in studious retirement, with the exception of a few occasional visits to Edinburgh and London. During this long interval he was engaged upon his great work on political economy, which was published in 1776, under the title of an 'Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations,' 2 vols. 4to. On the death of his friend, David Hume, the same year, Dr. Smith, in a letter to Mr. Strahan of London, gave an interesting account of his last illness, which being published, called forth a reply from Dr. Horne, bishop of Norwich, under the title of 'A Letter to Adam Smith, LL.D., on the Life, Death, and Philosophy of David Hume, Esq. By one of the People called Christians.' Oxford, 1777, 12mo. In that publication, that eminent and exemplary prelate, on no other grounds than the high eulogium which Dr. Smith had passed on Hume's character, charged him with entertaining the same sceptical sentiments and opinions which had been held by the deceased historian.

In 1778, through the interest of the duke of Buccleuch, Dr. Smith was appointed one of the commissioners of customs in Scotland, in consequence of which he went to reside in Edinburgh, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was accompanied by his mother, who survived till 1784, and by his cousin, Miss Jane Douglas, who died in 1788. On receiving this appointment he had offered to resign his annuity, but the duke would not hear of it. In 1787, Dr. Smith was chosen lord rector of the Glasgow university, an honour which, like Thomas Campbell the poet, he estimated as one of the highest that could be conferred upon him. Soon after, his health began to decline. After a lingering and painful illness, arising from a chronic obstruction in his bowels,

III.

he died in July 1790. A few days before his death, all his manuscripts were burnt by his orders, excepting some detached essays, which he intrusted to the care of Drs. Black and Hutton, whom he appointed his executors, and who subsequently published six of them. His library, which was a valuable one, devolved to his nephew, David Douglas, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Reston.

Dr. Smith was a fellow of the Royal Societies both of London and Edinburgh. His portrait, engraved by Beugo, from a medallion by Tassie, appeared in the Scots Magazine for June 1801, (vol. lxiii.) from which the subjoined is taken



"In his external form and appearance," says his biographer, Dugald Stewart, "there was nothing uncommon. When perfectly at ease, and when warmed with conversation, his gestures were animated, and not ungraceful; and, in the society of those he loved, his features were often brightened with a smile of inexpressible benignity. In the company of strangers his tendency to absence, and perhaps, still more, his consciousness of this tendency, rendered his manner somewhat embarrassed,—an effect which was probably not a little heightened by those speculative ideas

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of propriety which his reclus habits tended at once to perfect in his conception, and to diminish his power of realizing. He never sat for his picture; but the medallion of Tassie conveys an exact idea of his profile, and of the general expression of his countenance." He was equally remarkable for absence of mind and simplicity of character, and for muttering to himself while walking the streets. As an instance of the very high regard in which he was held by the leading statesmen of the day, it is related that the last time he was in London, he had engaged to dine with Lord Melville, then Mr. Dundas, at Wimbledon; Mr. Pitt, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Addington, afterwards Viscount Sidmouth, and some others of his lordship's friends, were there. Dr. Smith arrived late, after the company had sat down to dinner. The moment he entered the room all the company rose. He apologised for being late, and entreated them to keep their seats. "No," said they, "we will stand till you are seated, for we are all your scholars." His works are.

*The Theory of Moral Sentiments*; to which is added, a *Dissertation on the Origin of Languages*. Lond. 1759, 8vo. Lond. 1761, 8vo. 6th edition, with considerable additions and corrections. Lond. 1790, 2 vols. 8vo.

*An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. Lond. 1776, 2 vols. 4to. Supplement. 1784, 4to. The work has passed through numerous editions. The 11th edition appeared with Notes, Supplementary Chapters and a Life of the Author; by William Playfair. Lond. 1805, 3 vols. 8vo. Again, with Notes and Additions, by Mr. Buchanan. Edin. 1814, 4 vols. 8vo. In French, *avec des Notes et Observations* par Germain Garnier de l'Institut National. Paris, 1802, 5 vols. 8vo. 1809, 3 vols. 8vo.

*Letter to Mr. Strahan on the last Illness of David Hume*. Lond. 1777, 8vo.

*Essays on Philosophical Subjects*; to which is prefixed an *Account of the Life and Writings of the Author*, by Dugald Stewart. Lond. 1795, 4to.

*Complete Works*, with his *Life*, by Dugald Stewart. 1812, 5 vols. 8vo.

SMITH, JAMES, of Deanston, an eminent scientific agriculturist, was born in Glasgow, 3d January 1789. His father had settled in that city in business, and became a wealthy man. His mother was a daughter of Mr. Buchanan of Carston, Stirlingshire. His father died in his infancy, and his mother went to reside with her youngest brother, who at that time was the managing partner of very extensive cotton works at Deanston, now a beautiful village, on the romantic river Teith, about eight miles north-west of Stirling.

Mr. Smith's education was completed at the university of Glasgow. After leaving it he went to reside with his uncle at Catrine works, Ayrshire, belonging to the same firm as those at Deanston. At Catrine, young Smith devoted his energies to the attainment of a practical and thorough knowledge of the numerous intricacies of both mechanics and cotton-spinning. He entered the factory in the lowest station, working, at the same time, twelve hours a-day; and at the age of eighteen, his uncle unhesitatingly appointed him to the entire management of the Deanston works.

In 1812 the Dalkeith Farmers' Club offered a premium of £500 for an effective reaping machine. This led Mr. Smith to turn his mind to the construction of one; but, from some cause or other, the machine he produced did not succeed. The committee, however, were so much pleased with the ingenuity of his invention that they encouraged him to bring forward, during the next session, a machine, for the same object, on the same principle. He complied with their wishes, but, in the course of trial, an accident happened to the implement, which again prevented the committee from awarding to him the premium. For this ingenious invention he received from the same club a superb piece of plate, valued at fifty guineas; from the Highland Society of Scotland, another piece of plate; from the Gargunnoch Farmers' Club, in his own neighbourhood, a pair of silver cups, and from the Imperial Agricultural Society of St. Petersburg, a massive gold medal, transmitted through the Russian ambassador at the British court. At the time these numerous presentations were made to him Mr. Smith was only twenty-four years of age.

Previous to 1823, he had been successful in many of his experiments upon his uncle's farm; but he never could get Mr. Buchanan to adopt his theory on the proper cultivation of the soil, to its full extent. In the year mentioned, however, he got into his own possession the Deanston farm, comprising upwards of 200 acres, then in a miserable state of culture, and he then commenced his celebrated thorough drainage and deep-working operations, which ended in its complete reclamation.

In 1831 a small publication of his, on 'Thorough Draining and Deep Ploughing,' attracted considerable attention among the agriculturists of the surrounding districts; but it was not till the great agricultural distress of 1834, that the merits of this pamphlet became more extensively acknowledged. In 1843 appeared the 6th edition, extracted from the third Report of Drummond's Agricultural Museum, Stirling.

In 1848, Mr. Smith was, by the government of Sir Robert Peel, appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into, and report upon, the sanitary condition of the manufacturing towns and different districts of England, and in that capacity he propounded his great plan for economising sewerage manure. After a most determined and protracted opposition on the part of rival interests, he and his friends succeeded in obtaining the consent of the legislature to his scheme for this purpose. By his invention of the system of deep draining, and the introduction of the application of sewerage manure, Mr. Smith earned a title to be considered one of those benefactors of the human race by whom the sources of reproductive industry have been multiplied through science.

In political economy Mr. Smith was a thorough believer in the views taken by his celebrated namesake, Adam Smith. He was a member of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, and to its 'Transactions' he contributed several important scientific papers. In connection with the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland he rendered many valuable services to that country, and he was justly considered by that useful association one of its most distinguished members.

Mr. Smith died suddenly on the morning of 10th June 1850, at Kingencleuch, near Mauchline, Ayrshire, the residence of a cousin of his, where he was staying on a temporary visit. He was never married. At the period of his death he was engaged in bringing into use a particular kind of sheep dip composition.

SMOLLETT, the surname, evidently originally territorial, of a Dumbartonshire family, one of whose members, Dr. Tobias Smollett, by his genius and writings, has rendered it illustrious in the annals of literature. His grandfather, Sir James Smollett of Bonhill, parish of Cardross, from whom the family derived its first eminence, was a native of the burgh of Dumbarton, and was bred to the law in the office of a writer in Edinburgh. He represented Dumbarton in the convention

of estates in 1688, as well as in several subsequent parliaments. He warmly supported the Revolution, and by King William III. was knighted, and made a judge in the commissary court of Edinburgh. He was a zealous advocate of the union with England, and in 1707, was appointed one of the commissioners for framing the articles of union. He was the first member who represented the Dumbarton district of burghs in the British parliament. By his wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Aulay M'Aulay of Ardincaple, he had several sons and daughters. His fourth son, Archibald, married, without his father's knowledge, Barbara, daughter of Cunningham of Gilbertfield, Lanarkshire. She had no fortune, and Sir James, though displeased at first with the match, gave his son a liferent of his farm of Dalquhurn, which, with an annuity, made his income about £300 a-year.

Archibald had three children, and Dr. Smollett, the novelist, poet and historian, of whom a memoir follows, was the youngest. Jean Smollett, the doctor's sister, married Alexander Telfer, Esq. of Symington, Lanarkshire, and on the death of her cousin-german, Mr. Commissary Smollett, she succeeded to Bonhill, when she resumed her maiden name of Smollett. Her son and successor, Alexander Telfer Smollett of Bonhill, married Cecilia, daughter of John Renton, Esq. of Lamberton, Berwickshire, and with one daughter had four sons. 1. Alexander, lieutenant-colonel, Coldstream guards, and M.P. for Dumbartonshire, killed at the battle of Alkmaar in 1799. 2. John Rouett, a naval officer, who succeeded to the estate. 3. Tobias George, captain 78th regiment, Ross-shire Highlanders. 4. James, accidentally killed at sea.

The 2d son, Rear-admiral John Rouett Smollett, succeeded to Bonhill. He married, 1st, Louisa, daughter of William Rouett, Esq. of Auchindennan, Dumbartonshire, and had an only daughter, who died in infancy; 2dly, in 1800, Elizabeth, 2d daughter of Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton, Ayrshire, 2d son of 2d earl of Glasgow; issue, 4 daughters and 2 sons, Alexander, and Patrick Boyle. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married, in 1830, Charles Villiers Stuart, Esq., youngest brother of Lord Stuart de Decies.

Alexander Smollett, Esq. of Bonhill, the admiral's elder son, born Nov. 29, 1801, passed advocate in 1824, M.P. for Dumbartonshire from 1841 to 1859.

Patrick Boyle, the younger son, born in 1805, was in the E. I. Co.'s civil service at Madras, from which he retired in 1858. Elected 1859 M.P. for Dumbartonshire in room of his brother.

SMOLLETT, DR. TOBIAS GEORGE, a distinguished novelist and historian, was born in 1721, at the old house of Dalquhurn, in Dumbartonshire. He was the youngest of three children of Archibald Smollett and Barbara Cunningham, daughter of Cunningham of Gilbertfield near Glasgow. His father dying while he was very young, his education was undertaken by Sir James Smollett, his grandfather. He received his first lessons in classical learning in the school of Dumbarton. When the usual school routine was completed he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where he studied medicine, being at the same time articulated as apprentice to a Mr. John Gordon, a surgeon there. At the early age of eighteen, his capabilities for poetry began to man-

test themselves; and, besides writing several keen and skilful satires, he composed 'The Regicide,' a tragedy, founded on the assassination of King James I. In 1740 his grandfather died, without leaving any provision either for the mother of Smollett or the family, and thus thrown upon his own resources, Smollett resolved to visit London after the expiry of his apprenticeship, and endeavour to obtain employment in the army or navy. On his arrival there he presented his tragedy to the managers of the theatres, but meeting with no success in his endeavours to bring it on the stage, he published it, in 1749, with an angry preface. In 1741 he obtained the appointment of surgeon's-mate on board a man-of-war, and sailed in the unfortunate expedition to Carthage. While the ship was in the West Indies he quitted the service, and, during his residence in Jamaica, he became attached to a Miss Anne Lascelles, whom he afterwards married.

On his return to London in 1746, his feelings of patriotism led him to write the beautiful and spirited poem of 'The Tears of Scotland.' The same year he published 'Advice, a Satire;' and about the same time composed the opera of 'Alceste,' which, however, was never acted, in consequence of some ill-timed satires on Rich the manager. He had expected £3,000 with his wife, but of this sum he obtained only a small part, and that after a very expensive lawsuit regarding it. He was therefore obliged to have recourse to his pen for support, and in 1748 he published 'The Adventures of Roderick Random,' in two volumes, which soon became the most popular novel of the age.

In 1750 Smollett visited Paris, and on his return in 1751 he produced 'The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle,' in four volumes 12mo, which had a rapid sale, and was soon translated into French. Having obtained the degree of M.D., he settled at Bath, with the view of entering upon medical practice; but, being disappointed in his design, he returned to London, and fixing his residence at Chelsea, became an author by profession. In 1753 he published the 'Adventures of Count Fathom,' and in 1755 his translation of 'Don Quixote.' About this time he visited his relations in Scotland, and on his return to London

he undertook the editorship of 'The Critical Review.' In 1757 his farce of 'The Reprisal, or the Tars of Old England,' was performed at Drury Lane theatre. Being convicted of a libel on Admiral Knowles, inserted in 'The Critical Review,' he was sentenced to pay a fine of £100, and to be imprisoned in the King's Bench for three months. During his confinement, he composed the 'Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves,' a sort of English Quixote, in which the character of Theodore, king of Corsica, his fellow-prisoner, is beautifully delineated. His 'Complete History of England, from the earliest times to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle,' in four quarto volumes, appeared in 1758, and is said to have been written in the short space of fourteen months. The success of this work encouraged him to write a continuation of it to 1764. By this work, the most important of his productions, he is said to have realized the sum of £2,000.

In June 1763 he had visited the Continent, in the hope of dissipating the melancholy which preyed upon his mind in consequence of the death of his only daughter this year. On his return he published his 'Travels through France and Italy,' in two vols. Soon after, on account of declining health, he again went to Scotland, and on his return to London he made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain from government an appointment as consul at some port in the Mediterranean. His novel entitled 'Adventures of an Atom' was published in 1769. His health becoming again impaired, he set out early in 1770 for Italy, whence he never returned. During the journey he wrote his 'Expedition of Humphrey Clinker,' which, in the opinion of many, is his best novel.

Dr. Smollett died October 21, 1774, at a village called Monte Nuovo, near Leghorn, where he had taken up his abode. His widow, the Narcissa of 'Roderick Random,' was left nearly destitute in a foreign land; and March 3, 1784, a benefit was procured for her in the Theatre-Royal, Edinburgh, the proceeds, amounting, with private donations, to £366, being remitted to her in Italy.

The only work he published connected with his profession was a treatise 'On the External Use of Cold Water,' a subject which many years afterwards began to occupy considerable attention in

Germany, as well as in Great Britain, where several establishments for the "Cold water cure" of diseases were, in course of time, set on foot.

Smollett's 'Ode to Leven Water,' and his 'Ode to Independence,' with 'The Tears of Scotland,' written on hearing of the barbarities inflicted by the army of the duke of Cumberland in the north of Scotland in 1746, contain much of the feeling and inspiration of real genius, and cause regret that he did not cultivate his talents for poetry. Three years after his death a lofty Trajan column, with a Latin inscription, was erected to his memory, by his cousin, Smollett of Bonhill, on the banks of the Leven, near the house in which he was born. His portrait is subjoined :



Dr. Smollett's works are

- Advice; a Satire. 1746.  
 Reproof, a Satire; being the second part of Advice. 1747.  
 The Adventures of Roderick Random. Lond. 1748, 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1750, 2 vols. 12mo. The 10th edition. Lond. 1778, 2 vols. 12mo. Edinb. 1784, 2 vols. 8vo. Innumerable editions. In German. Berlin, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo. And also in most of the other European Languages.  
 The Regicide; a Tragedy. Lond. 1749, 4to.  
 The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle, in which are included, Memoirs of a Lady of Quality. Lond. 1751, 4 vols. 12mo. Second edition, same year. Reprinted. Lond. 1781, 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1784, 3 vols. 12mo. Numerous impressions.  
 An Essay on the external use of water; with particular

Remarks on the present Method of using the Mineral Waters of Bath. Lond. 1752, 4to.

The Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom. Lond. 1753, 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1782, 2 vols. 8vo.

Don Quixote; translated into English. Lond. 1755, 2 vols. 4to. This is reckoned the best translation of Cervantes. Compendium of Voyages. 1757, 7 vols. 12mo.

The Reprisals; or the Tars of Old England; a Comedy 1757.

A Complete History of England, deduced from the descent of Julius Caesar, to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748; containing the Transactions of one thousand eight hundred and three years. Lond. 1757-8, 4 vols. 4to. Reprinted. Lond. 1758-60, 11 vols. 8vo. Continuation, printed, Lond. 1763, 4 vols. 8vo. Vol. v. 1765, 8vo.

The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves. Lond. 1762, 2 vols. 12mo. 1782, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Works of M. de Voltaire; translated from the French: with Notes, Historical and Critical. Lond. 1763, &c. 27 vols. 12mo. Written in conjunction with T. Franklin and others.

The Present State of all Nations. Lond. 1764, 8 vols. 8vo.

Travels through France and Italy; containing Observations on Character, Customs, Religion, Government, Police, Commerce, Manufactures, Arts, and Antiquities; with a particular Description of the Town, Territory, and Climate of Nice, and a register of the weather for eighteen months in that city. Lond. 1766, 2 vols. 8vo. The same. Dubl. 1766, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Adventures of an Atom. Lond. 1769, 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1786, 2 vols. 8vo. This is a satire upon the conductors and measures of government from the year 1751.

Ode to Independence. Glasg. 1773, 4to.

The Adventures of Telemachus, the son of Ulysses; translated from the French of Mons. F. Saignac de la Motte Fenelon. Lond. 1776, 2 vols. 12mo.

The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillana, translated. Lond. 1797, 4 vols. 12mo.

Plays and Poems, with Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Author. Lond. 1777, 8vo.

Miscellaneous Works, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings; by Robert Anderson, M.D. Edin. 1790, 6 vols. 8vo. The same, with Memoirs of his Life; to which is prefixed, a View of the Commencement and Progress of Romance; by J. Moore, M.D. Lond. 1797, 8 vols. 8vo.

Smollett wrote many articles in the British Magazine, and opposed Wilkes in a weekly paper called 'The Briton.' He was also, as is well known, the founder of 'The Critical Review,' which he conducted for several years with a spirit then new in the annals of criticism.

SMYTH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, a distinguished physician, only son of Thomas Carmichael, Esq., representative of the Carmichaels of Balmadie, and his wife Margaret, eldest daughter and heiress of James Smyth, Esq. of Athenry, was born in Fifeshire in 1741. In compliance with the testamentary injunctions of his maternal grandfather, he assumed the name and arms of Smyth, in addition to his own. After studying for six years at the university of Edinburgh, he graduated there in 1764, when he wrote a dissertation 'De Para-

lysi,' and introduced into it a short history of Medical Electricity in its application to the cure of this disease. He subsequently, for professional improvement, visited France, Italy, and Holland, and in 1768 settled in London. His first public appointment was physician to the Middlesex hospital; he had also considerable private practice. His attention having been particularly directed to the prevention of contagion in cases of fever, he had recourse to the effect of nitric acid gas, the preventive power of which he fully established. His experiments made by order of government on board of the Spanish prison ship at Winchester, where a pestilential fever prevailed, were deemed satisfactory, and in 1802, parliament, in requital of his services, voted him a reward of £5,000. His claim to the original merit of this valuable discovery was disputed by Dr. James Johnstone of Kidderminster, for his father, and by M. Chaptal of France, on behalf of Guyton-Morveau, and he was involved in a severe polemical dispute in consequence with several of the profession. Soon after, for his health he went to the south of France, and subsequently, retiring from professional pursuits, went to live at Sunbury. He was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, also a fellow of the Royal Society, London, and physician extraordinary to the king, George III. He died 18th June 1821. He had married in 1775, Mary, only child and heiress of Thomas Holyland, Esq. of Bromley, Kent, and had by her eight sons and two daughters. His eldest son, General Sir James Carmichael Smyth, was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1821. His eldest daughter married Dr. Alexander Monro, professor of anatomy in the university of Edinburgh. (See vol. i. p. 591, col. 2, art. CARMICHAEL of Balmadie.)

Dr. Carmichael Smyth was the author of the following medical publications:

Tentamen Med. Inaug. de Paralyti. Edin. 1764, 8vo.

An Account of the Effects of Swinging, employed as a Remedy in Pulmonary Consumption and Hectic Fever. Lond. 1787, 8vo.

The Works of the late Dr. William Stork. Lond. 1788, 4to.

A Description of the Jail Pestemper, as it appeared among the Spanish Prisoners at Winchester in the year 1780; with an Account of the means employed for curing that Fever, and for destroying the Contagion which gave rise to it. Lond. 1795, 8vo.

An Account of the Experiments made on board the Union

Hospital Ship, to determine the Effect of the Nitrous Acid in destroying Contagion, and the safety with which it may be employed. Lond. 1796, 8vo.

The Effect of the Nitrous Vapour in preventing and destroying Contagion; ascertained from a variety of trials, made chiefly by Surgeons of his Majesty's Navy in Prisons, Hospitals, and on board of ships: with an Introduction, respecting the Nature of Contagion, which gives rise to the Jail and Hospital Fever, and the various methods formerly employed to prevent or destroy this. Lond. 1799, 8vo.

Letter to William Wilberforce, Esq., containing Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled 'An Account of the Discovery of the Power of the Mineral Acid Vapours to destroy Contagion, by John Johnstone, M.D.' Lond. 1805, 8vo.

Remarks on a Report of M. Chaptal; with an Examination of the Claim of M. Guyton de Morveau to the discovery of the power of Mineral Acid Gases on Contagion. London, 1805, 8vo.

A Treatise on the Hydrancephalus, or Dropsy of the Brain. Lond. 1814, 8vo.

Letter from Mr. Young relating his own case, in which an enlarged Spleen was cured by the application of the actual Cautey. Annals of Med. vi. 437, 1801.

SMYTHE, one of the modes of spelling the surname of Smith. The family of Smythe of Methven, Perthshire, descended from Thomas Smith, who was apothecary to King James III., as appears by a charter, of date 29th January 1477. His son, Patrick Smith of Braco, Perthshire, temp. James IV., was succeeded by his son, William Smith of Braco. The latter, by his wife, Agnes Scott, of the family of Balwearie, Fifeshire, relict of Christopher Snel of Balgarvie, in the same county, had a son, Patrick Smith of Braco, who was served heir to his father in 1561. Alexander, Patrick's son, predeceased him in 1603, leaving two sons, Patrick, who succeeded his grandfather in Perthshire, and Andrew. On the consecration of their guardian, George Graham, minister of Scone, as bishop of Orkney, they were removed thither, where they settled. Andrew acquired the estate of Rapness, and marrying in Orkney, left issue. Patrick, the elder son, laird of Braco, was thrice married, his first wife being Catherine Graham, daughter of his guardian, and had issue by all his wives. Henry, his eldest son, joined the army of Charles I., and fell at Marston Moor in 1644. George, the second son, predeceased his father, who was succeeded by Patrick, the third son. The latter made great additions to his paternal estate in Perthshire, and acquired also the lands of Mail in Orkney. He was cast away about 1651, in crossing the Pentland frith, when himself and the whole boat's crew were drowned. His eldest surviving son, Patrick Smith of Braco, sold his estates in the Orkneys, and in 1664 purchased from the duke of Lennox, the lands of Methven, Perthshire, part of the dowry lands formerly appropriated for the maintenance of the queen-dowager of Scotland. Patrick Smith of Methven was twice married. Patrick, his only son by his first wife, was accidentally shot by his tutor, on a shooting party, on the loch of Methven. David, his eldest son, by his second wife, succeeded him. His first wife, Anne, daughter of James Keith of Benholm, brother of the sixth earl Marischal, was a lady of a bold military spirit, who distinguished herself by her opposition to the Covenanters. On Sunday, 13th October 1678, during her husband's absence in London, some of that persecuted body, chiefly from Perth, met for worship in the neighbourhood of Methven castle, when Mrs. Smythe, at the head of her husband's tenantry, drove them off the estate. In a letter to

her husband, whom she calls her "heartkeeper," she thus describes the occurrence: "My precious love,—A multitude of men and women from east, west, and south, came to hold a field conventicle two bows' draft above our church; they had their tent set up before the sun on your ground. I, seeing them flocking to it, sent through your ground, and charged them to repair to your brother David, the baillie and me, to the Castlehill, where we had but sixty armed men. Your brother, with drawn sword and bent pistol, I, with the light horseman's piece bent on my left arm and a drawn tuck in my right hand, all your servants well armed, marched forward, and kept the one half of them fronting with the other, that were guarding their minister, and their tent, which is their standard. . . . They sent off a party of one hundred men to see what we meant by hindering them to meet; we told them, if they would not go from the parish of Methven presently, it should be a bloody day. . . . They, seeing we were desperate, marched over the Pow; and so we went to the church, and heard a feared minister preach. They have sworn not to stand with such an affront, but are resolved to come next Lord's day; and I, in the Lord's strength, intend to accost them with all that will come to assist us." In the same letter she says: "I have written to your nephew, the treasurer of Edinburgh, to send me two brass hagbutts of found, and that with the bearer. If they come against Saturday, I will have them with us. My love, present my humble duty to my lord marquis (of Montrose) and my lady, likewise all your friends; and, my blessed love, comfort yourself in this, if the fanatics chance to kill me, it shall not be for nought. I was wounded for our gracious king, and now in the strength of the Lord God of heaven, I'll hazard my person with the men I may command before these rebels rest where ye have power." In a subsequent letter she says, "If every parish were armed, and the stout loyal heads joining, with orders to concur and liberty to suppress them as enemies to our king and the nation, these raging gypsies would settle." It was no wonder that this fiery heroine should have been deemed worthy of especial honour by Archbishop Sharp. Writing to her husband in 1679, she informs him that the provost and dean of guild of Perth having waited on the archbishop at St. Andrews, in reference to the induction of a clergyman to the parish church of St. John's, in that city, the archbishop inquired "at the provost all the way of my proceeding against the conventicle, which was truly repeated, the archbishop drank my good health, and said the clergy of this nation were obliged to me." Afterwards, as an evidence of his good opinion of her, he approved of a minister of her recommending to the church of Methven.

The second son, David Smythe, Esq. of Methven, was the first to change the spelling of his name. He died in 1735. His son, David Smythe of Methven, born 24th June 1711, married, first, Mary, eldest daughter of James Graham of Braco, sister of General David Graham of Gorthie, and, with other issue, had a son, David, and a daughter, Margaret, wife of George Oswald, Esq., merchant, Glasgow; 2dly, in 1761, Katherine, daughter of Patrick Campbell, a lord of session under the title of Lord Monzie, without issue. The son, David Smythe of Methven, born 17th January 1746, passed advocate, 4th August 1769. He married, 8th April 1772, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Robert Murray, of Hillhead, baronet, and sister of General Sir James Murray Pulteney, baronet. On the death of this lady in 1785, he began to practise at the bar, and soon after was appointed sheriff-depute of Perthshire. Admitted a lord of session, 5th November 1793, he assumed the title of Lord Methven.

On March 11, 1796, he was appointed a lord of justiciary. The latter office he resigned in 1804, and died Jan. 30, 1806. He had married, 2dly, in 1794, Amelia Ephemia, only daughter of Mungo Murray, Esq. of Lintrose, styled, "the Flower of Strathmore." She is celebrated by Burns in his song of 'Blythe was she,' having been seen by the poet, when on a visit to her relative, Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre. By his 1st wife Lord Methven had 3 sons and 4 daughters, and by his 2d, 6 sons and 2 daughters. Catherine Campbell, the elder of these last, became the wife of the Right Hon. David Boyle, lord-justice-general of Scotland.

His three surviving sons were, 1. Robert Smythe of Methven, born in 1778, married, 1st, in 1810, Mary, 2d daughter of James Townsend Oswald, Esq. of Dunnikier, Fifehire; 2dly, in 1817, Susan Renton, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie of Delvine, baronet; without issue. 2. William, of whom below. 3. The Rev. Patrick M. Smythe, of Tanworth, Warwickshire. Another son, George Smythe, Esq., was killed by a fall from a gig. This gentleman, a member of the Bannatyne Club, contributed to that Society a volume, entitled 'Letters of John Grahame, of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee, with illustrative Documents.' Edin. 1826, 4to.

Robert Smythe, Esq. of Methven, died in 1847. His half brother, William Smythe, Esq., born 1803, succeeded. He married, 1st, in 1838, Margaret, eldest daughter of James Walker, Esq. of Great George Street, Westminster; and, 2dly, in 1849, Emily, daughter of General Sir John Oswald of Dunnikier, G.C.B. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, (B.A. 1826, M.A. 1828,) he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1829, and to the Scottish bar in 1836, but retired from practice; appointed secretary to the Board of Supervision in Scotland in 1845, resigned in 1852; a magistrate and deputy lieutenant and convener of Perthshire. His son and heir, David Murray Smythe, was born in 1850.

**SNELL**, a surname, from a word in the Anglo-Saxon, meaning agile, or hardy. In the Scotch, the word Snell means *bitter* or sharp. In the year 1688, Mr. John Snell, with a view to support Episcopacy in Scotland, bequeathed the estate of Ulfston, near Leanington, Warwickshire, for the maintenance of Scottish students at Balliol college, Oxford, who had been for some years at the university of Glasgow, in which the patronage is vested.

**SOLWAY**, Earl of, a title in the Scottish peerage, which, with the secondary titles of Viscount Tiberias, and Baron Douglas of Lockerby, Dalveen, and Thornhill, was conferred, by patent, dated 17th June 1706, on Lord Charles Douglas, third son of the second duke of Queensberry, afterwards third duke of Queensberry, and second duke of Dover, (see page 316 of this volume). On his accession to the dukedom in 1711, it became merged in that title. Extinct on his death in 1778.

**SOMERVILLE**, a surname originally Norman. The first of the name in Great Britain was Sir Gualter de Somerville, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and obtained from him estates in Staffordshire and Gloucestershire. He left three sons, and died at the commencement of the twelfth century. From his eldest son, Sir Gualter de Somerville, descended Sir Philip de Somerville of Whiclouner, Staffordshire, who there instituted the gift of a fitch of bacon, called the Dunmow fitch, to the husbands and wives who had lived together a year and a day without any strife or disagreement. The last of his house in England was



William Somerville, the poet, author of 'The Chase,' &c., descended from the third son.

William de Somerville, the second son, came to Scotland with David I., from whom he had a grant of the lands of Carnwath in Clydesdale. He witnessed the foundation charter of Melrose abbey by that monarch in 1136, also donations by him to the monasteries of Dunfermline and Kelso. He died in 1142, and was buried at Melrose. He had two sons, William, who witnessed a charter of David I. to the abbacy of Kelso in 1144, as well as several of Malcolm IV., and died in 1161; and Walter, witness to a charter of the latter monarch betwixt 1154 and 1160. The former left a son, also named William de Somerville, witness to several charters of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. In the reign of the latter he slew a monstrous animal which greatly devastated the district of Linton, Roxburghshire. According to tradition, it was a serpent, supposed to have been the last that infested that part of the country, and in 1174 he obtained the lands of Linton from the king as a reward. A place is pointed out as the animal's den, bearing the name of "the worm's hole," and the ground in its vicinity is called Wormington. On an ancient stone on the south wall of the parish church is the figure of a horseman spearing the mouth of an animal resembling a dragon, and underneath it were inscribed the words

"The wode laird of Lariestone  
Slew the wode worm of Wirmieston,  
And won all Linton parochine."

The crest of the Lords Somerville has the inscription "The wode laird," and contains other allusions to William de Somerville's exploit. After obtaining the lands of Linton, the latter became chief falconer to the king and sheriff of Roxburghshire. He was buried in the choir of Linton church.

William de Somerville of Linton and Carnwath, the son of this adventurous baron, is said to have distinguished himself at a tournament at Roxburgh, before Alexander II. His son, Sir William de Somerville, fought at the battle of Largs, 2d October 1263, and died in 1282. The son of this baron, Sir Thomas de Somerville of Linton and Carnwath, was present in the convention at Brigham, 12th March 1290, when a marriage between the Princess Margaret and Prince Edward of England was proposed. He swore fealty to King Edward I., 15th May 1296, but the following year he joined Sir William Wallace. He made several donations to the monks of Melrose out of his barony of Linton, and died about 1300, leaving two sons, Sir Walter, and Sir John de Somerville. The former was one of the few barons who supported Wallace, under whom he commanded the third brigade of cavalry at the battle of Biggar. He was also a steady adherent of Robert the Bruce. The latter was taken by the English in 1306. During the wars of this period, Linton tower, built by William de Somerville, the serpent-slayer, was often put in peril, from its position on the borders, by its owners' sturdy opposition to the aggressions of the English.

Sir Walter de Somerville of Linton and Carnwath, one of Bruce's principal associates, died about 1330. By his wife, Giles, daughter and heiress of Sir John Herring, he got the lands of Gilmerton, Drum, and Goodtrees, Mid Lothian, and had three sons. 1. Sir James, killed at the battle of Durham in 1346. 2. Sir Thomas, who fought in the same battle, and succeeded his brother. 3. Richard, witness to a charter of the earl of Lennox in 1340.

Sir Thomas de Somerville of Linton and Carnwath, between 1362 and 1366, had three safe-conducts into England to

visit the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury, and one to go through England to visit St. John of Amboise in France. He died before 1370. His eldest son, Sir William de Somerville, one of the hostages for the release of David II., 3d October 1367, died in 1403, leaving two sons, Sir Thomas, first Lord Somerville, and William, ancestor of the Somervilles of Cambo.

SOMERVILLE, Baron, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred before 1430, on Sir Thomas Somerville, above mentioned. He had a safe-conduct to England to meet James I., 13th December 1423, and he was one of the guaranties of the treaty for his release, 28th December 1424; also, one of the jury on the trial of Murdoch, duke of Albany, in May 1425. He held the office of justiciary of Scotland south of the Forth, and appears to have been created a peer, by the title of Lord Somerville, before 1430. He died in 1445. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Derneley, and got with her the barony of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. His son, William, second Lord Somerville, was frequently a commissioner to treat with the English as to peace, and was a conservator of several truces with the English. He died in June 1455. With two daughters, he had two sons; John, third Lord Somerville, and Thomas Somerville, of Plane, Stirlingshire.

John, third Lord Somerville, was wounded at the battle of Sark against the English in 1448. He was present with James II. at the siege of Roxburgh, when his majesty was killed by the bursting of a cannon in 1460. He was concerned with the Boyds in carrying off James III. from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, 9th July 1466, for which a pardon under the great seal was granted to him by parliament, 13th October that year. He died in November 1491. He was twice married; first, to Helen Hepburn, sister of Patrick, first earl of Bothwell, and had by her a son, William, master of Somerville, who died in 1488, and two daughters; 2dly, to Mariot, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, and, with a daughter, Mary, had a son, Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, tutor to his nephew, John, fourth Lord Somerville, who was of weak intellect. Sir John was killed at Flodden, 9th September 1513. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Carnichael of Balmedie, Fifeshire, and was ancestor of the Somervilles of Cambusnethan. His son, Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, was called *Red Bay*, from carrying a red leathern bag for holding his hawk's meat. He married a sister of the earl of Montrose. Their son took to wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Carnichael of Meadowflat, captain of Crawford, one of the mistresses of James V. In that curious book, 'The Memoirs of the Somervilles,' published in 1815, 2 vols., from the original manuscripts, many interesting notices are given of the royal visits to Cowthally, Lord Somerville's seat in the parish of Carnwath; and especially of the flirtations of James V. with "Miss Katherine Carnichael, the captain of Crawford's daughter, a young lady much about sixteen years of age, admired for her beauty, handsomeness of person, and vivacity of spirit." The work was written by James Somerville of Drum, who died in 1690, styled in the title-page, James eleventh Lord Somerville. Alluding to "Miss Katherine's" connexion with the king, the author thus concludes an admirable defence of her:—"Thus far I have digressed in vindication of this excellent lady that it may appear it was neither her choyse nor any vicious habite that prevailed over her chastitie, but an inevitable fate that the strongest resistance could hardly withstand." She died in 1552. She was descended from the

family of Balmedie or Balmeadow in Fife, which Sibbald (*History of Fife*, p. 409) says in his time gave "title to Sir David Carmichael in Perthshire. This was exchanged by the earl of Fife with the earl of Angus giving Balmedie for Balbirnie; and in King James III.'s reign, the earl of Angus gave Balmedie with the heritable bailiary of the regality of Abernethy to a gentleman of the name of Carmichael, captain of the castle of Crawford, Sir David's predecessor, who married the earl's mother when a widow."

William, master of Somerville, left two sons, John, fourth Lord Somerville, who died without issue, and Hugh, fifth Lord Somerville. The latter sat in parliament, 16th November 1524. He was taken prisoner at the rout of Solway in November 1542, and placed in the custody of Lord Audley, lord-chancellor of England. His income was estimated at 400 marks sterling yearly, and he was ordered to be released 1st July 1543, on payment of 1,000 marks sterling. He supported the proposed match between the infant Queen Mary and Edward, prince of Wales, the son of Henry VIII. This, indeed, was one of the conditions on which he and some others of the noblemen taken prisoners at Solway obtained their liberty, and to insure his adherence to the project, he had from the English monarch a pension of 200 marks. The earls of Glencairn and Cassilis, and the Lords Somerville, Maxwell, Fleming, and Oliphant, were the noblemen who agreed to Henry's conditions. They subscribed the bond, by which, to use the words of the regent Arran, they were tied in fetters to England, and having confirmed it with their oaths and left hostages in the hands of the English king, they were allowed to return to Scotland. To Lord Somerville was intrusted, in 1543, the bond or covenant drawn up by the earl of Angus and his confederates,—wherein they bound themselves to fulfil their engagements to the English king, his lordship undertaking to deliver it to Henry. But before he could proceed to London, both he and Lord Maxwell, the principal agents of Angus in conducting his intrigues with England, were arrested, and on Lord Somerville was found the bond signed at Douglas castle, with letters which fully disclosed the treasonable plans of the party. In the following year Lord Somerville was one of the principal nobles who signed the agreement to support the authority of the queen-mother as regent of Scotland, on the deprivation of the earl of Arran of the office. The same year he was in an expedition which Arran led against England, but which, owing to the treachery of the Douglasses, was shamefully put to flight at Coldingham, by an English force inferior to them in numbers. About this time Linton tower on the borders was first dilapidated by the warden of the English marches, and next totally destroyed by the earl of Surrey. With the other nobles who were in secret communication with England, Lord Somerville had given his adherence to the Reformed doctrines. He died in 1549. By his wife, Janet, daughter of William Maitland of Lethington, he had, with two daughters, three sons. 1. James, sixth Lord Somerville. 2. John, who died without issue. 3. Hugh, ancestor of the Somervilles of Spittal.

James, the eldest son, was detained in England, when master of Somerville, as a hostage for his father. In 1543, the latter wrote to Sir Ralph Sadler, the English ambassador in Scotland, requesting that he should be allowed to return home, as he was very ill with the stone. Unlike his father, he opposed the Reformation, and when the Confession of Faith was ratified by the estates, 17th July 1560, he and the earl of Athol and Lord Borthwick were the only three who voted against it, saying, "We will believe as our fathers believed." He adhered to the cause of Queen Mary, and

joined her forces at Hamilton in May 1568, with 300 horse. He fought at their head at the battle of Langside, where he was severely wounded. He died in December 1569. By his wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, he had, with two daughters, two sons, Hugh, seventh Lord Somerville, and another, who got from his father part of the barony of Carnwath.

Hugh, seventh Lord Somerville, was at first one of Queen Mary's faction, and his name appears, with that of the other lords, at the letter sent to Queen Elizabeth on her behalf, dated the end of March 1570. When, however, the queen's lords held a parliament in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, 12th July 1571, for the purpose of declaring all the proceedings regarding the young king's coronation null, his lordship, who had been written to, declined to vote, alleging in excuse that he was a man of small judgment, and therefore behaved to advise before he rashly voted to depose a crowned king, and took documents of his refusal. He was beginning to veer with the tide, and was sworn a privy councillor to James VI. In the General Assembly which met at Edinburgh 4th August 1590, the bailies of that city presented a complaint from the town council, as to the violation of the Sabbath in the different burghs, by the going of mills, receiving of loads within their gates, selling of flowers, &c. Lord Somerville, being present, alleged the privilege of his infirmity for holding the market of Carnwath on the Lord's day, yet consented that neither fair nor market should be kept there. If he failed, the Assembly commanded the presbytery to proceed against him, according to the acts, (*Calderwood*, vol. v. p. 110). He died in 1597. By his wife, Elinor, daughter of Lord Seton, he had sixteen children, eight of whom died young. Of the rest four were daughters and four sons. 1. William, master of Somerville, who predeceased his father. He had a remission, 26th January 1588, for having accidentally killed his brother, Robert. 2. Robert. 3. Gilbert, eighth Lord Somerville. 4. Hugh Somerville of Drum, who carried on the line of the family.

Gilbert, eighth Lord Somerville, entertained James VI. with great splendour, at his castle of Cowthally, punningly called by the king Cowdaily, because he had observed that a cow and ten sheep were killed there every day. By his extravagance Lord Somerville greatly reduced his estate, and in 1603 Carnwath was sold to the earl of Mar. It afterwards came into the possession of the family of Dalziel, to whom it gives the title of earl. In the ranking of the Scots nobility in 1606, the title of Lord Somerville does not occur. His lordship died in 1618. With three daughters, he had an only son, who died in infancy. His brother, Hugh Somerville of Drum, succeeded him, but did not assume the title. He died at Drum in 1640, in his 70th year. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Haploch, he had, with two daughters, two sons.

James, the elder son, properly tenth Lord Somerville, served with reputation in the French and Venetian service, and on his return home had the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. He died 3d January 1677, and was buried at Holyrood-house. By his wife, Lilias, daughter of Sir James Bannatyne of Newhall, a lord of session, he had a son, James Somerville of Drum, properly eleventh Lord Somerville. Being on the jury at the trial of Campbell of Cessnock in March 1684, he was one of the three jurymen who complained of the undue pains taken by the king's advocate to procure evidence against the prisoner, and when they were reproved for interfering in the matter, they boldly replied that it concerned them and their consciences to see that the probation was fair and equal. They were indicted for a riot in interrupting the

court on that trial, but it was passed over. James Somerville of Drum died in 1690. His son, James Somerville, younger of Drum, predeceased his father. In a drunken quarrel, he was mortally wounded by Thomas, son of Thomas Learmonth, advocate, with the sword of Hugh Pater-son, younger of Bannockburn, 8th July 1682. He lived a day or two afterwards, forgave Learmonth, and counselled him to leave the country. It was alleged that the wound was rendered mortal by bad management. His son, James Somerville, born in 1674, succeeded his grandfather, and was properly twelfth Lord Somerville. He died 4th December 1709, leaving, with two daughters, four sons. 1. James, 2. George Somerville of Dinder, Somersetshire. 3 and 4. John and William, who both died without issue.

James, the eldest son, thirteenth Lord Somerville, claimed, at the keenly contested election of a representative peer of Scotland in 1721, to be admitted to vote, but his claim was not allowed. He thereupon entered a protest. At the general election 21st April 1722, the same took place. At the election, however, of 15th August following, his vote was admitted, and on a petition to the king, his right to the peerage was acknowledged by the House of Lords, 27th May 1723. At the general election of 1741, he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers. He added considerably to his fortune by an arrangement with his kinsman, the celebrated author of 'The Chase,' William Somerville, Esq. of Eadstone, Warwickshire, and Somerville Aston, Gloucestershire, representative of the English branch of the Somervilles, by which, in consideration of certain sums applied to the relief of burdens, the latter, who was unmarried, settled the reversion of his estates upon him. He succeeded to them, on the death of the poet in 1742. He built the elegant house of Drum, and laid out the plantations there in great taste. He died at Drum, 14th December 1765. He was twice married, to English ladies, and had two sons and two daughters.

The elder son, James, fourteenth Lord Somerville, an officer in the 2d regiment of dragoon guards, served several campaigns with great credit. He quitted the army in 1764, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was chosen a representative peer 7th August 1793, and died 16th April 1796, unmarried.

His brother, the Hon. Hugh Somerville, was also an officer of the 2d dragoon guards, and afterwards major of the 16th light dragoons. In 1762 he accompanied the latter regiment to Portugal, and was in the force under Brigadier-general Burgoyne, which surprised a Spanish advanced party in the town of Valencia d'Aleantara, Aug. 27, 1762, when they entirely destroyed one of the best regiments in the Spanish service. In 1768 he became lieutenant-col. of his regiment. He quitted the army soon after, and died at York house, Clifton, May 7, 1795. He was twice married, like his father, and to English ladies. By his first wife he had a son, John, 15th Lord Somerville, and by his second, six sons and one daughter.

John, 15th Lord Somerville, distinguished himself by the attention which he paid to agriculture, and has transmitted his name to posterity by the introduction of the breed of Merino sheep from Lisbon into Great Britain. In 1805 and subsequent years, while residing at his seat of The Pavilion on the Tweed, he was the companion of Sir Walter Scott in salmon-spearing and other sports. To Scott his skill in every department of the science of rural economy was of great use, and he always talked of him in particular as his master in the art of planting. In Scott's work, 'Paul's Letters to his Kinfolk,' he figures as Paul's laird. He succeed-

ed Sir John Sinclair in 1813, as president of the Board of Agriculture, and died, unmarried, in 1819.

His half-brother, Mark, succeeded as 16th lord. Born Oct. 26, 1784, he died, unmarried, June 8, 1842.

His brother, Kenelm, became 17th lord. He was born Nov. 14, 1787; educated at Rugby; entered the royal navy in 1801. He was placed on the Retired List of rear-admirals in 1846. He commanded the Thames on the coast of America, and was officially recommended for his services during the expedition. He married, Sept. 3, 1833, Frances Louisa, only daughter of John Hayman, Esq.; issue, Hugh, 18th baron, born Oct. 11, 1839, and his son Aubrey John as 19th baron, who died August 28, 1870. The title is now (1875) extinct.

SOMERVILLE, THOMAS, D.D., an eminent divine and historian, was born in the spring of 1741, at Hawick, of which parish his father was minister. He studied at the university of Edinburgh; and, in autumn 1762, was regularly licensed as a preacher of the gospel. Shortly after, he was appointed by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, tutor to his son, the first Lord Minto, afterwards governor-general of India. In 1767, the church of Minto becoming vacant, he was presented by Sir Gilbert to that charge. In 1772, on the translation of Dr. James Macknight to Edinburgh, Sir Gilbert's interest procured for him the more lucrative living of Jedburgh. At the commencement of the American Revolutionary war, he published a pamphlet, entitled 'Candid Thoughts on American Independence,' written in a spirit of determined hostility to the claims of the colonists, which drew forth a reply from Mr. Tod of Kirtlands, called 'Consolatory Thoughts on American Independence, by a Merchant.' In 1792 he produced his 'History of the Political Transactions, and of Parties, from the Restoration of Charles II. to the Death of King William,' a work which displays considerable research. In 1793 he was nominated one of the chaplains in ordinary to his majesty for Scotland, and also elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

In 1798 he published a 'History of the Reign of Queen Anne,' dedicated by permission to George III.; and being, at the time of its publication, in London, he was introduced at St. James', and personally presented a copy of the work to the king. He furnished the statistical survey of the parish of Jedburgh to Sir John Sinclair's work, and on the attempt to introduce the culture of the tobacco plant into Roxburghshire, he was among the first to afford it a fair trial. He died at Jedburgh, May 16, 1830, in

the 90th year of his age, and 64th of his ministry. His works are :

Candid Thoughts on American Independence.

History of Political Transactions and of Parties, from the Restoration of King Charles II. to the death of King William III. Lond. 1792, 4to.

Observations on the Constitution and Present State of Britain. Lond. 1793, 8vo.

History of Great Britain during the reign of Queen Anne; with an Appendix. Lond. 1798, 4to.

A Sermon. 1811, 8vo.

A Collection of Sermons. 1813, 8vo.

Two Sermons, communicated to the Scotch Preacher.

A Sermon, on the Nature and Obligation of an Oath, inserted in the Scottish Pulpit.

SOMERVILLE, ANDREW, R.S.A., an artist of great promise, the eldest son of a wire-worker in Edinburgh, was born in that city in 1808, and educated at the High school. He was at first a pupil in Mr. William Simpson's drawing academy, and afterwards assisted his master in teaching, till the latter removed to London. Young Somerville's paintings on being sent to the exhibition, then in the Waterloo Rooms, soon began to attract attention. He first exhibited in 1830, and was elected a member of the Scottish Academy in February 1832. He was chosen an associate in November 1833. Some of his favourite subjects were the 'Bride of Yarrow,' 'Edith,' and 'Bonny Kilmeny.' His 'Flowers of the Forest,' one of his best productions, a picture of the fatal field of Flodden, is now in the possession of Adam Sim, Esq. of Coulter Mains, Lanarkshire. He was equally successful in the pathetic and the humorous—the latter being admirably shown in his picture of 'Donnybrook Fair.' He died in January 1834, at the early age of 26.

SORBY, or SORBIE, the surname of an ancient Galloway family, who owned the lands of Sorby, which now form the parish of Sorbie, Wigtonshire. The Hannays, another ancient Galloway family, originally named De Anneth and Ahannay, succeeded them in the possession. See HANNAY. vol. ii. p. 450.

SOULS, an ancient surname, borne by a once potent family which seems to have left no representative. The first of the name was Ranulph de Sules, an Anglo-Saxon baron of Northamptonshire, who accompanied David I. into Scotland, and received from him a grant of lands in Liddesdale, with the manor of Nisbet in Teviotdale, as well as other lands in East Lothian. He is a witness to several of the charters of that monarch. He and his successors were lords of Liddesdale; in charters they were often styled *Pincerna Regis*. Ranulph built a fortress in Liddesdale, called Hermitage castle, which gave rise to the now extinct village of Castle-

town. In 1271 William de Soulis was knighted at Haddington by Alexander III., and under the same monarch he became justiciary of Lothian. He was one of the *magnates Scotie* who, in 1284, engaged to support the succession of the princess Margaret to her grandfather, Alexander III. In 1290, he and Sir John Soulis were present in the meeting of the Estates of Scotland at Brigham, now Birgham, a village on the northern bank of the Tweed, when the proposal for a marriage between the heiress of Scotland and the prince of Wales was agreed to. Sir John de Soulis was one of the ambassadors to France to arrange the marriage of Joletta, daughter of the count de Dreux, with Alexander III. In 1294, he again went to France, to negotiate the marriage of Edward Baliol with a daughter of Charles, brother of the French king. In 1299 he was appointed by John Baliol *custos regni Scotie*, keeper of the Scottish kingdom. In 1300 he commanded at the siege of Stirling castle, which was surrendered to him by the English. In 1308 he was one of the Scots commissioners at Paris. At the capitulation of Strathurd, 9th February 1304, he was excepted by Edward I. from the ignominious conditions imposed on the vanquished, and it was provided that he should remain in exile for two years. He joined Robert the Bruce, and for his services to that monarch, was rewarded with a grant of the baronies of Kirkcandrews and Torthorwald, and the lands of Bretta-lach, Dumfriesshire. Accompanying Edward Bruce to Ireland, he was slain with him in battle near Dundalk, 5th October, 1318.

In 1296, Sir Thomas de Soulis, of the county of Roxburgh, the brother of Sir John, swore fealty to Edward I. In 1300 he was taken prisoner by the English in Galloway, and as we learn by the Wardrobe accounts, Edward I. ordered fourpence a-day to be paid as his allowance. In 1306 his widow, Alicia de Soulis, did homage to Edward for lands in Scotland.

Nicholas de Soulis, of this family, was one of the claimants of the crown of Scotland after the death of Alexander III. Prynne the historian thus states his claim,—"Alexander II. left a bastard daughter, Margery, who married Allan Durward, an active, ambitious baron, who died in 1275, leaving three daughters. One of these daughters, Ermangard, married a Soulis; and of this Soulis was Nicholas the competitor." His grandson, Sir William Soulis, is designated *Butellarius Regis* in 1320. He was one of the Scots nobles who sent the famous letter to the Pope that year, asserting the independence of Scotland. He was governor of Berwick; but soon after was convicted of treason and forfeited by King Robert the Bruce, and Sir Alexander Seton was appointed governor of Berwick in his place. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Barbour insinuates that the object of the conspirators was to place Soulis on the throne.

The barony of Caverton, Roxburghshire, also belonged to the Soulis, one of whom, Lord Soulis, according to tradition, was boiled alive at the Nine-stane rigg in the parish of Castletown, near his castle of Hermitage. In the town of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, stood Soulis's Cross, a stone pillar, eight or nine feet high, placed at the south entrance of the High church, and erected to the memory of Lord Soulis, said to have been an English nobleman, who was killed on the spot in 1444, by an arrow from one of the family of Kilmarnock. In 1825, the inhabitants rebuilt it by subscription, and placed a small vase on its top, with the inscription, "To the Memory of Lord Soulis, 1444."

SOUTHESK, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland conferred in 1633, on Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, eldest son of Sir David Carnegie of Panbride, also designed of Coll-

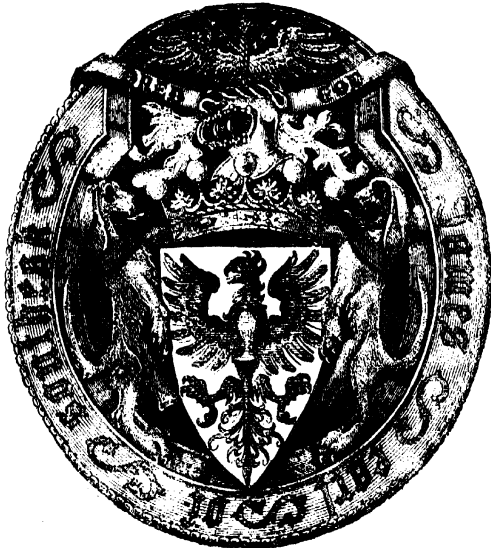
thie, by his second wife, and grandson of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, appointed a lord of session, July 4, 1547, (see vol. i. p. 593). Sir David was knighted by James VI. and in 1604 nominated one of the parliamentary commissioners for the projected union betwixt England and Scotland. He was also a visitor of the university of St. Andrews. In the parliament which sat in 1612, he was one of the commissioners for the shire of Fife. In 1615 he was a member of the court of high commission. He was first created a peer by the title of Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird, 14th April 1616, to him and his heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Carnegie. He was constituted an ordinary lord of session 5th July 1616, and he was one of the royal commissioners to the Perth assembly which met 25th August 1618, when the obnoxious five articles passed. In the parliament which met soon after, he was appointed commissioner for the plantation of kirks, as well as for the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions then contemplated by James VI. On 15th February 1626, he was admitted one of the extraordinary lords of session, and removed 8th February 1628. At the coronation of Charles I. in Scotland in 1633, he was created earl of Southesk, Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird and Leuchars, by patent, bearing date, Holyrood-house, 22d June of that year, the preamble narrating the eminent services of his grandfather and father, with remainder to his heirs male for ever. In 1641 he was one of the noblemen selected by the king and parliament to be privy councillors, and in 1645 he was one of the committee of estates to whom the whole management of the country was intrusted, as also in 1648 and 1651. He held the office of high sheriff of Forfarshire. In 1654 he was fined £3,000 by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon. He died at Kinnaird in February 1658. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, he had, with six daughters, four sons. 1. David, Lord Carnegie, who predeceased his father. 2. James second earl of Southesk. 3. Hon. Sir John Carnegie of Craig. He had a charter, with his father, of Ulyshaven or Usan, in 1619, of Fearn to himself the same year, and of Pittarrow in the Mearns in 1631. 4. Hon. Sir Alexander Carnegie of Pittarrow. Lady Magdalen Carnegie, the youngest daughter, was the wife of the great marquis of Montrose. The first earl of Southesk had three brothers. 1. John, first earl of Northesk. 2. Sir Robert Carnegie of Dunnichen and Carralstone, knight. 3. Alexander, ancestor of the Carnegies of Balmnook.

Sir David Carnegie of Panbride, their father, was brother to Sir John Carnegie of Kinnaird, who died without male issue. Sir David, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William Ramsay of Colluthie, Fifeshire, obtained the lands of Leuchars Ramsay and Colluthie. She was his first wife, and had two daughters, one of whom got Leuchars Ramsay, and the other, Margaret, the estate of Colluthie. The latter married William Dundas of Fingask, and with her husband's consent, she disposed Colluthie to her father, as her sister did Leuchars. Sir David Carnegie took for his second wife a daughter of Wemyss of Wemyss. In 1583 he obtained to himself and Euphemia Wemyss his wife, a charter of the lands of Colluthie. According to Archbishop Spottiswoode, Sir David Carnegie of Colluthie was a wise, peaceable, and sober man, in good credit and estimation with the king, and taken

into the privy council for his knowledge of civil affairs. In 1595 he was constituted one of the eight commissioners of the treasury, called from their number the Octavians.

James, second earl of Southesk, had a charter, in his father's lifetime, of the barony of Rossie, Forfarshire, 25th March 1632. In 1650 he waited on Charles II. in Holland, and in August 1652 was one of the commissioners chosen for Scotland to sit in the parliament of England. He succeeded his father in 1658, and in August 1660 he killed the master of Gray in a duel near London. He was sworn a privy councillor to Charles II., and had a grant of the office of sheriff of Forfar. He died at Kinnaird in March 1669. By his wife, Lady Rachel Ker, relict of Halyburton of Pitcur, and youngest daughter of the first earl of Roxburghe, he had, with two daughters, a son, Robert, third earl of Southesk.

Robert, 3d earl, was captain in the Scottish guards in France, and afterwards colonel of the Forfarshire militia. He had a grant of the office of sheriff of Forfar, to him and his son, 29th April 1682. He died 19th February 1688. He married Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of the 2d duke of Hamilton, a lady who figures conspicuously in the 'Memoires de Grammont,' in which work is an engraving of her ladyship, from a drawing after Sir Peter Lely. Subjoined is a woodcut of the seal of James, earl of Southesk.



They had two sons; Charles, fourth earl of Southesk, and the Hon. William Carnegie, killed in a duel at Paris, in 1681, by William Talmash, son of the duchess of Lauderdale.

The fourth earl of Southesk was, on 8th May 1688, served heir male of his father in his extensive estates in the counties of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Fife, Forfar, Kincardine, Kirkcubright, Peebles, and Selkirk. Disapproving of the Revolution, he never went to court or parliament after that event, and died 9th August 1699. By his wife, Lady Mary Maitland, second daughter of the third earl of Lauderdale, he had James, fifth earl. This nobleman engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was attainted by act of parliament. His estates, at that time of the annual rental of £3,271, probably about a tenth of their present value, were forfeited to the crown.

In 1717 an act passed to enable his majesty to make provision for his wife and children. He died in France in 1729. He married Lady Margaret Stewart, eldest daughter of the fifth earl of Galloway, and had a son and a daughter, who both died young. With this earl the elder branch became extinct. His countess took for her second husband John, master of Sinclair.

The representation of the family devolved on Sir James Carnegie of Pittarrow, descended from Hon. Sir Alexander Carnegie of Pittarrow, fourth son of the first earl of Southesk. He died before 1680. By his wife, Margaret Arbuthnott, sister of the first Viscount Arbuthnott, he had, with two daughters, two sons. 1. Sir David, first baronet. 2. Mungo Carnegie of Birkhill, advocate.

The elder son, Sir David Carnegie, created a baronet of Nova Scotia Feb. 2, 1663, *m.*, first, Catherine, second *dr.* of Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, lord-register, sister of the first earl of Rosebery, by whom he had a son, Sir John, and two daughters, the elder of whom, Margaret, married Henry Fletcher of Salton, and was mother of Andrew Fletcher of Salton, a lord of session under the title of Lord Milton; 2dly, Catherine, daughter of Robert Gordon of Pitlurg, widow of the second Viscount Arbuthnott, without issue; 3dly, Jean, daughter of Burnet of Lagaron, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Sir John Carnegie, 2d baronet, died in April 1729, leaving, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys, 5 sons and 5 daughters. George, the youngest son, a merchant at Gottenburg, purchased the lands of Pittarrow, and married in 1769, Susan, daughter of David Scott of Benholm, Kincairdineshire, with issue.

Sir James Carnegie of Pittarrow, the eldest son, 3d baronet, became heir male of the family of Southesk, and was allowed, by act of parliament, in 1764, to purchase from the York Building Company, into whose possession they had come, the forfeited estates of the family in Forfarshire, for which he paid £36,870 14s. 2d. He was a captain in the army, and M.P. for Kincairdineshire, and had 4 sons and 2 daughters.

The eldest son, Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, 4th baronet, repurchased several estates of his family in Fifeshire, and rebuilt the castle of Kinnaird; M.P. for Forfarshire. He died in London 25th May 1805. By his wife, Agnes Murray Elliot, daughter of Andrew Elliot, Esq. of Greenwells, Roxburghshire, he had 2 sons and 10 daughters. Emma, the 9th daughter, married Douglas of Cavers; and Magdalene, the youngest, became, in 1816, the wife of Sir Andrew Agnew, baronet.

Sir James Carnegie of Kinnaird, the elder son, then a minor, succeeded as 5th baronet. Born in 1799, he was at one time M.P. for the Montrose burghs. He claimed the earldom of Southesk, and died Jan. 30, 1849. By his wife, Charlotte, *dr.* of Rev. Daniel Lysons, F.R.S., of Hemsted Court, Gloucestershire, author of the *Magna Britannia*, he had 3 sons and 2 daughters; 1st, James; 2d, John, b. 1829, lieut., R.N.; 3d, Charles, b. 1833, M.P. for Forfarshire, 1860; 4th, Lady Charlotte, b. in 1839, *m.* in 1860, Thomas F. S. Fotheringham, Esq., of Fotheringham; 5th, Agnes, died in 1842.

His eldest son, Sir James Carnegie of Kinnaird, born at Edinburgh in 1827, succeeded as 6th baronet. Educated at Sandhurst military college, he entered the army in 1845. He served for five months in the 92d foot, and was afterwards for three years in the grenadier guards. By the reversal of the attainder, by act of parliament in 1855, the titles of earl of Southesk, and Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird and Leuchars, which had been attainted in 1716, were restored to him with the original precedence. In 1869 he was elevated to the British peerage with the title of Lord Balmahard of Farnell. He *m.* in 1849, Lady Catherine Hamilton Noel, 2d daughter

of 1st earl of Gainsborough, and had by her three daughters, Lady Arabella Charlotte, Lady Constance Mary, Lady Beatrice Cecilia-Diana; and one son, Charles Noel, Lord Carnegie, b. in 1851. Her ladyship died in 1855. He married, secondly, in 1860, Lady Susan Catherine-Mary Murray, eldest daughter of 6th earl of Dunmore, and by her has 3 sons, Lancelot Douglas, b. in 1861; Robt. Fr., b. 1869; and David Wynford, b. 1871; and 4 dws

SPALDING, JOHN, author of 'Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland and in England from the year 1624 to 1645,' was commissary-clerk of Aberdeen in the reign of Charles I. He is described also as a lawyer or advocate in Aberdeen. His work was first printed in 1792 from a manuscript preserved in the library of the King's college, Aberdeen. In 1829 a new edition was published at Aberdeen in one volume 8vo, and in 1828 and 1829 another was printed by the Bannatyne Club, under the editorship of Mr. Skene of Rubislaw. The name of Spalding, of whose personal history scarcely anything is known, has been adopted as the designation of an antiquarian club instituted in Aberdeen in December 1839. Lord Saltoun, one of its members, printed, as his contribution to the Club, an edition, said to be the only correct one, of Spalding's 'Memorials,' from a copy in the collection of the earl of Fife, at Skene house, in 2 vols. 4to. 1850.

According to Nisbet, (*Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 114.) the first of the name of Spalding in Scotland was an Englishman who assisted Sir Thomas Randolph, earl of Moray, in rescuing Berwick from the English in 1318, for which service he got lands in Scotland. Richard Spalding had a charter of confirmation from Prince David, the unfortunate duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., of Lunletham and Craigaw, Fifeshire.

SPEIRS, a surname, sometimes written *Spears*, having reference evidently to that well-known military weapon, the lance. A band of spearmen was numbered by their spears, just as 500 cavalry are now styled 500 sabres.

In Renfrewshire are the families of Spier of Burnbrae, and Spier of Blackstoun, as also Speirs of Elderslie.

In 1760, the lands of Inch near Renfrew were purchased by Alexander Speirs, Esq., an eminent merchant in Glasgow, and in 1769 he bought from Mrs. Campbell of Succoth, mother of Sir Ilay Campbell, baronet, lord-president of the court of session, the estate of Elderslie in the same county, with which the name of Sir William Wallace is so intimately associated. That lady was of the hero's name and lineage, being the only child and heiress of John Wallace of Elderslie. Mr. Speirs having in 1777-82 built a spacious mansion-house at Inch, gave it the name of Elderslie house, from the estate whence he took his designation. He died in 1782. His eldest surviving son, Archibald, in early life held a commis-

nion in the 3d dragoon guards, and from 1810 to 1818, was M.P. for Renfrewshire. He died in 1832, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander Speirs, Esq. of Elderslie, at one period lord-lieutenant of the county, and M.P. for Richmond. He died in 1844.

His only son, Archibald Alexander, born in 1840, was educated at Eton; a lieutenant Scots fusilier guards, and a magistrate for Renfrewshire.

SPENS, or SPENCE, a surname, originally a Fifeshire one, derived from a word, meaning in Scotland, a spare room beside the kitchen, and in England, a yard, an enclosure, a buttery. The family of Spences of Lathallan, of great antiquity in that county, from their carrying the lion rampant of Macduff in their arms, are said to have been descended from the old earls of Fife. Of the Spences of Wolmerston, or Wormieston, in the parish of Crail, we have the following notices: The Spences of Wormieston adhered to the cause of Queen Mary, and at the parliament held by the regent Lennox at Stirling, 28th August 1571, David Spence of Wormieston was amongst the "rebels" forfeited. He is described as one of the most able and upright characters of the period. In the daring attempt to surprise the parliament at Stirling, on the 4th September, planned by Kirkaldy of Grange, he had received from the latter the charge of securing the regent and saving his life at every risk, and after the regent had surrendered, he executed his charge so faithfully that when attacked by his murderers, he received through his own body the bullet by which Lennox was mortally wounded. Wormieston was afterwards barbarously hacked to pieces by the king's party who came to the rescue, although the wounded Lennox repeatedly called to spare his life. After James VI. had succeeded to the throne of England, Sir James Spence of Wormieston was sent ambassador to the king of Sweden, with the view of effecting a peace between that monarch and the king of Denmark. The barony of Wormieston afterwards came into possession of the Lindsays.

Count de Spens, who was ranked amongst the first of the nobility in Sweden, and was generalissimo of the Swedish forces, was a descendant of the house of Wormieston.

It is not improbable that Sir Patrick Spens, of the ancient ballad which bears that name, was a baron of Wormieston. The occasion of the ballad was the expedition which conveyed the princess Margaret, daughter of King Alexander III., to Norway in 1281, when she was espoused to Eric, king of that country. "In returning home," says Fordoun in his History of Scotland, "after the celebration of her nuptials, the abbot of Balmerinchoch, Bernard of Monte-alto, and many other persons were drowned." The command of the ship that bore the princess to Norway, was given to Sir Patrick Spens, as

"the best sailor  
That ever sailed the sea;"

and the gallant commander and all his company are represented as having been lost on their homeward voyage:

"Sir Patrick he is on the sea,  
And far out ower the faem,  
Wi' five and fifty Scots lords' sons  
That longed to be at hame."

Midway between Norway and the coast of Fife, they were all cast away

Half ower, half ower, to Aberdour."

Sir Walter Scott preferred to read it,

O forth miles off Aberdeen "

remarking that in a voyage from Norway, a shipwreck on the north coast appears as probable as either in the frith of Forth or Tay. But as Aberdour was the nearest port to Dunfermline, where the Scottish monarchs chiefly resided from the time of Malcolm Canmore to that of Alexander III., and as the royal commissioners, Wemyss of Wemyss and Scott of Balwearie, sent to escort the young princess to her husband, belonged to Fife, it seems more likely that the common reading is the correct one:

"Half ower, half ower, to Aberdour,  
Full fifty fathoms deep,  
And there lies gude Sir Patrick Spens,  
Wi' the Scotch lords at his feet."

The immediate ancestor of the Lathallan family was Henry de Spens, who flourished in the end of the thirteenth century. Like most of the other Scots barons he was compelled to swear fealty to Edward I. in 1296. Contemporary with him was Nicol de Spens, who was also forced to swear allegiance to that imperious monarch. Henry died soon after 1300. His son, Thomas de Spens, is mentioned in two charters, in the reign of Robert Bruce, to the monastery of Soltray. His son and successor, William de Spens, had two sons, William his heir, and Walter de Spens, witness in a writ of the bishop of Aberdeen in 1382. William, the elder son, was proprietor of the lands and barony of Lathallan, and several others in the same county, of which the earls of Fife were superiors till the forfeiture of Murdoch duke of Albany and earl of Fife in 1425, after which the family held the lands of the crown. He died about 1432, at an advanced age. He married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Duncan Campbell of Glen Douglas, Tarbet, Dumbartonshire. In consequence of this marriage the Spens' of Lathallan, with several cadets of the family, added to their arms *gyronny of eight*, the paternal coat of Argyle. With one daughter, he had two sons, John, his heir, and William, first of the Spens' of Kilspindy, Perthshire, who flourished principally in the reigns of James I. and II., but have long been extinct.

John de Spens, the elder son, in his father's lifetime was designed of Glen Douglas, and he retained that designation with that of Lathallan, as long as he lived. He is described as having been a person of great parts and spirit, and extremely active in business. In 1434, he was chosen one of the lords of the articles in a full parliament held at Perth by King James I. He died in the beginning of the reign of James II. By his wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir John Wemyss of Rires, progenitor of the earls of Wemyss, he had four sons. 1. Alexander, his heir. 2. Robert, of Pittedie, Fifeshire. 3. Thomas, bishop of Galloway, a learned prelate, appointed in 1458 lord-privy-seal for Scotland. The following year, on being translated to the see of Aberdeen, he resigned the privy seal, but in 1468 received it again, and held it till 1471. Being very prudent and expert in business, Bishop Spens was employed in several embassies, particularly in the treaty of marriage between the duke of Savoy and Lewis, Count de Maurienne, his son, with Anabella, sister of King James II., in 1449, and on 27th July 1451, he was appointed ambassador from Scotland to negotiate a truce with England. There is an effigy of Bishop Spens in the collegiate church of Roslin. He erected an hospital at Edinburgh, where he died, and was buried in the Trinity college church-

yard at the foot of Leith Wynd in 1480. 4. Patrick, an officer in the company of Scots guards, sent from Scotland by king James II. to Charles VII. of France in 1450. He was ancestor of the family of Spens-Desingnotts of France.

The eldest son, Alexander Spens of Lathallan, was by James II. appointed high constable of the town of Crail for life, and got a charter of the same, dated 29th December 1458. By his wife, Katherine, sister of Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, he had a son, Robert Spens of Lathallan, who died before 1474. The latter left a son and successor, John Spens of Lathallan, who died in 1494. He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, son and heir of the twelfth earl of March. Douglas, in his *Baronage*, states that as he could discover no descendant of that family in existence, excepting those of the said Margaret, the Spens' of Lathallan are undoubtedly the heirs of line of that great and illustrious house. John Spens of Lathallan had two sons; John, his heir, and David, rector of Flisk, who got a charter under the great seal of the lands of Muirton, dated 12th June, 1513. The elder son, John Spens of Lathallan, was returned heir to his father in 1495, and died in 1520. His son, Alexander Spens of Lathallan, married a lady of the ancient family of Durie, and with a daughter, Lillas, Mrs. Arnot of the house of Balcormo, had a son, James Spens of Lathallan, who, by prudence and economy, greatly improved his estate. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Seton of Lathrisk, the latter had four sons, and died at an advanced age in 1595. The second but eldest surviving son, Arthur Spens of Lathallan, married Janet, daughter of William Duddingston of St. Ford, and left a son, Alexander Spens of Lathallan, who married Isabel Bethune, a daughter of the family of Creigh, but having no issue, he made a resignation of his whole estate, 14th October 1609, in favour of his undoubted heir male, his uncle, Alexander Spens of the city of St. Andrews, third son of James Spens of Lathallan, by Elizabeth Seton. Alexander Spens, who thus succeeded to Lathallan, had three sons. 1. Thomas, his heir. 2. James, writer in Edinburgh. 3. Alexander. The eldest son, Thomas Spens of Lathallan, living in 1630, married Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel Moncrieff of Randerston, and had three sons and two daughters. Alexander, the eldest son, predeceased his father. Nathaniel, the second son, was returned heir in 1662. He married a daughter of Sir Thomas Gourlay of Kincraig, and had a son and successor, Thomas Spens of Lathallan, who died before 1700. The latter married his cousin, Margaret Gourlay, grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Gourlay, and had two sons; Thomas, his heir, and the Rev. Nathaniel Spens, a clergyman of the Episcopal church of Scotland.

The elder son, Thomas Spens of Lathallan, married Janet, daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, baronet, and had five sons and three daughters. Nathaniel, the fourth son, was the first of the Spens' of Craigsanquhar. The eldest son, Thomas Spens of Lathallan, married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Hope, Esq., of the Craighall family, and had three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Thomas Spens, Esq., succeeded his father, 9th May 1758. He sold the ancient patrimonial estate of Lathallan, and died, unmarried, in 1800, when the representation of the family devolved on his brother, Archibald Spens of Manor House, Inveresk, lieutenant-col. East India Company's service, born 22d June 1765, died in May 1845. By his wife, Charlotte, second daughter of Arundel Phillip, Esq. of Exeter, he had three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Archibald, East India Company's civil service, Bombay establishment, born 17th August 1809, married 18th March 1829, Henri-

etta Ochterlony, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.G., with issue, three sons and two daughters.

Nathaniel Spens, M.D. of Edinburgh, younger son of Thomas Spens, the sixteenth laird of Lathallan, purchased in 1792, the estate of Craigsanquhar, Fifeshire, which at one period formed part of Lathallan, but had been disjoined from it in 1524. By his wife, Mary, second daughter of James Milliken, Esq. of Milliken, Renfrewshire, Dr. Spens had James, his heir; Thomas, M.D., fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and first physician to the royal infirmary of that city; two other sons, and a daughter. The eldest son, Lieutenant colonel James Spens, 73d regiment, became, in 1799, proprietor of Craigsanquhar. He was three times married, but had issue only by his third wife, a daughter of John Davidson, Esq. of Ravelrig, Mid Lothian, by his wife, Hannah, sister of Henry Mackenzie, author of 'The Man of Feeling,' and died in 1840. With one daughter, Hannah, Mrs. Monypenny of the Pitmilny family, he had two sons, Nathaniel, his heir, and John, M.D., fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. The elder son, Nathaniel Spens of Craigsanquhar, born 18th February 1805, became a writer to the signet in 1830. He married 23d January 1840, Miss Janet Law Guild, with issue. His only surviving son, Colin, was born 9th November 1843.

The Spences of Bodham, Aberdeenshire, says Douglas, have been free barons ever since the reign of James III. Several other families of the name of Spence in the same county, also, the Spences of Berryhole, Fifeshire, are all descended from the family of Lathallan.

In the reign of Queen Mary, Sir John Spence of Condie was lord advocate. He favoured the Reformers, and in December 1563, when John Knox was indicted for having written his famous letter to the leading Protestants, which, to gratify the queen, the privy council declared to be treasonable, he went in secret to Mr. Knox, and after he had heard his declaration, and considered the letter, he said, "I thank God, I came to you with a fearful and sorrowful heart, fearing you had committed some offence punishable by the laws, which would have brought no small grief to the hearts of all those who have received the word of life out of your mouth. But I depart greatly rejoicing, as well because I perceive you have comfort in the midst of your troubles, as that I clearly understand you have not committed such a crime as is bruited you will be accused of; but God will assist you." The queen, says Calderwood, (vol. ii. pp. 234, 237.) commanded him to aneuse, which he did, but very gently. Knox, it is well known, was acquitted, greatly to Queen Mary's chagrin.

SPOTTISWOOD, a local surname, assumed from the lands and barony of that name in Berwickshire. The family of Spottiswoods of Spottiswoods are descended from Robert Spottiswood, lord of Spottiswood, who was born in the reign of Alexander III., and died in that of Robert the Bruce. His son, John Spottiswood of Spottiswood, was witness, in the reign of David II., to a charter of Alexander Lindsay of Ormiston. He had a son, Robert Spottiswood of Spottiswood, who married a daughter of the ancient family of Leighton of Ulyshaven or Ussan, Forfarshire, and was father of Henry Spottiswood of that ilk. The latter died in the end of the reign of James II. His son, James Spottiswood of Spottiswood, was forfeited for his adherence to James III. He was, however, restored to his



estate by James IV. This baron's son, William Spottiswood of Spottiswood, fell at Flodden, in September 1513. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Hop-Pringle of Torrance, he had, with two younger children, two sons, David, his successor, who died toward the end of the reign of James V.; and John, superintendent of Lothian, a memoir of whom is given below in larger type. The latter married Beatrix, daughter of Patrick Crichton of Lugton and Gilmerton, and had, with one daughter, two sons, John, archbishop of St. Andrews, who carried on the line of the family, and James, appointed bishop of Clogher in Ireland in 1621, who dying in London in 1644, was buried in Westminster Abbey. The descendants of his son, Sir Henry Spottiswood, still continue in Ireland.

David Spottiswood of Spottiswood left an only son, Ninian Spottiswood of Spottiswood, who was served heir to his father in 1550; and left two sons. William, his successor, died unmarried in 1594. John succeeded his brother, and died soon after, without issue.

The representation of the family devolved on his cousin, John Spottiswood, archbishop of St. Andrews, a memoir of whom is given on page 497 in larger type. This eminent prelate sold, in 1620, the estate of Spottiswood to a family of the name of Bell. He married Rachel, a daughter of David Lindsay, D.D., bishop of Ross, and with a daughter, Anne, wife of William Sinclair of Roslin, had two sons, Sir John, and Sir Robert. The elder son succeeded to the estate of Dairsie, Fifeshire, which had been purchased by his father, and was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to James VI. His only son, Mr John Spottiswood, was a faithful adherent of Charles I., and having joined the marquis of Montrose, was taken prisoner with him, tried, condemned, and executed for high treason in 1650. Of Sir Robert, the second son, president of the court of session and secretary of state for Scotland, beheaded 16th January 1646, a memoir is inserted at page 499, in larger type. By his wife, Bethia, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Morrison of Prestongrange, a lord of session, Sir Robert had, with three daughters, three sons. 1. John, who died, unmarried, before the Restoration. 2. Alexander. 3. Robert, physician to the governor and garrison of Tangier, and author of a 'Catalogue of Plants growing within the fortifications of Tangier in 1673,' inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for 1696 (Abr. iv. p. 85). He died in 1688, leaving an only son, Alexander, born in 1676, a general in the army, appointed governor of Virginia in 1710. The latter married and left issue.

Sir Robert's second son, Alexander Spottiswood, advocate, succeeded to the representation of the family, and died in 1675. His only surviving son, John Spottiswood, an eminent advocate, was professor of law in the university of Edinburgh. He purchased back, in 1700, the lands and barony of Spottiswood from the heirs of the Bells, after they had been eighty years out of the family. He was the author of two following works on jurisprudence: 'Introduction to the Knowledge of the Style of Writs, simple and compound, made use of in Scotland,' Edin. 1707, 4to; 'The Form of Process before the Lords of Council and Session: to which is prefixed, the Present State of the College of Justice,' Edin. 1711, 8vo; 'The Law concerning Election of Members in Scotland to sit and vote in the Parliament of Great Britain; second edit. corrected and augmented, with several Acts and Statutes relative to Elections,' Edin. 1722, 12mo; 'Notes on Hope's Minor Practicks, and an Account of all the Religious Houses in Scotland at the Reformation,' Edin. 1734, 12mo. His only son, John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, John Spottis-

woode of Spottiswoode, married, June 10, 1779, Margaret Penelope, daughter of William Strahan, Esq., the eminent printer of London, and had 6 sons and 3 daughters. He died Feb. 3, 1805. The sons were, 1. John, his heir. 2. William, died unmarried. 3. George, of Gladswood, Berwickshire, lieutenant-col. in the army, who died in Sept. 1857. 4. Andrew, of Broom Hall, Surrey, married Mary, daughter of T. N. Longman, Esq., of the publishing house of Longmans and Co., with issue, 2 sons, William, of the house of Eyre and Spottiswoode, printers to the Queen, London, and George, and 3 daughters. 5. Robert, and 6. Henry, both died unmarried.

The eldest son, John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, born June 17, 1780, married, Sept. 13, 1809, Helen, 2d daughter of Andrew Wanchope of Niddrie Marischal, issue, 2 sons, John and Andrew, officers in the army, and 2 daughters, Alicia Anne, married in 1836, Lord John Douglas Montague Scott, only brother of the duke of Buccleuch, and Margaret Penelope, who, in 1834, became the wife of Sir Hugh Hume Campbell of Marchmont, bart., and died Oct. 16, 1839. The name is now spelled with a final e. Heir, Andrew, born in 1812, a colonel in the army, and commanding the 1st dragoon guards, married, in 1844, Jane Emily, *dr.* of Lieut.-col. Wm. Campbell, 9th lancers.

The Spottiswoodes of Muireisk, Aberdeenshire, are a branch of the family of Spottiswoode of that ilk.

SPOTTISWOOD, or SPOTSWOOD, JOHN, superintendent of Lothian, descended from an ancient family of that name in the Merse, as above shown, was born in 1510. He was scarcely four years of age when his father was slain at Flodden. In June 1534 he was entered a student at the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself chiefly to the study of divinity, and took the degree of M.A. Having imbibed the doctrines of the Reformation, and perceiving the danger of professing them openly, he went to England in 1538, and at London was introduced to Archbishop Cranmer, by whom he was admitted into holy orders. In January 1543, on the return of the Scots nobles who had been taken prisoners at Solway Moss, he came back to Scotland, in company of the earl of Glencairn, with whom he resided for several years. In 1544 he was employed by the young earl of Lennox in a private mission to the English court, relative to his marriage with the Lady Margaret Douglas, niece of Henry VIII., in which he was successful. In 1547 he was presented to the parsonage of Calder, by Sir James Sandilands, afterwards the first Lord Torphichen, a zealous promoter of the Reformation. In 1558 he accompanied Lord James Stewart, afterwards the Regent Murray, and the other parliamentary commissioners, to Paris, to witness the marriage of the young Queen Mary to the dauphin of France. On the establishment of the Presbyterian religion in Scotland,

he was one of the six ministers appointed by the lords of the congregation to prepare the First Book of Discipline, and he also assisted in framing the old Confession of Faith. When ecclesiastical superintendents were, in July 1560, placed over the different districts, Mr. Spottiswood was appointed to superintend the counties of Lothian, Berwick, and Teviotdale; and to this office he was formally admitted in the following March. On this occasion John Knox presided and preached the sermon. In all the public proceedings of the church he now bore an active part, and on the birth of James VI. in June 1566, he was sent by the General Assembly to congratulate Queen Mary on the auspicious event, and to desire that the prince "might be baptized according to the form used in the Reformed church." He was graciously received by her majesty, who commanded that the child should be brought and placed in his arms, on which, kneeling down, he offered up a prayer for the young prince's happiness and prosperity. Although the queen was much touched by this affecting incident, she did not comply with the request of the Assembly. At the coronation of the young king, at Stirling, 29th July 1567, the crown was placed upon his head by the superintendents of Lothian and Angus, and the bishop of Orkney. On the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven, in May 1568, he published an admonition, addressed to all within his bounds, declaring that that "wicked woman, whose iniquity, known and lawfully convict, deserveth more than ten deaths," had been most justly deposed, and denouncing and warning all Protestants against assisting her cause. In Calderwood's 'Historie of the Kirk of Scotland,' (vol. ii. p. 478,) it is stated, that in the General Assembly which met 25th February 1568, "Mr. Johne Spotswood, superintendent of Lothiane, was delated for slacknesse in visitations, &c. He alledged non-payment of his stipend for three years bypast; and that diverse times he had exhibited to the justice-clerk the names of haynous offenders, but could find no execution." In 1574 he and the superintendents of Angus and Strathearn demitted their offices, but the Assembly did not accept of the same, but continued them. At the next Assembly he again gave in his demission, "partly be-  
III.

cause he was unable to travel, partly because he received no stipend." He was again requested to continue in the office, and at the Assembly which met at Edinburgh 24th April 1576, he was complained upon for having inaugurated the bishop of Ross in the abbey of Holyrood-house, after being admonished by his brethren not to do it. He admitted his fault. In a subsequent Assembly, that of the 10th October 1583, the synod of Lothian craved that the Assembly take order with Mr. John Spottiswoode for setting the tack of his benefice, without consent of the Assembly. His health had for some time been impaired, which rendered him unable to overtake the active superintendence of the churches in his extensive district, and as he had for several years received no stipend or remuneration for his labours, on 16th December 1580, a pension was granted to him and his second son for three years of £45 9s. 6d., besides an allowance for grain, and this grant was renewed, November 26, 1583, for five years. He died December 5, 1585, in his 76th year.

SPOTTISWOOD, JOHN, a distinguished prelate, archbishop of St. Andrews, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1565. The house of Greenbank near the village of Mid Calder, Edinburghshire, is mentioned as his birthplace. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, studying languages and philosophy under James Melville, and divinity under his uncle, Andrew Melville, then principal. He took his degree in his sixteenth year, and at eighteen succeeded his father as minister at Calder. In 1601, he attended Ludowick, duke of Lennox, as chaplain in an embassy to France, when he is said to have been present with him during the celebration of mass. Upon the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, in 1603, he was among those who were appointed to attend his majesty to his new dominions; and the same year, on the death at Paris of James Bethune, the last Roman Catholic archbishop of Glasgow, he was advanced to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and sworn a member of the privy council in Scotland. The king also appointed him to attend the queen on her journey to England as her almoner. He zealously promoted the designs of the court for the establishment of episcopacy in Scot-

land, and in 1606 was one of the four Scots prelates summoned by the king to assist at the famous Hampton Court conference for settling the peace of the church, held in his own presence, 20th September that year. He is supposed to have made no less than fifty journeys to London, chiefly on that account, and for the purpose of increasing the revenues of his see. In 1615 he was translated to St. Andrews, and in consequence became primate of Scotland. The ensuing year, he had very nearly come into collision with the primate of England, the archbishop of Canterbury, on the following account. The marquis of Huntly, who had been excommunicated by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for his adhesion to popery, had gone to London, and at the desire of the king, in the presence and with the consent of the bishop of Caithness, was absolved by the archbishop of Canterbury, and admitted to the communion, in the chapel at Lambeth, on the 8th July. Mr. Stephen, in his *History of the (Episcopal) Church of Scotland*, (vol. i. p. 471.) thus narrates what followed: "The news of this created a considerable sensation in Scotland, and was considered as a practical revival of the old claim of supremacy which the archbishops of York had formerly set up, but which had been always nobly resisted. On the 12th of July, Archbishop Spottiswood noticed it in his sermon, in St. Giles', and said that the king had provided that the like should not fall out hereafter. Archbishop Spottiswood wrote a long letter of remonstrance to the king, who condescended to apologise and explain, among other things, that 'all that was done was with a due acknowledgment and reservation of the power and independent authority of the Church of Scotland.' Still farther to allay the justly aroused indignation of the Scottish church, the archbishop of Canterbury wrote to the archbishop of St. Andrews by the king's desire, and, as he said, 'that the archbishop's letter, written to that effect, should be put upon record, and kept as a perpetual monument for ages to come.'"

Archbishop Spottiswood continued in high favour with James VI. during his whole reign. His '*History of the Church and State of Scotland*' was written at his command. He was the means of carrying the obnoxious five articles of Perth, in

the assembly held in that city, August 25, 1618. He was also held in much esteem by his son, Charles I., who, in 1629, wrote to his privy council in Scotland, and appointed the archbishop of St. Andrews to take precedence of the lord-chancellor in the council and in public. This gave deep offence to the earl of Kinnoul, who was then chancellor, and also increased the irritation of the nobility against the episcopal order. At the coronation of Charles in the Abbey church of Holyrood-house in 1633, Archbishop Spottiswood had the honour of placing the crown upon his head. Having, by means of one Peter Hay of Naughton, in Fife, obtained possession of the copy of a statement of grievances, a duplicate of which was in the hands of Lord Balmerino, and had been intended for presentation to the parliament, Archbishop Spottiswood hastened with it to the king, who had returned to London. Balmerino was forthwith brought to trial under the statute of leasing-making, and chiefly through the influence of the archbishop and his son Sir Robert, president of the court of session, condemned to death. The whole proceedings, however, were so unpopular that it was found expedient to pardon Balmerino. (See vol. i. p. 229.)

In 1635, on the death of the earl of Kinnoul, he was appointed lord-chancellor of Scotland. He was present in the Cathedral church of St. Giles', Edinburgh, on the 23d July 1637, when the memorable riot took place on the reading of the liturgy, and when Jenny Geddes threw her stool at the officiating bishop's head, Archbishop Spottiswood, from his seat in the gallery, commanded the provost and magistrates to suppress the riot. The following year, when the national resistance to the introduction of the liturgy had shown itself unequivocally, he assembled the privy council at Stirling, and on the same day, at ten o'clock, read the king's proclamation at the market cross, expressive of his majesty's intentions in the matter of the liturgy and book of canons, promising a full pardon of all past offences, enjoining peaceable behaviour, and commanding all strangers to quit Stirling on six hours' notice, under pain of rebellion. Soon after, on being informed of the proceedings of the Covenanters, he said, "Now all that we have been doing these thirty

years past is thrown down at once;" and fearing violence to his person from the fury of the rabble, he retired to Newcastle. On the abolition of episcopacy at the celebrated Glasgow Assembly of 1638, when the censure and excommunication of the bishops came in hand, Archbishop Spottiswood did not escape. He was charged with "profaning the Sabbath, carding and diceing, riding through the country the whole day, tippling and drinking in taverns till midnight, falsifying the acts of Aberdeen Assembly, lying and slandering the old Assembly and Covenant in his wicked book, of adultery, incest, sacrilege, and frequent simony. He was deposed, and decreed to be excommunicated." Of all these charges,



Archbishop Spottiswood.

particularly the gravest of them, it is not very probable that he was guilty, but in the excitement of the period there was little delicacy used in accusing an opponent. From Newcastle, where he remained some time, the archbishop wrote to the king, earnestly soliciting permission to resign his office of lord-chancellor, which had been conferred on him for life by patent. Charles accepted his resignation, and wrote with his own hand

an affectionate letter of thanks for his past services. Age, fatigue of body, and grief of mind, threw him into a fever, and on his recovery he went to London, where he had a relapse. During his illness, which was to prove his last, he received the holy communion from the archbishop of Canterbury, and was visited by many persons of distinction, and particularly by the marquis of Hamilton, the king's commissioner to the Glasgow Assembly. He died November 26th, 1639, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His body was followed to the grave by a large body of the Scottish and English nobility then in London, with all the king's servants; the funeral procession, attended by 800 torches, being met at the west door by the dean and prebendaries in their robes. Archbishop Spottiswood published the following works:

*Refutatio Libelli de Regimine Ecclesie Scotice.* Lond. 1620, 12mo.

*History of the Church and State of Scotland, from the year of our Lord 203, to the end of the reign of King James VI.* 1625. Lond. 1655, fol. The same. 1677, fol. A work composed with great impartiality.

SPOTTISWOOD, SIR ROBERT, an eminent lawyer and judge, author of 'The Practicks of the Law of Scotland,' second son of the preceding, was born in 1596. He was educated at the grammar-school of Glasgow, and in 1609 was sent to the university of that city, where four years afterwards he took the degree of M.A. From Glasgow he removed to Exeter college, Oxford, and studied under the celebrated Dr. Prideaux. On quitting Oxford he made the tour of France, Italy, and Germany, studying the laws of those countries, as well as the civil and canon law, and theology, in which he was deeply versed. He is also said to have been well skilled in the Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic languages, and in most of the European tongues. While at Rome he recovered the famous 'Black Book of Paisley,' and other manuscripts and records of the Roman Catholic church which had been carried abroad from Scottish monasteries at the time of the Reformation. On his return from the Continent, after an absence of nine years, he was graciously received at the English court by James I., who appointed him one of the extraordinary judges of the court of session, when he assumed the title of

Lord New-Abbey, from the barony of that name in Galloway, which had been conferred on him by the archbishop his father. On the accession of Charles I. he was nominated an ordinary lord of session, February 14, 1626, and on the death of Sir James Skene, in November 1633, he was chosen president of the court. Having disposed of the estate of New-Abbey to King Charles, who bestowed it on the newly erected bishopric of Edinburgh, he assumed the name of Lord Dumipace, from an estate he had purchased in Stirling-shire.

In 1637, when the Scots nation commenced that resolute opposition to the oppressive measures of the king, which ended in the overthrow of episcopacy, Sir Robert Spottiswood, who, from his bigoted partizanship, had rendered himself obnoxious to his countrymen, was obliged to quit the kingdom, when he attached himself closely to the king's person. On Charles visiting Scotland in 1641, the Estates petitioned his majesty to remove Sir Robert Spottiswood from his person and councils, a request with which he was obliged to comply. In 1645, however, he was recalled by the king, and appointed secretary of state for Scotland, in which capacity he signed the commission of the marquis of Montrose, as lieutenant-governor and captain-general of all his majesty's forces in Scotland, with power to summon a parliament, to meet at Glasgow, and to confer the honour of knighthood. Being himself the bearer of this commission, as he could not travel by any of the ordinary roads without risk of apprehension, he took a circuitous route from Oxford. Passing through Wales, and embarking at the island of Anglesey, he crossed over to the Isle of Man. Thence he sailed for the West Highlands, and landed in Lochaber. Proceeding into Athol, he was conducted by a party of Athol-men to the marquis of Montrose, then at Bothwell Moor. He accompanied the royalist army till its defeat at Philiphaugh, where he was taken prisoner, September 13, 1645, with only his walking-cane in his hand. He was arraigned before the parliament which met, according to adjournment, at St. Andrews. With Colonel Nathaniel Gordon, the Hon. William Murray, and Captain Guthrie, also prisoners, Sir Robert Spottiswood pleaded exemption from trial, on the ground

of "quarter," but after three hours' debate, on the 10th January 1646, the parliament overruled this defence, and the committee of estates found them all "guilty of high treason against the states of the kingdom." His three fellow-prisoners were condemned to death under an act passed the preceding year, declaring that all persons who after having subscribed the Covenant, should withdraw from it, should be held as guilty of high treason. But as Sir Robert Spottiswood had not subscribed the Covenant, the committee stated in a special report the grounds on which they found him guilty of high treason, namely, 1st, that he had advised, docqueted, signed, carried, and delivered to the marquis of Montrose the commission appointing him "lieutenant-governor and captain-general" of all his majesty's forces in Scotland, and, 2dly, that he had been taken in arms against the country at Philiphaugh. After a lengthened debate, the parliament decided that both these charges were capital offences, and accordingly Sir Robert was condemned by a large majority to lose his head, with forfeiture of lands and goods, heritable and moveable.

When the vote was taken whether Sir Robert Spottiswood should suffer, the earls of Eglinton, Cassilis, Dunfermline, and Carnwath voted that his life should be spared; and the lord-chancellor and the earl of Lanark, by leave of the house, declined voting. The following passage is extracted from the Life of Sir Robert, prefixed to his work, entitled 'The Practicks of the Law of Scotland,' printed in 1706. "Though many liked not his party, they liked his person, which made him many friends even among the Covenanters, inasmuch that after his sentence was read, some of the nobility spoke in his behalf, and entreated the house to consider the quality and parts of that excellent gentleman and most just judge, whom they had condemned, and begged earnestly his life might be spared. But an eminent knowledge and esteem which, in other cases, might be a motive to save a criminal, was here only the cause of taking an innocent man's life—so dangerous is it, in a corrupt age, to be eminently constant and virtuous. The gentlemen who spoke were told that the authority of the established government was not secure while Sir Robert's life was spared.

Whereupon the noblemen who presided at the meeting of the estates at Glasgow, and in the parliament at St. Andrews, openly declared, when they signed the respective sentences, that they did sign as preses, and in obedience to the command of the estates, but not as to their particular judgment."

Sir Robert was beheaded at St. Andrews, 16th January 1646, the maiden having been brought from Dundee for the purpose. After he had mounted the scaffold, he surveyed the scene around him with singular composure. His appearance was naturally grave and dignified, and could not fail to make a deep impression on the spectators. He had prepared a speech to be delivered to the people, but on turning round to address them he was prevented by the provost of St. Andrews, who had formerly been a servant of the archbishop his father. This person had been instigated to impose silence upon him by Robert Blair, one of the ministers who had been commissioned to attend him. Blair's motive is said to have arisen from a dread he entertained that Sir Robert would expose the designs of the Covenanters, and impress the bystanders with an unfavourable opinion of their proceedings. Sir Robert bore the interruption without showing any signs of disappointment. As he saw no chance of being allowed to deliver it, he threw the manuscript of his speech amongst the crowd, and betook himself to his private devotions. But here again Blair officiously interfered, and rudely asked him whether he would incline that he and the people should pray for the salvation of his soul? Sir Robert answered that he indeed "desired the prayers of the people, but would have no concern with *his* prayers, which he believed were impious, and an abomination unto God; adding, that of all the plagues with which the offended majesty of God had scourged the nation, this was certainly the greatest, greater than even the sword, fire, or pestilence, that, for the sins of the people, God had sent a lying spirit into the mouths of the prophets." This answer roused the anger of Blair, who assailed Sir Robert with the most acrimonious imputations, and reviled the memory of his father by the most infamous charges; but Sir Robert took no notice of his reproaches, and having

finished his devotions, laid his head upon the block, saying, "Merciful Jesus! gather my soul unto thy saints and martyrs who have run before me in this race." In an instant his head was severed from his body. His remains were taken care of by Hugh Scrimgeour, a wealthy citizen of St. Andrews, who had formerly been one of Archbishop Spottiswood's servants, and honourably interred in the parish church of that city, by him, Sir Robert Murray of Melgum, and other friends. Scrimgeour did not long survive the melancholy office, for some days after, seeing the scaffold still standing, he fainted in the street, and being carried home, died at his own threshold. The day before his execution, Sir Robert wrote a letter to the marquis of Montrose, offering the "last tribute of his service," and expressing a hope that "the king's cause" would be advanced by his death. He encouraged the marquis to go on and crown the work he had "so gloriously" begun, and recommended to him to pursue the course he had hitherto followed, "by fair and gentle carriage, to gain the people's affection to their prince, rather than imitate the barbarous inhumanity" of his adversaries. He concluded by recommending his orphans and his "brother's house" to his care. The axe with which his head was cut off is still preserved in the College library, St. Andrews.

**SPREWEL, or SPREULL,** a surname of old standing in the west of Scotland. Those of this surname, says Nisbet, (vol. i. p. 437.) carry purses or palmer scrips in their arms. The name is now spelled Spreull or Sprund. In the reign of Alexander III. Walter Sprewel of Cowden or Colden, Renfrewshire, seneschal to Malcolm earl of Lennox, had a grant from that nobleman of the lands of Dalquhairn, Dumbartonshire. In 1294 he was threatened with excommunication upon the earl's account. In the reign of Robert the Bruce, another Walter Sprewel, seneschallus de Dumbarton, obtained a charter of the same lands. The Sprewels are several times thereafter mentioned in the Chancery of Paisley. The family continued in a lineal succession till 1622, when the lands of Cowden were sold by John Sprewel, the then proprietor, to William Lord Cochrane, father of the first earl of Dundonald.

The first of the Sprewels of Ladymuir and Blackairne was John Sprewel, a younger son of the family of Cowden, who, in 1507, was made vicar of Dundonald. He was also one of the professors of philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and rector of the said university. Subsequently he was one of the prebends of the metropolitan church, to which the rectory of Ancrum was attached. He purchased the lands of Ladymuir, Castlehill, and Kingsmeadows, from Gabriel Semple, who had married his sister, Janet, and was brother of the first Lord Semple; also the lands of Blackairne, within the lordship of Provan, and a dwelling-house or lodging in

the city of Glasgow. At his death in 1555 he was succeeded by his nephew, John Sprewel, the son of his brother, Robert Sprewel, burgess of Glasgow. The grandson of this John Sprewel, also named John, was provost of Renfrew about the beginning of the reign of Charles I. He was father of John Sprewel, town-clerk of Glasgow, and afterwards one of the principal clerks of session. The son of the latter, John Sprewel of Blackairne, married Agnes, daughter of Andrew Sprewel of Milton. Their son, Andrew Sprewel of Blackairne, was a writer in Edinburgh.

SPYNIE, Baron, a title (dormant since 1671) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1590, on Alexander Lindsay, fourth son of the tenth earl of Crawford. This personage was vice-chamberlain of James VI., whom he accompanied on his matrimonial expedition to Denmark in October 1589. He lent the king ten thousand gold crowns towards the expenses of the expedition, and in the following characteristic letter James promises to raise him to the peerage on his return: "Sandie. Quhill (till) youre goode happe furneis me sum better occasion to recompense youre honest and faithfull service uttered be youre diligente and cairfull attendance upon me, speciallie at this tyme, lett this assure you, in the inviolabill wordes of youre awin prince and maister, that quhen God renderis me in Skotlande, I sall irrevocable, and with consent of parliament, erect you the temporalitie of Murraye in a temporall lordshipp, with all honours thereto appertaining, and lett this serve for cure to your present disease. From the castle of Cronsborg, quhare we are drinking and drying our in the auld manner. J. R." In fulfilment of this promise, and in acquittance of the 10,000 gold crowns lent to him, the king granted a charter of the lordship of Spynie, Kinne-dred, Rafford, and other lands in the counties of Elgin, Banff, and Inverness, formerly belonging to the see of Moray, united into the free barony of Spynie, with the title of Baron Spynie, to Alexander Lindsay and his heirs and assignees, dated 6th May 1590. A new charter was granted, 17th April 1593, of the lands of Spynie and others above mentioned, to him and dame Jean Lyon, countess of Angus, his wife, and the longest liver of them, in conjunct fee, and to the heirs lawfully procreated between them, which failing, to the nearest heirs male of the said Alexander Lord Spynie whomsoever. This lady was the eldest daughter of the tenth Lord Glamis, and widow first of Robert, master of Morton, and, secondly, of Archibald, eighth earl of Angus. Lord Spynie's marriage with her was brought about by the king, when he was still only Alexander Lindsay, and two letters from James to her on the subject are inserted in the *Lives of the Lindsays*, (vol. i. pp. 321-2). The king even wrote from Norway to Lindsay, who had evidently been sent back to Scotland previous to the return of James himself, in the following familiar terms, relative to the marriage, on which his heart seems to have been set:—"Sandie. We are going on here in the auld way, and very merry. I'll not forget you when I come hame.—You shall be a lord. But mind Jean Lyon, for her auld tout will mak you a new horn. J. R." This last phrase is equivalent to "his auld brass will make me a new pan," in one of Burns' songs. On the 15th August 1592, Colonel Stuart accused the Lord Spynie of secret conference with James' great tormentor, the turbulent earl of Bothwell, with the view of bringing him to court to make his reconciliation with the king. Spynie seems in this to have been actuated by spite to the master of Glamis, then treasurer, whom he knew Bothwell also hated. With the former Spynie had been at feud since November, 2, 1588, when he took the gift of the king's guard over his head, although the mas-

ter of Glamis had been appointed captain of the guard by parliament. Part of the charge against him was that he had received Bothwell into his lady's house of Aberdeen, in Fife, where he lived in great magnificence and hospitality, "that family," says Row, (*Hist. of the Kirk*, vol. i. p. 470.) "being rather like a court than a nobleman's family." Spynie denied the charge, and offered to fight his accuser by single combat. This the king would not permit, but appointed a day for his trial, and in the meantime the colonel was ward in the castle of Edinburgh, and Spynie in the castle of Stirling. On the day fixed for the trial, Spynie appeared, but his accuser did not come forward. Another day was fixed, at which his accuser's probation failing, Spynie was restored to his honour, dignity, and service, yet did he never recover his former credit with the king, but was still held suspected, and whether offended at this, or that the first declaration was true in itself, the year following he took open part with Bothwell, and was therefore denounced rebel. (*Spottiswood's History*, p. 389.) Some inclination, says Lord Lindsay, to the Popish faith may have also concurred to this. When the earl of Bothwell invaded the palace of Holyrood-house on the night of the 24th July that year, Lord Spynie was one of the noblemen who interceded for him with the king. In 1605 he resigned the temporalities of the see of Moray, at the desire of the king, when the latter wished to restore the ancient bishopric. A letter from James to him on this occasion, written in a more dignified style than some of his former epistles, in which he desires him "to be content with the terms of payment," is inserted in the *Lives of the Lindsays*, (vol. i. p. 324, Note). The patronage of the church livings, above fifty in number, was reserved by Lord Spynie, and held by the family till the title became dormant in the end of 1671, when it was resumed by the crown. Lord Spynie was inadvertently slain in a casual encounter in the High Street of Edinburgh in July 1607, in attempting to prevent bloodshed between his kinsmen, the earl of Crawford and Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, the fatal stroke having been given by the latter. Sir David was in arms to avenge upon the earl the assassination of his uncle, Sir Walter Lindsay. The ballad entitled "Lord Spynie" is founded on a tradition which seems to have nothing of truth in it but the circumstance of the first lord's accidental death on the High Street of Edinburgh. According to it, however, the young Lord Spynie had seduced and deserted Lady Jane, the sister of Lindsay of Edzell. Her elder brother having, says the story, met the "false lord" on the High Street of Edinburgh, told him, in the usual style of such romantic legends, that "all the blood in his body could not wash out the stain in his sister's character," and then plunged a dagger into his heart, as a matter of course, "and though the deed was done in open day and in the presence of several persons, he was allowed to escape home." Lord Spynie had three sons and two daughters. The latter were, the Hon. Anne Lindsay, married to Sir Robert Graham of Innermay, and the Hon. Margaret Lindsay, wife of John Erskine of Dun.

The eldest son, Alexander, second Lord Spynie, voted for the obnoxious five articles of Perth in the parliament of 1621. He fought in Germany under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and acquired high reputation as a brave and enterprising officer, particularly for his defence of Stralsund. By letters patent for life, dated 26th June 1626, he had been appointed muster-master-general, which office was confirmed to him 28th June 1633, after his return from Germany. He joined the marquis of Montrose at Perth, after the battle of Tippermuir, in September 1644. He was taken prisoner by the earl of Argyll, at Aberdeen, on the 19th of that

month, and two days thereafter, sent under a guard to Edinburgh. He died in March 1646. He was twice married, but had issue (two sons and two daughters) only by his second wife, Lady Margaret Hay, only daughter of the first earl of Kinnoul, lord-chancellor of Scotland. Alexander, master of Spynie, his elder son, predeceased him, without issue. George, his younger son, was third and last Lord Spynie. The Hon. Margaret Lindsay, his elder daughter, married William Fullarton of Fullarton, Ayrshire.

The third Lord Spynie steadily adhered to Charles I. in his misfortunes. He opposed the delivering up of that ill-fated king to the parliament of England, in January 1647, and in the "Engagement" for the rescue of Charles in 1648, he was colonel of the Striclinsshire and Clackmannan horse. After the king's death, he greatly impoverished his estate by raising forces for the service of Charles II. Taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, he was sent to the Tower of London, and excepted out of Cromwell's act of grace and pardon in 1654. On the death of Ludovick, fourteenth earl of Crawford, the male representation of that ancient family devolved on Lord Spynie, who was served heir male of David, earl of Crawford, 8th November 1666. He died, without issue, in December 1671.

In accordance with an order of the House of Peers, the lords of session made a return dated 12th June 1739, of the state of the Scots peerage at that period. As to this title, the following is their report: "Spynie.—That the patent creating Lord Spynie has not hitherto been found in the records, nor has any person sat in parliament under that title since the year 1669, neither has any person claimed a vote in virtue thereof at any election since the Union; but whether this peerage is extinct, they cannot say."

In 1784, William Fullarton of Fullarton, at one period lieutenant-colonel in the Portuguese service, great-great-grandson of Lady Margaret Fullarton, daughter of the second Lord Spynie, claimed the title as great-great-grandnephew and undoubted heir of line of the third lord. The House of Lords, on 18th April 1785, decided that the succession was limited to the heirs male of the first Lord Spynie; consequently that the claimant had no right to the peerage. His grandson, Mr. Lindsay Carnegie of Spynie and Boysack, became the representative of the family in the female line.

STAIR, Viscount of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 21st April 1690, on Sir James Dalrymple, an eminent lawyer and statesman, a memoir of whom is given at vol. ii. p. 7.

STAIR, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in April 1703, on Sir John Dalrymple, eldest son of Viscount Stair, (see vol. ii. p. 7.) by his wife, Margaret Ross, coheir-ess of the estate of Balneil, Wigtonshire. He was born about 1648, and admitted advocate February 18, 1672. In 1681, he was one of the counsel for the earl of Argyre on his trial for treason, on account of the test. On his father's retirement to Holland in October 1682, in consequence of the tyrannical measures of the then persecuting administration, he was at first subjected to many vexatious proceedings on the part of the government. In 1682 he was compelled by the council to pay £500 sterling, on the pretext that, as heritable bailie of Glenluce, he had interfered with the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and had not exacted fines sufficiently high from his own and his father's tenants for attending conventicles. In September 1684 he was seized during the night at his country house at Newliston, and committed to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, whence, after being detained for three months, he was released on giving security to the amount of £5,000

sterling. By his talents and address, however, he contrived to make his peace with the king, and had influence enough to procure a pardon for his father, who had been prosecuted and outlawed for his alleged concern in the Ryehouse Plot. In 1686 Sir John Dalrymple was appointed lord-advocate in the room of Sir George Mackenzie, and on his return to Edinburgh from London, he brought with him an order from the king for £1,200, whereof £500 was for the fine he paid in 1682, and the remainder for the expenses of his journey and his loss of practice. He also brought a comprehensive remission to his father and mother, brothers and sisters, particularly for their intercourse with traitors, and to his second son, who had accidentally shot his brother. On 23d February 1688, he was created a lord of session and lord-justice-clerk. He gave his support to the Revolution, and was a member of the Convention parliament held at Edinburgh in March 1689. A committee of eight lords, eight knights, and eight burgesses, were appointed to prepare and report upon a plan of settling the government. After considerable discussion, the committee agreed to the following resolution, on the motion of Sir John Dalrymple, who, in a speech of powerful reasoning, exposed the unmeaning application of the term *abdicate*, which had been used by the English convention:—"The estates of the kingdom of Scotland find and declare that King James VII. being a professed papist, did assume the royal power, and act as king, without ever taking the oath as required by law; and had, by the advice of evil and wicked counsellors, invaded the fundamental constitution of this kingdom, and altered it from a legal and limited monarchy, to an arbitrary despotic power, and had governed the same to the subversion of the Protestant religion and violation of the laws and liberties of the nation, inverting all the ends of government, whereby he had forfeited the right of the crown, and the throne was become vacant." This vote was approved of by a great majority in the convention, and Sir John Dalrymple was one of the three commissioners sent to London to offer the crown to William and Mary. He was one of the six persons excepted by King James VII. out of his intended act of indemnity. In 1690 he was re-appointed lord-advocate, and in 1691 was constituted one of the principal secretaries of state. His conduct in regard to the massacre of Glencoe has stamped his name with lasting infamy. Previous to the massacre, in his letters to the military officers of date 1st and 3d December 1691, he exulted that as the winter was the only season in which the Highlanders could not escape, they could easily be destroyed "in the cold long nights." He seems to have contemplated the total extirpation of the clans, for, in a letter to Sir Thomas Livingston, dated January 7, 1692, he says, "You know in general that the troops posted at Inverness and Inverlochiel will be ordered to take in the house of Invergarie, and to destroy entirely the country of Lochaber, Lochiel's lands, Keppoch's, Glengarie's and Glenco," and he adds, "I assure you your power shall be full enough, and I hope the soldiers will not trouble the government with prisoners." In sending Livingston the instructions, signed and countersigned by the king on the 11th January, "to march the troops against the rebels who had not taken the benefit of the indemnity, and to destroy them by fire and sword," he said in his letter, as a hint to Livingston how to act, "Just now my Lord Argyre tells me that Glenco hath not taken the oath, at which I rejoice. It is a great work of charity to be exact in rooting out that damnable sect, the worst of the Highlands." Additional instructions, bearing date the 16th January, were sent to Livingston, and in the letter containing them, Secretary Dalrymple said, "for a just example of vengeance I entreat the thieving tribe of Glenco may be



rooted out to purpose." A duplicate of these instructions was at the same time sent by him to Colonel Hill, the governor of Fort William, with a similar letter. The odium against the government that arose in the nation when the accounts of the massacre were known, alarmed the king, and to pacify the people he dismissed Sir John Dalrymple from office and from his councils. A commission of inquiry into the massacre was granted 29th April 1695, and in their report, which was afterwards adopted by parliament, the commissioners threw the whole blame upon Secretary Dalrymple, stating that his letters had exceeded the king's instructions. In their address to the king, founded upon the same, the estates stated that, in the first place, they had found that the letters of the Master of Stair (Secretary Dalrymple) had exceeded his Majesty's instructions as to the killing and destruction of the Glenoe-men, and they conclude as follows:—"that considering that the Master of Stair's excess in his letters against the Glenoe-men has been the original cause of this unhappy business, and hath given occasion, in a great measure, to so extraordinary an execution, by the warm directions he gives about doing it by way of surprise; and considering the station and trust he is in, and that he is absent, we do, therefore, beg that your Majesty will give such orders about him for vindication of your government, as you in your royal wisdom shall think fit. And, likewise, considering that the actors have barbarously killed men under trust, we humbly desire your Majesty would be pleased to send the actors home, and to give orders to your advocate to prosecute them according to law." The estates also solicited his Majesty to order reparation to be made to the surviving inhabitants of the glen for the losses they had sustained in their properties. Whether this was ever done, does not appear, but it is highly probable that this part of the address was as little heeded as the rest. The murderers, instead of being brought to trial, were allowed by William to remain in his service, and some of them were even promoted. The report of the Scottish parliament, though drawn up as favourably as possible for the king, was carefully suppressed during his lifetime, a proof that the government of the day were anxious to have the whole matter buried in oblivion at once and for ever.

The same year, Sir John succeeded his father as 2d Viscount Stair, but did not take his seat in parliament for some years. In 1698, he made a strong attempt to do so, but was dissuaded from it by the duke of Queensberry, the earls of Argyll, Leven, and Seafield, and by his brother, the Hon. Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick, baronet, lord-president of the court of session. The lord-justice-clerk was determined, if he offered to take his seat, to call for the vote and address to the king, passed respecting the affair of Glenoe, by which it was declared to be a barbarous murder. He took the oaths and his seat in parliament 21st February 1700, and on the accession of Queen Anne was sworn a privy councillor. He was created earl of Stair, Viscount Dalrymple, and Lord Newliston, Glenluce and Stranraer, April 8, 1703, by patent, to the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the heirs male of his father. In 1705, he was named one of the commissioners for the treaty of Union, and was so instrumental in carrying that measure through parliament as to give rise to the opinion that without his assistance it could not have passed. He died suddenly, January 8, 1707. On that day, after speaking warmly in favour of the 22d article of the treaty of Union, he walked home, and dined very cheerfully with company, but died the same evening. According to a contemporary (*Mack's Memoirs*) he was an able lawyer and possessed of good natural parts. His con-

versation was lively and facetious; and he made always a better companion than a statesman, being naturally very indolent. In his person he was handsome, tall and fair. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Dundas of Newliston, Linlithgowshire, and by her had five sons and two daughters.

His second son, John, second earl of Stair, a distinguished military commander and accomplished statesman, was born at Edinburgh, July 20, 1679. When a mere boy, he had the misfortune to kill his elder brother, James, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. About 1684 he was sent to Leyden, where he made great proficiency in the languages, and other branches of education. On his return to Scotland, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, under a guardian, to finish his studies. He was designed by his father for the law, but he himself was anxious for a military life. In 1687 he went over to Holland, where he passed through the first military gradations, under the eye of the prince of Orange. At this time he could speak the French, Spanish, German, Italian and Dutch languages with great purity. At the Revolution he returned to Scotland. He was amongst the first to declare for William and Mary, and went up with his father to London to pay his homage to King William, by whom he was most graciously received. He attended the king to Ireland, and in 1692 accompanied his father and King William to Flanders. His majesty conferred a colonel's commission on him, and he served as a volunteer under the earl of Angus, colonel of the Cameronian regiment, at the battle of Steinkirk, August 2d of that year, where Angus was killed. Although so young, no British officer signaled himself more in this engagement than Colonel Dalrymple. He several times rallied his regiment when the ranks were broken by the cannon, and brought them back to the charge. In the succeeding winter he was sent to study the law at the university of Leyden, where he had previously received the greater part of his education. In 1700 he accompanied Lord Lexington in his embassy to Vienna, and after making the tour of Germany and Italy, he returned home in 1701. Soon after he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Scots regiment of foot guards. In 1702 he served as aide-de-camp to the duke of Marlborough at the taking of Venloo and Liege, and the attack on Peer. At the assault on the citadel of Venloo, when the fort of Chartrouse was taken by the allies, Colonel Dalrymple had the good fortune to save the life of the prince of Hesse-Cassel, afterwards king of Sweden, who, in wresting the colours from a French officer, was upon the point of being cut down by a grenadier, when Dalrymple shot the assailant dead upon the spot, with his pistol. In April 1703, he had a colonel's commission in the Dutch service. In January 1706 he obtained the command of the Cameronian regiment, and in the succeeding August that of the Royal Scots Greys. He was a brigadier-general at the battle of Ramillies, 12th May that year; and, succeeding his father in January 1707 as second earl of Stair, was soon after chosen one of the representative peers of Scotland in the imperial parliament. He held an important command at the victories of Oudenarde and Malplaquet; and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, January 1, 1710. In the winter of 1709 he had been sent ambassador extraordinary to the king of Poland, but in May 1710 he went to the siege of Douay, which surrendered to the allies on the 26th of June. In the same year he was invested with the order of the Thistle. On the dismissal of the Godolphin ministry in 1711, when the duke of Marlborough was superseded by the duke of Ormond in the command of the army, Lord Stair sold his commission, and retired from the military service for the time.

On the accession of George I., his lordship was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber, sworn a privy councillor, and, in the absence of the duke of Argyll, was constituted commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. In 1715 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to France, and after the death of Louis XIV. was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the French court. He entered Paris in a splendid manner, and was successful in all his negotiations for the defeat of the attempts made in favour of the Pretender. Several of his letters are published in the Hardwicke Collection of State Papers. He was recalled in 1720, when he retired to his seat at Newliston, where he turned his attention to agriculture, and was the first in Scotland who introduced the cultivation of turnips and cabages in the open fields. The fine woods that adorn Newliston were planted by him, and it is said, that he arranged them so as to represent the position of the British troops at one of the victories at which he had been engaged. In April 1730 he was appointed lord-admiral of Scotland. He held that and other posts till April 1733, when he fell into disgrace at court, for opposing a bill brought in by government for changing the duties on tobacco and wine, and bringing them under the laws of excise, which was greatly disliked by the trading part of the nation.

On the dissolution of the Walpole administration in 1742, Lord Stair was recalled to public life, appointed field-marshal, sent ambassador to Holland, and nominated governor of Minorca. He was subsequently appointed commander-in-chief of the allied army in Flanders, and was present with the king at the battle of Dettingen, June 16, 1743. Disgusted, however, at the preference given to the Hanoverian generals, he soon after resigned his command, and retired to the Hague. The memorial which he presented to his majesty on this occasion is printed in Dalrymple's *Memoirs of Great Britain*. In 1744 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in the United Kingdom, and restored to his command of the Scots Greys. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, he repaired to court, and offered his services to the government, which were gladly accepted. He accompanied the duke of Cumberland to Edinburgh. After the suppression of the rebellion, he continued at court till the winter of 1746, when he removed for his health to Scotland. He died at Queensberry House, Edinburgh, May 9, 1747, in the 74th year of his age. The earl of Stair, in person, was about six feet high. He was, perhaps, one of the handsomest men of his time, and remarkable, among the nobility, for his graceful mien and majestic appearance. His complexion was fair, but rather comely than delicate; his forehead was large and graceful, his nose straight and exquisitely proportioned to his face. He was universally acknowledged to have been the first diplomatist of his day. His lordship married Lady Eleanor Campbell, fourth daughter of James, second earl of London. She was first married to James, first Viscount Primrose, who died in 1706, and was mother of the second and third Viscounts Primrose. She had no issue to the earl of Stair, whom she survived, and died at Edinburgh 21st November 1759. Some remarkable circumstances in the early life of this lady formed the groundwork of a tale by Sir Walter Scott, under the title of 'Aunt Margaret's Mirror.' These have been related in a more ample form by Mr. Robert Chambers, in his 'Reckiana, or Minor Antiquities of Edinburgh,' and copied into the 88th number of 'Chambers' Journal,' first series. It appears that Lord Primrose, her first husband, was a man of bad temper and dissolute character, and treated her so barbarously that, under the apprehension that he meditated putting an end to her life, she made her escape from his house, and never lived with him

again. According to tradition, she was shown by a foreign conjuror who had taken up his residence in the Canongate of Edinburgh, the shadowy representation of her husband's intended nuptials with a merchant's daughter on the Continent, which were prevented at the altar by the opportune appearance of the brother of the viscountess. The resolution which she had formed, after the death of Lord Primrose, never to marry again, is said to have been overcome by the following manoeuvre of Lord Stair, who had sought her hand in vain. By dint of bribes to her domestics, his lordship got himself admitted one night, into a small room in her ladyship's house, where she used to say her prayers every morning, and the window of which looked out upon the principal street of Edinburgh. At this window next morning Lord Stair showed himself, half undressed, to the people passing along the street, and lest her reputation should suffer, her ladyship felt herself constrained to accept of him as her second husband. His portrait is subjoined:



The earl of Stair, and his grandmother, Margaret, the first viscountess Stair, and the original of Lady Ashton in Scott's tale of 'The Bride of Lammermuir,' lie interred in the family vault at Kirkliston church.

As the earl's next brother and heir presumptive, Colonel the Hon. William Dalrymple of Glenmure, had married the countess of Dumfries, a peeress in her own right, his lordship surrendered all his honours to the crown, and obtained a new charter, of date 27th February 1707, ratified by an act of the Scots parliament, 21st March of the same year, containing, in default of male issue, a reversionary clause in favour of any one of the male descendants of the first viscount of Stair, whom he should nominate to succeed him. By a writing under his hand, dated 31st March 1747, six weeks before his death, he named as his successor, his nephew, Captain John Dalrymple, eldest son of a younger brother, the Hon. George Dalrymple of Dalmahov, one of the barons of exchequer in

Scotland. The succession to the titles was contested by James Dalrymple, second surviving son of Colonel the Hon. William Dalrymple, above mentioned, on the ground that it was not in the power of the sovereign to transfer the right to create or nominate a peer to any individual. Both cousins voted as earl of Stair at the general election of Scots representative peers, 13th August 1747, and petitions to the king were presented from both, claiming the titles, as also one from the earl of Dumfries, eldest son of Colonel William Dalrymple and the countess, if it was not adjudged to his brother, James. The House of Lords having, on 4th May 1748, decided in favour of James Dalrymple, he accordingly became third earl of Stair. His father, Colonel the Hon. William Dalrymple of Glenmure was the fourth but second surviving son of the first earl of Stair, and M.P. for Ayrshire in the last parliament of Scotland. He was a firm supporter of the treaty of Union, and afterwards sat first for Clackmannanshire, then for the Stranraer burghs, and latterly for Wigtonshire, in the imperial parliament. He died 23 December 1744. By his wife, the countess of Dumfries, he had six sons, the three youngest of whom died unmarried, and two daughters. His eldest son, William, succeeded as earl of Dumfries. His second son, Captain the Hon. John Dalrymple, the favourite nephew of the great earl of Stair, died, unmarried, 23d February 1742. The third son, James, passed advocate in 1728, and by the resolution of the House of Lords became third earl of Stair, 4th May 1748. He died, without issue, 13th March 1760, and in pursuance of the remainders in the patent, the earldom of Stair reverted to his eldest brother, William, fourth earl of Dumfries, who thus became fourth earl of Stair also. (See DUMFRIES, earl of, vol. ii. p. 73.) Dying, without surviving issue, 27th July 1768, he was succeeded as fifth earl of Stair by his cousin, Captain John Dalrymple, to whom the title had at first been assigned under the new patent, eldest son of the Hon. George Dalrymple, fifth son of the first earl of Stair. His father passed advocate in 1704, and was appointed one of the barons of the court of exchequer in Scotland in 1707. He purchased at a judicial sale, the estate of Dalmahoy, Mid Lothian, and died at Moffat, 29th July 1745. With two daughters, he had a younger son, General William Dalrymple, lieutenant-governor of Chelsea hospital, who died at London, 23d February 1707, leaving an only son, John William Henry Dalrymple, who became seventh earl of Stair.

The fifth earl passed advocate in 1741, but afterwards went into the army, and had the rank of captain. He sold the estate of Newliston to Roger Hog, Esq. Chosen one of the sixteen representative Scots peers on a vacancy in 1771, he opposed the measures of the administration which led to the revolt of the American colonies. Having presented the petition of the agent for Massachusetts against these measures, he received the thanks of that province in 1774. He was the author of several pamphlets on political subjects, which have entitled him to a place in Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, vol. v. Park's edition (1805). Their titles are: 'Considerations preliminary to the fixing the Supplies, the Ways and Means, and the Taxes for the year 1781,' Lond. 1781, 8vo; 'Facts and their Consequences submitted to the consideration of the Public at large,' Lond. 1782, 8vo; An Argument to prove that it is the indispensable duty of the Creditors of the Public to insist that Government do forthwith bring forward the consideration of the State of the Nation,' Lond. 1783, 8vo; 'State of the Public Debt,' Lond. 1783, 8vo; 'Address to and Expostulation with the Public,' Lond. 1784, 8vo; 'Comparative State of the Public Revenues for the years 1783-4,' Lond. 1785, 8vo;

'The Proper Limits of the Government's interference with the affairs of the East India Company,' 1784. In this tract he severely attacked the coalition ministry, and promised his support to the Pitt administration so long as they should continue to deserve it. He died Oct. 13, 1789. He married a daughter of George Middleton, Esq., banker in London, and had one son, John, who succeeded.

John, sixth earl of Stair, born Sept. 21, 1749, became a captain in the 87th foot in 1779, and served in the first American war. He was at the successful attack on New London and Fort Griswold, in Sept. 1781, under Sir Henry Clinton, who sent him home with the despatches. He was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the king and republic of Poland, Jan. 5, 1782, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, Aug. 5, 1785. Succeeding his father in 1789, he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers at the general election of 1790, and several times rechosen. He died, without issue, June 1, 1821.

His cousin, John William Henry Dalrymple, son of General William Dalrymple, above mentioned, became seventh earl. Born November 16, 1781, he married in 1808, Laura, youngest daughter of John Manners, Esq. of Grantham Grange, and Louisa, countess of Dysart. This marriage was dissolved the following year, in consequence of his having entered into a marriage contract in 1804 with Johanna, daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq. of Cluny. The latter marriage was, however, dissolved in June 1820. The earl died at Paris, without issue, March 22, 1840.

His kinsman, Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, baronet, succeeded him as eighth earl. (See vol. ii. p. 5.) He was the 4th but eldest surviving son of Sir John Dalrymple of Cranston, fourth baronet of that family, one of the barons of the court of Exchequer in Scotland, and author of those 'Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland,' which first revealed the painful fact that Sidney and some others of the great whig patriots, in the reign of Charles II., were pensioners of the French king, (see vol. ii. p. 12). The eighth earl, born 15th June 1771, succeeded, on the death of his father, 26th February 1810, to the baronetcy of Nova Scotia, which had been conferred on his great-great-grandfather, Sir James Dalrymple of Borthwick, 28th April 1698. Through his mother, Elizabeth, only child of Thomas Hamilton MacGill of Fala, and heiress of the Viscounts Oxenford, he inherited the estates of Oxenford and Fala. He entered the army as ensign in the 40th foot, 28th February 1790, and attained the rank of general 28th June 1838. In 1843 he was appointed colonel of the 46th foot. Long known as Sir John Dalrymple, he early embraced the whig cause, and more than once before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, contested the representation of Mid Lothian, without success. In December of that year, he carried his election for the county by a majority of 65 votes. He succeeded his cousin, the seventh earl of Stair, in that title and the ample estates connected with it, in March 1840, and in the following month was appointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland, an office which he held till September 1841. On the 11th August that year he was created Baron Oxenford of Cousland in the peerage of the United Kingdom, with remainder to his brother, North Hamilton Dalrymple of Cleland and Fordell. In August 1816, he was reappointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland. In 1847 he was made a knight of the Thistle. In his latter years his attention was engrossed by the management of his extensive estates in Mid Lothian and Galloway. Of the former county he was for some years convener. He died at his seat of Oxenford castle, Mid Lothian, 16th January 1853, at the age of 82. Although twice married,

(see vol. ii. p. 5.) he had no issue. His titles and estates devolved on his brother, North Hamilton Dalrymple.

North Hamilton Dalrymple, 9th earl of Stair, born in Edinburgh in 1776, married, first in 1817, Margaret, youngest daughter of James Penny, Esq. of Arrad, Lancashire; and, 2dly, in 1831, Martha Willet, daughter of Colonel George Dalrymple. By his first wife, he had, with 4 daughters, a son, John, Viscount Dalrymple, lord-lieutenant of Wigtownshire, at one period a captain in the guards, and M.P. for that county from July 1841 to Feb. 1856. Born April 1, 1819, Lord Dalrymple married, in 1846, Louisa Jane Henrietta Emily de Franquetot, eldest daughter of Augustin, Duc de Coigny, by his wife, Henrietta Dundas Dalrymple Hamilton, daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, baronet; issue, 4 sons and 5 daughters. By his 2d wife the 9th earl had a son, Hon. George Grey, born in 1832, an officer in the Scots fusilier guards. The latter married Ellinor Alice, 5th daughter of 9th Lord Napier, with issue. Margaret Penny, 4th daughter of the 9th earl, married, in 1859, Allan Alexander Macconochie Welwood, Esq., LL.D., eldest son of Alexander M. Welwood, Esq. of Meadowbank and Garvoek a judge of the court of session under the title of Lord Meadowbank. John Viscount Dalrymple, 10th Earl of Stair, succeeded his father, Nov. 9, 1864. His eldest son, J. H. N. G. H., Viscount Dalrymple, was b. June 12, 1848, besides whom there are 3 sons and 5 da.

STARK, a surname, meaning strong, said to have been first borne by one of the name of Muirhead, for his having rescued King James IV. from a bull in the forest of Cumbernauld. From his strength he was called Stark, (*Kist's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 310).

The name STARK in Scotland is originally the same. James Starke of Troqueur Holm, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, passed advocate at the Scottish bar in 1821. A member of the society of Antiquaries, Scotland, in 1835 he presented to that society, 'Observations on the Josticiary Court, with a continued series of the Justiciars and Justices General,' and in 1836 delivered a course of lectures on Jurisprudence before the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Association. In 1839 he was appointed her Majesty's advocate-general of the island of Ceylon, in which capacity he was also a member of the executive and legislative councils of the island. He was afterwards raised to the bench of the supreme court there. He is the author of a 'Treatise on the Law of Partnership,' and several other works on law. He was a contributor to that useful work the Penny Cyclopaedia, and also to the Encyclopedia Britannica, the Scottish Christian Herald, the Christian Instructor, the Law Chronicle, and other literary and legal undertakings of his time. When in Ceylon he was mainly instrumental in originating and organizing the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was elected president, and as one of its members contributed several valuable papers. He married the eldest daughter of Major James Gibson, and grand-daughter of Major Thomas Hamilton, Royal Irish dragoons, only son and heir of Thomas Hamilton, Esq. of Olivestob, who in early life went out as lieutenant of marines on board the *Wager* man-of-war in Lord Anson's expedition to the South Seas; issue, 2 sons, James Gibson Starke, born 1837, M.A. 1859, passed advocate 1862; William Starke, born 1839, capt. 16th foot.

STEDMAN, a surname adopted by Charles Barton, son of the celebrated Scottish admiral, Sir Andrew Barton, a memoir of whom is given at vol. i. p. 257 of this work. Charles Barton married Susan, daughter of Charles Stedman and his wife Janet Neilson of Leith. Susan was possessed of considerable property, and Charles, on his marriage, took the

name of his wife, and his descendants continued it. He had several children. His eldest son, Alexander, died in 1693.

Alexander's son, William, married Margaret Anderson, and died in 1606, leaving a son, Alexander Stedman, Kinross. The son of the latter, Robert Stedman, of the Milne Lead and Gala Hill, Kinross, and of Little Seggie and Ballingall, Kinross-shire, married Agnes, daughter of Michael Henderson of Turfhill, in the same county.

Robert left three sons. 1. James, the eldest, succeeded to the lands of Little Seggie, which became the designation of his family. He was also seized in the lands of Milnathort, Kinross-shire, in 1648. Born in 1598, he died in 1686. He married Euphan, daughter of James Dempster of Tillyochie, Kinross-shire. 2. John. He succeeded to his father's property in lands and houses in Kinross. He married Jean Dempster of Tillyochie, and died in 1673. 3. Robert. He succeeded to the lands of Ballingall, which became the designation of his family. He was twice married, and left issue.

James Stedman of Little Seggie, the eldest son, had a son, the Rev. Robert Stedman, for 52 years minister of Carriiden, Linlithgowshire. In the old churchyard of the parish there is a monument to his memory, erected by his relict, Sarah, daughter of Sir Alexander Inglis of Ingleston, in that county. He joined the protesting party in the Church of Scotland, and was deposed in 1661. Subsequently he was restored, and was the first moderator of the presbytery of Linlithgow, Nov. 30, 1687. Born in 1625, he died in 1701. He left four sons, Alexander, James, Robert, and John.

1. Alexander, ordained minister of Beith, Fifeshire, in 1691, succeeded his father in Little Seggie.

2. James, born in 1662, married Janet Bairdie, Linlithgow. He predeceased his father, without male issue. At the base of the public fountain in Linlithgow, there was, in 1843, a large tombstone of Dutch marble, (removed from the burial ground of Linlithgow Cathedral,) with the remains of an inscription, "Here lyes the Body of Janet Bairdie, spous of Stedman," and the figures 67, supposed to be her age.

3. Robert, born in 1667, like his ancestors, the Bartons, seems early to have been prepossessed in favour of a maritime life. He became the owner and commander of a ship which traded between Borrowstownness and Holland. He extended his voyages to Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and, in course of time, became possessed of no fewer than 13 ships. He amassed considerable wealth, which he ultimately lost. He died in 1738. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Edward Jossey of West Pans, East Lothian, he had several sons. Edward, the eldest, born in 1699, was minister of Haddington, and died in 1756. Alexander, the 3d son, born in 1703, and educated for the Scottish bar, was distinguished as a sound lawyer and profound mathematician. He joined the Pretender in 1745, and, with his brothers, John and Charles, was taken prisoner at Culloden. They all effected their escape, Alexander and Charles to America, and John to Rotterdam. Alexander settled in Philadelphia, where he practised his profession with great success, and having made his peace with the mother country, was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, March 19, 1764. On the declaration of Independence of the American Colonies, he returned to Scotland, and subsequently went to Swansea, in Wales, where he died at the advanced age of 91. His son, Charles Stedman, born in 1753, on the revolt of the American colonies, joined the British forces, and was placed at the head of the commissariat department. Soon after the battle of Brooklyn in 1776, he was made prisoner, and carried to New York. The rapid advance of the British army caused the Americans to abandon that city in haste, and he was re-

leased. In 1780 he was again taken prisoner, while commanding a foraging party in the vicinity of Springfield, Burlington, New Jersey, but made his escape. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Baron Linsingen, then in command of the auxiliary Hessian troops, retaining his commissary powers. Owing to the scarcity of provisions, a rifle corps of German emigrants was raised, to the number of 400, and, being placed under his command, proved an efficient foraging force. At the battle of Guildford Court-house, March 15, 1781, he was wounded in his sword hand, in single combat with an American dragoon, and was only saved from being cut down, by the appearance of a British light horseman, who slew his adversary. At the peace of 1783, he came to England, and retired on the half-pay of a colonel. He was the author of a 'History of the American War,' published in 1794. In 1797, through the influence of the Marquis Cornwallis, he was appointed deputy-comptroller and accountant-general of the revenue of stamps, an office created on the occasion. He died in 1812, and was succeeded in his office by his only son John, born in 1786. In 1813 the latter was appointed civil secretary at Gibraltar and registrar of the Supreme Court of Appeal, and in 1816 one of the Judges of the Court of Admiralty there.

4. John Stedman of Wester Balldridge, Fifeshire. Born in 1678, he was ordained, in 1699, minister of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire, and, in 1710, translated to the Tron church, Edinburgh. He died in 1713. By his wife, Jean, 2d daughter of Rev. John Kinnaird, minister of East Calder, he had three sons: Robert, Alexander, and John, and six daughters. Robert Stedman, the eldest son, born in 1701, entered in 1730, as ensign in the Scots brigade in the Dutch service, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was at the battles of Fontenoy and Rocroix, and the sieges of Dendermond and Bergen-op Zoom, and died at Breda in 1770. He left two sons, John Gabriel, born 1741, and William George, born 1748, both lieutenant-colonels in the Scots brigade, Dutch service. John Gabriel, the elder son, was infirm in Earnside, Kinross-shire, in 1791. In 1796 he published a 'Narrative of a Five Years' Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam from 1772 to 1777.' The same year he was appointed to the command of a British regiment of the line, then in garrison at Gibraltar, but was prevented by an accident from joining it, and died in 1797.—Alexander, the 2d son, died at Jamaica, unmarried. John, the 3d son, born in 1710, was, in 1740, appointed surgeon to the North British dragoons, or Scots Greys. He afterwards practised as a physician in Dunfermline, and subsequently settled in Edinburgh. Besides several medical treatises, he was the author of 'Lælius and Hortensia, or Thoughts on the Nature and Objects of Taste and Genius.' He succeeded to Little Seggie in 1765, and married Peggy, daughter of Robert Wellwood of Pitliver, Perthshire. He died in 1791.

Lieutenant-colonel John Gabriel Stedman of Earnside had 3 sons. 1. William George, born 1784, who succeeded him in that property. He was a lieutenant in the royal navy, and was killed while boarding a French privateer off the island of Cuba. 2. Robert Adrian, born in 1790, lieutenant-colonel 1st light cavalry, in the East India Company's service, and C.B. He succeeded his brother in Earnside in 1812. He was at the battle of Aliwal in the Punjab, Jan. 28, 1846, and was mentioned with high praise in the despatch of Sir Harry Smith, the commander-in-chief. He died at sea, April 12, 1849, on his voyage home, after having served 41 years in India. A monument to his memory is erected at Cawnpore by his brother officers. 3. John Cambridge, born in 1796, a captain 84th light infantry, East India Company's service, was killed in 1834 in battle in Burmah.

Lieutenant-colonel William George Stedman had an only son, Lieut.-general John Andrew Stedman, born in 1788, who entered the Dutch service as a cadet, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. On 17th and 18th June, 1816, he covered with the Dutch troops the right wing of the allied army, and the road from Mons to Brussels, under the command of the Duke of Wellington. He received several orders of knighthood, and was made by Louis XVIII., an officer of the Legion of Honour. He died in 1824. His only son, Charles John William, became a naturalized subject of Prussia, and Baron de Stedman in that kingdom.

STEUART, of Allanton, an ancient family in Lanarkshire, a branch of the great house of Stewart, lineally descended from Sir Robert Stewart of Daldowie, sixth son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkilt, son of Alexander, fourth lord-high-steward of Scotland. Sir John was killed at the battle of Falkirk in 1298. He had bestowed in 1290, the estate of Daldowie, in Clydesdale, part of his extensive possessions in the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, in patrimony on his son, Sir Robert. The latter fought at Bannockburn, and with three of his brothers, Sir Allan, Sir Walter, and Sir Hugh, accompanied Edward Bruce to Ireland in 1315. He was in the battle of Dundalk in 1318, in which Edward Bruce was killed.

The lands of Allanton, in the parish of Cambuslang, which afterwards came into the possession of this family, previously belonged to the abbey of Aberbrothwick.

From Allan Stewart of Daldowie, a staunch adherent of the house of Douglas, killed in 1385 in action against the English, descended James Stewart of Allanton, who had two sons, Sir Walter, born in 1606, and Sir James, of Coltness, twice lord-provost of Edinburgh. Sir Walter Stewart of Allanton married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, and sister of the first Lord Belhaven. "It is recorded that Oliver Cromwell, in 1650, after the battle of Dunbar, in his progress through Lanarkshire, halted with a few attendants at Allanton house, where he was hospitably entertained by Lady Stewart, and where he passed the night. Sir Walter, being a royalist, took care to be out of the way. On the Protector's arrival, it is said, some choice canary and other refreshments were presented, but he would suffer nothing to be touched until he himself had first said grace, which he fervently did for more than half-an-hour, to the great edification of the lady. He then courteously inquired after Sir Walter, and on drinking the health of the family, observed that his mother's name was Stewart, and that he always felt a kindness for the name." Sir Walter's eldest son and heir apparent, Gavin, predeceased his father in March 1652, leaving an only daughter, Margaret, who only survived him a year. William, another son of Sir Walter, succeeded him as proprietor of Allanton. The offer of a baronetcy of Nova Scotia was, in 1687, made to him by King James VII., but declined, from the chivalrous feeling prevalent at that period, that the title of a knight banneret conferred by the hands of royalty on the field of battle, which so many of his ancestors had so gloriously acquired, was a more honourable distinction. On his refusal it was given to his cousin, Robert Stewart of Allanbank, 16th August 1687.

James Stewart, born in 1715, tenth baron of Allanton, and thirteenth in descent from the lord-high-steward of Scotland, died in 1772. He married in 1754, his cousin, Margaret, daughter of Henry Steuart Barclay, Esq. of Collairnie, Fifeshire, younger brother of Sir James Steuart of Goodtrees, baronet, solicitor-general for Scotland, in the reign of George I. His son, Sir Henry Steuart, an elegant scholar and accomplished gentleman, born 20th October 1759, was, in

1814, created a baronet of the United Kingdom, with remainder to his son-in-law, Reginald Macdonald of Staffa, third son of Colin Macdonald of Boisdale, but the eldest son by his second marriage. Celebrated for his skill and success as an arboriculturist, and as the founder of the art of transplanting large trees, Sir Henry was the author of the following publications: 'Genealogy of the Stewarts refuted, in a Letter to Andrew Stuart, Esq.,' Edin. 1799, 4to; 'Account of a Plan for the better supplying the City of Edinburgh with Coal,' 1801, 8vo; 'The Works of Sallust; to which are prefixed, Two Essays on the Life, Literary Character and Writings of the Historian; with Notes, historical, biographical and critical,' London, 1806, 2 vols. 4to; 'An Essay on the Best Mode of Transplanting Trees.' He was LL.D., F.R.S. and F.A.S. Edinburgh. He died in March 1836. He had married, in 1787, Lillias, daughter of Hugh Seton, Esq. of Touch-Seton, Stirlingshire, and had by her two daughters, the elder of whom died in infancy. The other, Elizabeth Margaret, his sole heiress, born 31st October 1790, married in January 1812, Reginald Macdonald, Esq. of Staffa, sheriff of Stirlingshire, and, with two daughters, had three sons, the youngest of whom, Colin Reginald, was drowned. On succeeding, in 1835, in right of her mother, to the estate of Touch-Seton, the property of her maternal uncle, the Hon. Archibald Seton, at one period a member of the supreme council of Bengal, and governor of Prince of Wales' Island, she took the surname of Seton, in addition to her own. Her husband succeeded his father-in-law as second baronet in 1836, and thereafter was styled Sir Reginald Macdonald Stewart Seton, baronet of Staffa, Allanton, and Touch. He died in 1838. Their eldest son, Sir Henry James Seton Stewart, born in 1812, succeeded his father as third baronet. He married in 1852, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert, younger son of Sir James Montgomery, of Stanhope, baronet. As the representative of the Setons of Touch, he holds the office of hereditary armour-bearer to the sovereign, and squire of the royal body. The Setons of Touch claim the title of Baron Seton de Gordon, (see page 410 of this volume).

The progenitor of the Coltness family was Sir James Stewart, second son of James Stewart of Allanton. Born in 1608, Sir James was a banker in Edinburgh, of which city he was in 1640 elected lord-provost. He acquired a large fortune, and in 1653 purchased the lands of West Carburns or Kirkfield, Lanarkshire, from Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, and soon after the estate of Coltness, in the same county, from Sir John Hamilton of Uddston. Being a zealous Covenanter, he was, in 1650, chosen, with the marquess of Argyll and the earl of Eglinton, on the part of the Scots, to hold a conference with Oliver Cromwell in Brunsfield Links. In 1659 he was again elected lord-provost of Edinburgh, but on account of his covenanting principles, was dismissed at the Restoration, and after being confined in the castle of Edinburgh, was sent prisoner to Dundee, and fined £1,500 sterling. In 1670, he obtained a pardon. Archbishop Leighton was brought up at Edinburgh under his care, and the undaunted Hugh Mackail, executed in 1666, had been chaplain in his family. Among many particulars recorded in the Coltness manuscripts, the following, inserted in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, (vol. v. p. 618, Note. Parish of Cambusnethan,) may be quoted here: "Sir James Stewart, who had been twice first magistrate of Edinburgh, when nearly seventy-three years of age, after his last visit to Coltness, when going to Edinburgh, accompanied by some of the most respectable in the land; at Muirycott, about two miles

from Allanton, there was a rising ground which draws an extensive prospect; there he stopt, and having turned his horse, he looked around upon a scenery that he was convinced he should behold no more, and exclaimed, while tears of gratitude flowed down his venerable cheeks, 'Westshiel, and Lanark, and Carnwath church, my early home, my favourite haunts, farewell! Coltness, and Allanton, and Cambusnethan church, my later sweet abodes, farewell! Ye witnesses of my best spent hours and of my most ardent devotions, a last farewell! It is long since I bade the vanities of this world adieu.'"

The 4th son of this worthy man, who was also named Sir James Stewart, born in 1635, was one of the most eminent advocates of his time. In 1695 he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia. He died in 1715.

His only son, Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees and Coltness, 2d bart., born in 1681, was also an advocate, and became solicitor-general for Scotland. By his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick, lord-president of the court of session, he had, with one son, James, the subject of the following notice, three daughters. 1. Margaret, born in 1715, wife of Thomas Calderwood, Esq. of Poltoun. 2. Agnes, born in 1717, married David, earl of Buchan, father of Thomas, first Lord Erskine in the peerage of Great Britain, and the Hon. Henry Erskine. 3. Marion, born in 1723, the wife of Alexander Murray, Esq. of Cringletie, father of James Wolfe Murray, a lord of session under the title of Lord Cringletie.

The son, Sir James Denham Stewart of Coltness, 3d bart., an eminent writer on political economy, was born at Edinburgh, October 10, 1713. He received the rudiments of his education at the school of North Berwick, from which he was removed to the university of Edinburgh. He succeeded his father in 1727, and in 1734 was admitted advocate, but without any intention of prosecuting the law as a profession. Soon after, he set out on a tour on the continent, and in 1740 returned to Scotland. In October 1743 he married Lady Frances, eldest daughter of the earl of Wemyss, and sister of Lord Elcho, one of the principal adherents of Prince Charles Stuart. Having while at Rome been introduced to the prince, Sir James, on the arrival of the young adventurer in Edinburgh in 1745, prevailed upon his brother-in-law to conduct him, apparently as a prisoner, to his presence. The earl of Buchan, who had married one of Sir James' sisters, was also brought by Lord Elcho to Holyrood, on the same pretence. As the prince refused to see them except as avowed adherents of his cause, Lord Buchan retired, not wishing to commit himself, but Sir James at once offered his services to the young Pretender, and was despatched by him on a mission to the court of France, where he was at the time of the battle of Culloden. Being among those who were excepted in the act of indemnity, he was forced to remain in exile for eighteen years, residing chiefly in the town of Angouleme, but visiting other parts of the continent. While residing at Spa during the Seven years' war, he was arrested, though in a neutral territory, by a body of French troops, for his enthusiastic rejoicings in the success of the British arms, and conveyed to a prison in the duchy of Luxembourg, where he was detained for several months. In 1758 he published at Frankfort on the Maine, a vindication in French of Newton's Chronology, and the same year, while settled at Tubingen in Suabia, he produced his 'Treatise on German Coins,' written in the German language. In 1763 he returned to Scotland, and was allowed to remain unmolested on his estates, which had never been forfeited. His 'Enquiry into the Principles of Political Economy' was the first considerable work on this

subject published in Great Britain. It appeared in 1767, in two volumes quarto, and for the copyright of the work he got £500 from Messrs. Miller and Cadell. As this work was published nine years before that of Dr Adam Smith, Sir James Steuart is well entitled to be considered the father of political economy in Great Britain. In 1771 he obtained a full pardon, and in 1772 he published, at the request of the East India Company, a treatise on 'The Principles of Money as applied to the Coin of Bengal.'

In 1712, Sir James Steuart of Goodtrees purchased from his nephew, Sir David, the son of his eldest brother, Sir Thomas Steuart, the estate of Coltness, and in 1773, Sir James Denham Steuart, the political economist, on the death of Sir Archibald Steuart Denham, succeeded to the baronetcy of Coltness, which became united in his person with that of Goodtrees. Sir James died of an inflammation in his toe, November 26, 1780. He was buried in the family vault at Cambusnethan church, Lanarkshire, and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

His works are: 'Dirleton's Doubts and Questions in the Law of Scotland resolved and answered,' Edinburgh, 1715, folio; 'Apologie du Sentiment de Newton sur l'Antienne Chronologie des Grecs, contenant des réponses à toutes les objections qui y ont été faites jusqu'à présent,' Franc-sur-le-Mein, 1757, 4to; 'A Treatise on German Coins,' in German, Tubingen, 1757; 'A Dissertation upon the Doctrine and Principles of Money applied to the German Coin,' Tubingen, 1758; 'An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy; being an essay on the science of domestic policy in free nations; in which are particularly considered, population, agriculture, trade, industry, money, coin, interest, circulation, banks, exchange, public credit, and taxes,' Lond. 1767, 2 vols. 4to; Dublin, 1770, 3 vols. 8vo; 'The Principles of Money applied to the present state of Bengal,' 1772, 4to; 'A Plan for introducing Uniformity in Weights and Measures within the limits of the British Empire,' Lond. 1790, 8vo; 'Considerations on the Interest of the County of Lanark in Scotland; which may be applied to that of Great Britain in general, in relation to agriculture, maintenance of the poor, wages of labourers, and connection and interest of the land and trade, &c.' His works, complete in six volumes 8vo, with a Memoir, were published in 1805, by his son, who also published in 1818, at Greenock, the Correspondence between his father and the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague, whose acquaintance he had made at Venice in 1758.

The son, Sir James Steuart, fourth baronet, born in 1744, a general in the army, colonel of the 2d dragoons, and M.P. for Lanarkshire, died, without issue, in 1839, when his cousin, Sir Henry Barclay Steuart, eldest son of Henry Steuart Barclay, Esq. of Collairnie, Fifeshire, succeeded as fifth baronet.

The family of Steuart of Auchlunkart, Banffshire, are descended from Alexander Stewart of Stradown, advocate, fourth son of the earl of Athol, (see vol. i. page 163). His son, Andrew Stuart of Tannadice, was father of another Andrew, who was the first to spell his name Steuart. The great-grandson of this Andrew Steuart of Tannadice, Patrick Steuart, married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Stewart of Auchlunkart, an estate which came into the family by marriage with the heiress of Innes of Auchlunkart. Patrick was succeeded by his brother, Andrew, who married Harriet, daughter of James Gordon of Cocklarachie, Aberdeenshire, and had three sons and two daughters, the younger

of whom, Mary, married David Monypenny, Esq. of Pitmilny, a lord of session under the title of Lord Pitmilny. Patrick Steuart of Auchlunkart House, Andrew's eldest son, married 9th November 1820, Rachel, only daughter of Lachlan Gordon of Park; with issue, an only son, Andrew, born 25th May 1822, of the Inner Temple, London. 17, 139

The family of Steuart of Dalguise, Perthshire, are descended from Sir John Stewart of Arntullie and Cardneys, also designed of Dowallie, the youngest natural son of King Robert II. of Scotland, by Marion or Mariota de Cardney, daughter of John de Cardney of that ilk, sister of Robert Cardney, bishop of Dunkeld from 1396 to 1436. Sir John Stewart, knighted at the coronation of King James I. at Scone in 1424, married Jean Drummond, sister of Annabella Drummond, queen of Robert III., and daughter of Sir John Drummond of Drummond. His grandson, the third laird of Arntullie, died about 1320, leaving three sons. The eldest continued the family of Arntullie, the lineal and male representative of which, Ronald Steuart Menzies, Esq., was the grandson of John Steuart of Cardneys, who assumed the name of Menzies, on succeeding as heir of entail to Culdrears and the other estates of his maternal uncle, Colonel Menzies. At the Reformation in Scotland, the lairds of Arntullie and Kinnaird received an order signed by the lord James Stewart, afterwards the regent Moray, the earl of Argyle and Lord Ruthven, to take down and burn the images at the cathedral church of Dunkeld. The laird of Arntullie, on that occasion unroofed the cathedral. At that time he held the office of baillie of the regality of Dunkeld, which continued for some time in his family. John, the second son, was ancestor of the family of Steuart of Dalguise. The third son, Sir Thomas, was vicar of Dowallie.

John Steuart of Dalguise died in 1576. The lands of Dalguise had been granted to him in 1543, by George, bishop of Dunkeld. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Stewart of Grandtully, he had a son, Alexander Steuart, whose son, John Steuart, usually styled in Gaelic, *Ian Mòr Macaulstair*, or great John, the son of Alexander, was leader of the Athole Stewarts under the banner of the marquis of Montrose, during the civil wars, and having been chamberlain to the bishops of Dunkeld, he possessed considerable influence in the neighbouring districts. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Stewart of Kinnaird, of the family of Rosyth, and died in 1653. With several daughters, he had three sons. Alexander, the eldest son, succeeded William, the second son, got from his father the lands of Middle Dalguise, and married a daughter of Menzies of Bolfracks. From the third son are descended several Stewarts in Strathbran.

John Steuart, the sixth laird of Dalguise, was a commissioner of supply for the county of Perth, and took a part in many of the military and political transactions of his time. He married his second cousin, Isobel, only daughter of William Steuart of Middle Dalguise above mentioned, and died in 1706. His eldest son, John Steuart of Dalguise, born in 1689, possessed the estate for the long period of 70 years. He was engaged in the rebellion of 1715. He was present, as an officer of cavalry, at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and suffered both fine and imprisonment. He built the house of Dalguise, and was a magistrate and commissioner of supply for the county of Perth, as were also the subsequent proprietors of Dalguise. He died 25th September 1776, aged 87, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Steuart, eighth laird of Dalguise. His fifth son, David, at one period a banker in Edinburgh, in partnership with Robert Allan, Esq.,

was in 1781 elected lord-provost of that city, an office which he filled for two years. He subsequently became a merchant in Leith, and afterwards a wine merchant in Edinburgh. Having in his youth resided for some years on the continent, he had acquired a knowledge of several modern languages. He was a great book collector, and two of the finest specimens of early printing now in the Advocates' library were formerly in his possession, namely, the first edition of the Latin Bible, in two large volumes folio, one of the earliest books executed with moveable types, supposed to have been printed by Guttenberg and Faust in 1450. The other is the Breviary of the Roman Church, beautifully printed on the finest vellum at Venice, by Nicholas Jensen in 1478, and finely illuminated. Provost Steuart married Ann Fordyce, an Aberdeenshire lady, by whom he had sixteen children, and having left Edinburgh in 1815, he died at Gretna Hall near Annan, 17th May 1824.

The eldest son, John Steuart, eighth laird of Dalguise, died in 1785, aged 73, and was succeeded by his fifth son, Charles, the four eldest having all died young.

Charles Steuart, 9th laird of Dalguise, was appointed deputy-lieut. for Perthshire, on the first institution of that office in Scotland in 1791. He died Oct. 27, 1821, aged 65.

His eldest son, John Steuart of Dalguise, born Aug. 7, 1799, married in 1829, the Hon. Janet Oliphant Murray, eldest daughter of the 8th Lord Elibank: issue, five daughters; a deputy-lieut. and magistrate for the county of Perth, and in 1829 high-sheriff of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Steuarts of Ballechin, in the same county, are descended from Sir John Stewart, an illegitimate son of King James II. of Scotland. Having purchased the lands of Sticks in Glenquich from Patrick Cardney of that ilk, he got a charter of those lands from King James III., dated in December 1486. The family afterwards acquired the lands of Ballechin.

STEVENSON, ROBERT, a distinguished civil engineer and the sole designer and executor of the Bell rock lighthouse, was born at Glasgow, 8th June 1772. He was the only son of Allan Stevenson, merchant in that city, who died, whilst his son was yet an infant, at St. Christopher's, in the West Indies, being a partner in an establishment connected with that island. At first he was designed for the ministry, but his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Lillie, having married again, when he was fifteen years of age, he was placed under his stepfather's care and brought up to his profession. Her second husband was Thomas Smith, a widower with several children, originally a tinsmith in Edinburgh, but who afterwards devoted himself to engineering, and had the merit of introducing into lighthouses oil lamps with parabolic mirrors, instead of the open coal fires placed in elevated choffers, which had previously lighted them. When the Board of commissioners for the northern lighthouses was esta-

blished in 1786, Mr. Smith was appointed its engineer. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Stevenson was intrusted by him with the erection of a lighthouse on the island of Little Cumbrae, in the frith of Clyde, which he had been commissioned by the Clyde Trustees to construct. This undertaking he executed with so much satisfaction to his stepfather that he was soon after admitted his partner. As his education had been somewhat neglected, he devoted the winter months to attendance, first, at the Andersonian Institution (Glasgow), and afterwards at the university of Edinburgh, his principal studies being mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history, also logic, moral philosophy, and agriculture.

He succeeded his stepfather as engineer to the commissioners, and superintendent of lighthouses, and his first tour of inspection was made in 1797. In 1809 he married Mr. Smith's eldest daughter. He resigned the office of superintendent of lighthouses in 1843, and during the long period that he had held it he erected no fewer than twenty-three lighthouses within the district of the commission. His principal work was the Bell rock lighthouse, in the German ocean, about twelve miles from Arbroath, on the east coast of Scotland. His plans having received the approbation of Mr. Rennie, the celebrated engineer, operations were commenced in the summer of 1807, and after overcoming almost insurmountable difficulties, the building was completed in October 1810. In the course of the winter the internal fittings went forward, and on the 1st February 1811, the beacon was lighted for the first time. The expense of the whole was about £60,000. The light is revolving, and by means of coloured glass, it shows alternately red and white every two minutes. In foggy weather, two large bells are tolled by the same train of machinery that moves the lights. It is one of the most prominent and serviceable beacons on the Scottish shores, and has been the means of preventing innumerable wrecks. An account of it was published by Mr. Stevenson in 1824, in one volume 4to. For his invention of the flashing lights, he received a gold medal from the king of the Netherlands.

After the eventful year 1815, when it was shown that



"Peace has its victories as well as war"

Mr. Stevenson was generally consulted as an authority in all matters relating to the construction of harbours, roads, docks, breakwaters, and railways. He it was who first brought into notice the superiority of malleable iron rods for railways over the old cast iron. His labours were principally exhibited on the coasts of Scotland; scarcely a harbour, rock, or island, but bears evidence of his indefatigable industry, and the amount of life and property which, by his exertions, have been saved, is beyond calculation. The beautiful eastern approach to Edinburgh by the Calton hill was planned by him, and executed under his direction. His suggestion of a new form of suspension bridge, applicable to small spans, was partially adopted in the bridge over the Thames at Hammersmith, London. In 1815 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He afterwards became a member of the Geological Society of London, and the Wernerian and Antiquarian Societies of Scotland.

Mr. Stevenson died at his residence in Edinburgh, 12th July 1850. Besides his account of the Bell rock lighthouse, he was the author of several articles in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, also in *Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, and other scientific journals. In 1817, he published a series of letters in the *Scots Magazine*, containing an account of a tour which he made through the Netherlands and a description of the engineering works connected with the drainage and embankment of Holland. His printed professional reports and contributions are also sufficient to fill four quarto volumes. A marble bust of him, executed by Mr. Samuel Josephs, sculptor, at the command of the commissioners of the board of northern lighthouses, stands in the library of the Bell rock lighthouse, the noblest monument of his genius. A memoir of him by his son, Mr. Allan Stevenson, who succeeded him in office, was contributed, shortly after his death, to the *New Philosophical Journal*.

STEWART, a surname derived from the high office of steward of the royal household, and distinguished as being that of a race of Scottish kings which occupied the throne of Scotland for upwards of three hundred, and that of England for more than one hundred years. The name is sometimes written *Steuart*, and by the later royal family of Scotland,

Stuart. As various families throughout Scotland, as well as in England and Ireland, bear this surname, some of the principal branches having diverged from the main line at a period antecedent to its becoming royal, it may be assumed that those who retain the original spelling belong to some one or other of these branches, that the families who adopt the spelling of *Steuart* are offshoots, generally illegitimate, of the royal house previously to Queen Mary, and that the form of *Stuart*, which was only assumed, for the first time, when that ill-fated princess went to France, is exclusively that of the royal blood. In the death-warrant of Charles I. the name is spelled *Steuart*.

The first of the family of Stewart is said by Pinkerton to have been a Norman baron named Alan, who obtained from William the Conqueror the barony of Oswestry in Shropshire. He was the son of Flaald, and the father of three sons, William, Walter and Simon. It is from the second that the royal family of Scotland descend.

The eldest son, William, was the progenitor of a race of earls of Arundel, whose title, being territorial, and lands, ultimately went by an heiress into the family of the duke of Norfolk. The two younger sons, Walter and Simon, came to Scotland. Walter was by David I. appointed dapifer, that is, meat-bearer or steward of the royal household, sometimes called *seneschallus*. Simon was the ancestor of the Boyds, his son, Robert, having been called *Boith*, from his yellow hair.

The duties of high-steward comprised the management of the royal household, as well as the collection of the national revenue and the command of the king's armies, and from the office Walter's descendants took the name of Stewart.

From David I. (1124—1153) Walter obtained the lands of Renfrew, Paisley, Pollock, Cathcart, and others in that district, and in 1157, King Malcolm IV. granted a charter of confirmation of the same. In 1160, he founded the abbey of Paisley, the monks of which, of the Clunian order of Reformed Benedictines, were brought from the priory of Wenlock in Shropshire. Walter died in 1177, and was interred in the monastery at Paisley, the burying-place of the Stewarts before their accession to the throne, Renfrew being their usual residence.

Walter's son and successor, Alan, died in 1204, leaving a son, Walter, who was appointed by Alexander II. justiciary of Scotland, in addition to his hereditary office of high-steward. He died in 1216, leaving four sons and three daughters. Walter, the third son, was earl of Menteith. The eldest son, Alexander, was, in 1255, one of the councillors of Alexander III., then under age, and one of the regents of Scotland. He married Jean, daughter and heiress of James, lord of Bute, grandson of Somerled, and, in her right, he seized both the Isle of Bute and that of Arran. The complaints made to the Norwegian court by Ruari or Roderick of Bute, and the other islanders, of the aggressions of the Scots, led to Haco's celebrated expedition, and the battle of Largs, 2d October 1263, in which the high-steward commanded the right wing of the Scots army, and the Norwegians were signally defeated. In 1265 the whole of the western isles were ceded by treaty to Scotland.

Alexander had two sons, James, his successor, and John, known as that Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, who fell at the battle of Falkirk in 1298, (see p. 510 of this volume). Under Sir John Stewart, in this battle, were the men of Bute, known at that time by the name of the Lord-high-steward's Brandanes, and they were almost wholly slain with their valiant leader. Wyntoun says

"There Jhon Stewart a-pon fute,  
Wyth hym the *Brandany* thare of Bute."

Sir John Stewart had seven sons. 1. Sir Alexander, ancestor of the *Stewarts*, earls of Angus. 2. Sir Alan of Dregghorn, of the earls and dukes of Lennox, of the name of Stewart. 3. Sir Walter, of the earls of Galloway. 4. Sir James, of the earls of Athol, Buchan, and Traquair, (see these titles) and the Lords Lorn and Innermeath. 5. Sir John, killed at Halidonhill in 1333. 6. Sir Hugh, who fought in Ireland under Edward Bruce. 7. Sir Robert of Daldowie.

James, the elder son of Alexander, succeeded as fifth high-steward in 1283. On the death of Alexander III. in 1286, he was one of the six magnates of Scotland chosen to act as regents of the kingdom. In the subsequent contest for the crown, he was one of the auditors on the part of Robert de Brus, but fought bravely under Sir William Wallace in his memorable attempt to retrieve the national independence. He submitted to Edward I., 9th July 1297. In 1302, with other six ambassadors, he was sent to solicit the aid of the French king against Edward, to whom he was compelled to swear fealty at Lanercost, October 23d, 1306. To render his oath if possible secure, it was taken upon the two crosses of Scotland most esteemed for their sanctity, on the consecrated host, the holy gospels, and certain relics of saints. He also agreed to submit to instant excommunication if he should break his allegiance to Edward. Convinced that his faith was to his country and not to a usurper, in spite of all, he once more took part in the patriotic cause, and died in the service of Bruce, in 1309.

His son, Walter, the sixth high-steward, when only twenty-one years of age, commanded with Douglas the left wing of the Scots army at the battle of Bannockburn. Soon after, on the liberation of the wife and daughter of Bruce from their long captivity in England, the high-steward was sent to receive them on the borders, and conduct them to the Scottish court. In the following year, King Robert bestowed his daughter, the Princess Marjory, in marriage upon him, and from them the royal house of Stuart and the present dynasty of Great Britain are descended. The lordship of Largs, on the forfeiture of John Baliol, had been conferred by Bruce on the high-steward, and with his daughter he got in dowry an extensive endowment of lands, particularly the barony of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire. The princess died in 1316. According to a local but unauthenticated tradition, she was thrown from her horse and killed at a place called the Knuck, near Renfrew, leaving a son, afterwards Robert II.

During the absence in Ireland of his illustrious father-in-law, to the high-steward and Sir James Douglas, Bruce confided the government of the kingdom, and by them the borders were gallantly defended against all the inroads of the English. On the capture of Berwick from the English in 1318, he got the command of that town, which, on 24th July 1319, was laid siege to by Edward II. The English brought formidable engines against the walls, and on these being destroyed by the garrison, the steward rushed from the town, and by a sudden onset beat off the enemy. In 1322, with Douglas and Randolph, he made an attempt to surprise the English king at Biliand abbey, near Melton, Yorkshire. Edward, however, escaped, though with the utmost difficulty, to York. Walter pursued him with five hundred horse, and in the spirit of chivalry, waited at the gates till the evening for the enemy to issue forth and renew the combat. He died 9th April 1326, at the castle of Bathgate, one of his chief residences, which was curiously situated in the centre of a bog. At the time of his death he was only thirty-three years of age.

III.

His son, Robert, seventh lord-high-steward, had been declared heir presumptive to the throne in 1318, but the birth of a son to Bruce in 1326 interrupted his prospects for a time. From his grandfather he received large possessions of land in Kintyre. During the long and disastrous reign of David II. the steward acted a patriotic part in defence of the kingdom. At the fatal fight of Halidon-hill in 1333, when little more than seventeen years of age, he commanded the second division of the Scottish army, under the inspection of his father's brother, Sir James Stewart of Durrisdeer. A short time after, when Scotland was nearly overrun by Edward III., he was forfeited by that monarch, and his office of high-steward given to the English earl of Arundel, who pretended a right to it, in consideration of his descent from the elder brother of Walter, the first steward of the family. Robert Stewart, as he was usually called, "was," says Fordun, "a comely youth, tall and robust, modest, liberal, gay, and courteous, and, for the innate sweetness of his disposition, generally beloved by all true-hearted Scotsmen." In 1334, after the temporary success of Edward Baliol, the young steward was forced to conceal himself for a time in Bute. Escaping thence the following year, he recovered his own castle of Dunoon, in Cowal, which had been taken by Baliol. He next reduced the island of Bute, and caused the people of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire to acknowledge David II. On the death, in 1338, of the regent, Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, the command of the Scots army devolved upon the steward; and, shortly afterwards, by the treachery of its governor Bulloch, an ecclesiastic whom Baliol had appointed chamberlain of Scotland, he obtained possession of the castle of Cupar in Fife, which the late regent had in vain attempted to take by force. By his exertions, the English were driven from the country, and on the return of David II., then in his eighteenth year, from his nine years' exile in France, in June 1341, he was enabled to restore to him his kingdom free, and once more established in peace and order. In 1346, when David II. was defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, the remains of the Scots army were conducted home in safety by the earl of March and the steward of Scotland. The latter, during the imprisonment of the king, was again appointed regent. In 1357, he effected the liberation of the king, his own eldest son being one of the hostages sent to England in his stead. King David, the following year, conferred on him the earldom of Strathern. The king afterwards entered into a disgraceful plot with the English monarch, to have the kingdom of Scotland settled on Prince Lionel, duke of Clarence, a son of the latter. On proposing this to the Scots parliament in 1363, the steward assembled his adherents, to enforce his right of succession, which had been confirmed by a former parliament. The king, on his part, marched with an army against the partisans of the steward, and soon awed them into submission. David, however, was compelled to respect the law of succession as established by King Robert the Bruce; and he conferred the earldom of Carrick, formerly belonging to that monarch, upon the eldest son of the steward, afterwards Robert III. On David's marriage with the daughter of Sir John Logie in 1368, the steward and his adherents were thrown into prison. On the death of David, without issue, February 22d, 1371, the steward, who was at that time fifty-five years of age, succeeded to the crown as Robert II., (see page 343 of this volume,) being the first of the family of Stewart who ascended the throne of Scotland.

The direct male line of the elder branch of the *Stewarts* terminated with James V., and at the accession of James

VI., whose descent on his father's side was through the earl of Lennox, the head of the second branch, there did not exist a male offset of the family which had sprung from an individual later than Robert II. Widely as some branches of the Stewarts have spread, and numerous as are the families of this name, there is not a lineal male representative of any of the crowned heads of the race, Henry, Cardinal York, who died in 1804, being the last. The crown which came into the Stewart family through a female seems destined ever to be transmitted through a female. From the princess Elizabeth, daughter of James VI., descended, through her daughter, Sophia, electress of Hanover, the present line of British monarchs. The nearest heir of the royal house of Stuart by direct descent is Francis V., grand-duke of Modena, born June 1, 1819, (accession, 1846, ceased to govern, 1859,) his mother having been Mary Beatrice, of the royal house of Sardinia. The princess Henrietta, younger daughter of Charles I. of Great Britain, married the duke of Orleans, and had 2 daughters, one of whom married the king of Sardinia, whose elder twin daughter married the duke of Modena.

The male representation or chiefship of the family is claimed by the earl of Galloway (see vol. ii. p. 278); also, by the Stewarts of Castlemilk as descended from a junior branch of Darnley and Lennox.

STEWART, the name of one of the Scottish clans not originally of Celtic origin. The first and principal seat of the Stewarts was in Renfrewshire, but branches of them penetrated into the western Highlands and Perthshire, and acquiring territories there, became founders of distinct families of the same name. Of these the principal were the Stewarts of Lorn, the Stewarts of Athole, and the Stewarts of Balquhider, from one or other of which all the rest have been derived. The Stewarts of Lorn were descended from a natural son of John Stewart, the last lord of Lorn, who, with the assistance of the M'Larens, retained forcible possession of part of his father's estates. From this family sprang the Stewarts of Appin, who, with the Athole branches, were considered in the Highlands as forming the clan Stewart. The badge of the original Stewarts was the oak, and of the royal Stuarts, the thistle.

The district of Appin forms the north-west corner of Argyshire. In the Ettrick Shepherd's well-known ballad of 'The Stewarts of Appin,' he thus alludes to it:

"I sing of a land that was famous of yore,

The land of green Appin, the ward of the flood,  
Where every grey cairn that broods over the shore,

Marks graves of the royal, the valiant, or good;

The land where the strains of grey Ossian were framed,—

The land of fair Selma, and reign of Fingal,—

And late of a race, that with tears must be named.

The noble Clan Stewart, the bravest of all,

Oh-hon a Rei! and the Stewarts of Appin!

The gallant, devoted old Stewarts of Appin!

Their glory is o'er

For the clan is no more,

And the Sassenach sings on the hills of Green Appin!"

In the end of the fifteenth century, the Stewarts of Appin were vassals of the earl of Argyll in his lordship of Lorn. In 1493 the name of the chief was Dougal Stewart. He was the natural son of John Stewart, the last lord of Lorn, and Isabella, eldest daughter of the first earl of Argyll, (see vol. i. p. 546). The assassination of Campbell of Calder, guardian of the young earl of Argyll, in February 1592, (see vol.

i. p. 374,) caused a feud between the Stewarts of Appin and the Campbells, the effects of which were long felt. During the civil wars, the Stewarts of Appin ranged themselves under the banners of Montrose, and at the battle of Inverlochy, 2d February 1645, rendered that chivalrous nobleman good service. They and the cause which they upheld were opposed by the Campbells, who possessed the north side of the same parish, a small rivulet, called *Con Ruagh*, or red bog, from the rough swamp through which it ran, being the dividing line of their lands.

The Stewarts of Appin under their chief, Robert Stewart, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, when they brought 400 men into the field. They were also "out" in 1745, under Stewart of Ardsheel, 300 strong. Some lands in Appin were forfeited on the latter occasion, but were afterwards restored. The principal family is extinct, and their estate has passed to others, chiefly to a family of the name of Downie. There are still, however, many branches of this tribe remaining in Appin. The chief cadets are the families of Ardsheel, Invernahyle, Auchnacrone, Fasnacloich, and Balachulish.

Between the Stewarts of Invernahyle and the Campbells of Dunstaffnage, there existed a bitter feud, and about the beginning of the sixteenth century, the former family were all cut off but one child, the infant son of Stewart of Invernahyle, by the chief of Dunstaffnage, called *Calein Uaine*, or Green Colin. The boy's nurse fled with him to Ardnamurchan, where her husband, the blacksmith of the district, resided. The latter brought him up to his own trade, and at sixteen years of age he could wield two forehammers at once, one in each hand, on the anvil, which acquired for him the name of *Domhnall nan ord*, or Donald of the hammers. Having made a two-edged sword for him, his foster-father, on presenting it, told him of his birth and lineage, and of the event which was the cause of his being brought to Ardnamurchan. Burning with a desire for vengeance, Donald set off with twelve of his companions, and at a smithy at Corpach in Lochaber, he forged a two-edged sword for each of them. He then proceeded direct to Dunstaffnage, where he slew Green Colin and fifteen of his retainers. Having recovered his inheritance, he ever after proved himself "the unconquered foe of the Campbell." The chief of the Stewarts of Appin being, at the time, a minor, Donald of the hammers was appointed tutor of the clan. He commanded the Stewarts of Appin at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and on their return homewards from that disastrous field, in a famishing condition, they found in a house at the church of Port of Menteith, some fowls roasting for a marriage party. These they took from the spit, and greedily devoured. They then proceeded on their way. The earl of Menteith, one of the marriage guests, on being apprised of the circumstance, pursued them, and came up with them at a place called Tober nareal. To a taunt from one of his attendants, one of the Stewarts replied by an arrow through the heart. In the conflict that ensued, the earl fell by the ponderous arm of Donald of the hammers, and nearly all his followers were killed. The History of Donald of the Hammers, written by Sir Walter Scott, will be found in the fifth edition of Captain Burt's Letters.

The Stewarts of Athole consist almost entirely of the descendants, by his five illegitimate sons, of Sir Alexander Stewart, earl of Buchan, called, from his ferocity, 'The wolf of Badenoch,' (see vol. i. p. 454,) the fourth son of Robert II., by his first wife, Elizabeth More. One of his natural sons, Duncan Stewart, whose disposition was as ferocious as his father's, at the head of a vast number of wild Catherans

armed only with the sword and target, descended from the range of hills which divides the counties of Aberdeen and Forfar, and began to devastate the country and murder the inhabitants. Sir Walter Ogilvy, sheriff of Angus, Sir Patrick Gray, and Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, immediately collected a force to repel them, and a desperate conflict took place at Gasklune, near the water of Isla, in which the former were overpowered, and the greater part of them slain.

James Stewart, another of the Wolf of Badenoch's natural sons, was the ancestor of the family of Stewart of Garth, from which proceed almost all the other Athole Stewarts. A battle is traditionally said to have been fought in Glenlyon between the M'ivers, who claimed it as their territory, and Stewart of Garth, commonly called 'the fierce wolf,' the brother of the earl of Buchan, which terminated in the utter defeat of the M'ivers, and their expulsion from the district. The Garth family became extinct in the direct line, by the death of General David Stewart, author of a History of the Highlands, a memoir of whom is given below. The possessions of the Athole Stewarts lay mainly on the north side of Loch Tay.

The Balquhither Stewarts derive their origin from illegitimate branches of the Albany family.

The Stewarts of Grandtully, Perthshire, are descended from James Stewart of Pierston and Warwickhill, Ayrshire, who fell at Dupplin in 1332, 4th son of Sir James Stewart of Bonhill, son of Alexander 4th lord-high-steward of Scotland, (see p. 512). Of this family was Thomas Stewart of Balcaiskie, Fifeshire, a lord of session, created a baronet of Nova Scotia, June 2, 1683.

His son, Sir George Stewart, 2d bart., inherited Grandtully, and died without issue. His brother, Sir John Stewart, 3d bart., an officer of rank in the army, married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir James Mackenzie of Royston, and had by her an only surviving son, Sir John, 4th baronet; 2dly, Lady Jane Douglas, only daughter of James, marquis of Douglas, and his son, by her, Archibald Stewart, after a protracted litigation, succeeded to the immense estates of his uncle, the last duke of Douglas, and assuming that name, was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Douglas, (see vol. ii. p. 49). Title extinct on the death of the 4th Lord Douglas in 1857. Sir John Stewart married, 3dly, Helen, a *dr.* of the 4th Lord Elibank, without issue. He died in 1764.

His son, Sir John, 4th bart., died in 1797.

Sir John's eldest son, Sir George, 5th bart., married Catherine, eldest daughter of John Drummond, Esq. of Logie Almond, and died in 1827, leaving 5 sons and 2 daughters.

The eldest son, Sir John, 6th bart., died without issue, May 20, 1838.

His brother, Sir William Drummond Stewart, born Dec. 25, 1795, succeeded as 7th baronet. He served in the 15th Hussars in the campaign of 1815, and is a knight of the order of Christ of Italy and Portugal; married in 1830; issue, a son, William George, capt. 93d Highlanders, born in Feb. 1831.

The family of Stewart, now Shaw Stewart of Blackhall and Greenock, Renfrewshire, is descended from Sir John Stewart, one of the natural sons of Robert III. From his father Sir John received three charters of the lands of Ardgowan, Blackhall, and Auchingoun, all in Renfrewshire, dated 1390, 1396, and 1404. Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, the fifth from Sir John, was one of the commissioners to parliament for the shire of Renfrew, in the reign of Charles I., by whom he was made one of his privy council, and knighted. He was also of the privy council of Charles

II., when in Scotland in 1650. He died in 1658. His grandson, Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 27th March 1667. He had three sons and a daughter. His youngest son, Walter Stewart of Stewarthill, which estate he purchased in 1719, was solicitor-general for Scotland.

The eldest son, Sir John Stewart of Blackhall, the second baronet of the family, was one of the commissioners for Renfrewshire to the union parliament. His son, Sir Michael Stewart, the third baronet, was admitted advocate in 1735. He married Helen, daughter of Sir John Houston of Houston, by his wife, Margaret Shaw, only daughter of Sir John Shaw of Greenock, and of Dame Eleanor Nicolson, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock. With two daughters, Sir Michael had three sons. 1. Sir John, who, on the death of his grand-uncle, Sir John Shaw of Greenock, in 1752, without male issue, inherited the entailed estate of Greenock, consisting of the conjoined baronies of Easter and Wester Greenock, as also Finnart. 2. Houston, who, on the death of Sir John Houston, succeeded to the entailed estate of Carnock, and assumed the additional surname of Nicolson. His only son, Michael, succeeded as fifth baronet. 3. Archibald, who purchased an estate in Tobago in 1770, and was killed in 1779, in repulsing some American privateers who had landed and burnt two plantations on that island.

The eldest son, Sir John Shaw Stewart of Greenock and Blackhall, became fourth baronet on his father's death, 20th October 1796. He was M.P. for Renfrewshire, and dying without issue, in August 1812, was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, fifth baronet. The latter was lord-lieutenant of the county of Renfrew, and died in August 1825. He married his cousin, Catherine, youngest daughter of Sir William Maxwell, baronet, of Springkell, and had six sons and three daughters. His third son, Rear-admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., born at Springkell in 1791, was educated at Chiswick. He entered the navy in 1805, and served under the earl of Dundonald, then Lord Cochrane. He was at the siege of Flushing, and commanded the Benbow at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. In 1846 he held the temporary command at Woolwich for a few months. In November of that year he was appointed controller-general of the coast guard, an office which he held till February 1850, when he became a lord of the admiralty. In 1851 he attained the rank of rear-admiral, and in February 1852 was elected M.P. for Greenwich, but only retained his place in parliament till July of that year, and in the following December he ceased to be a lord of the admiralty. In 1855 he was created a knight commander of the Bath, for his services as second in command of the naval forces off Sebastopol in that year. In 1858 he was appointed a vice-admiral of the white. He married a daughter of Sir William Miller of Glenlee, bart., issue 4 sons.

The eldest son, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, 6th baronet, was M.P., first for Lanarkshire and afterwards for Renfrewshire, and died Dec. 19, 1836. By his wife, Eliza Mary, only child of Robert Farquhar, Esq. of Newark, Renfrewshire, he had 6 children, three of whom were daughters.

His eldest son, Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, 7th bart., born in 1826, is 17th in direct male descent from the founder of the family. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and formerly lieut. 2d Life-guards; he married, in 1852, Lady Octavia Grosvenor, daughter of 2d marquis of Westminster; issue, 2 sons and 2 *daughters*; is a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of Renfrewshire, and was M.P. for that county in 1856. His elder son, Michael Hugh, was born in 1851. Sir Michael's next brother, John Archibald, inherited Carnock.

The Stewarts of Drumin, Banffshire, now of Belladrum, Inverness-shire, trace their descent from Sir Walter Stewart of Strathaven, knighted for his services at the battle of Harlaw in 1411, one of the illegitimate sons of the Wolf of Badenoch, and consequently of royal blood. The representative of the family, John Stewart, Esq. of Belladrum, born 29th May 1784, was M.P. for Beverley in the last parliament of George IV. He died in 1860. He had 2 sons and 2 daughters. Sons: 1. Charles, born in 1817, appointed in 1839 to the East India Company's civil service. 2. John Henry Fraser born in 1821, formerly an officer in the army.

The Stewarts of Binnie, Linlithgowshire, descend from Sir Robert Stewart of Tarbolton and Cruickston, 2d son of Walter, 3d high-steward and justiciary of Scotland, in the reign of Alexander II. (See page 512 of this volume.) The lands of Binnie were purchased by Robert Stewart, advocate, the 12th of the family. Previously to his time the family designations were, of Torbane and Raiss, Halrig, and Shawood. The representative of the family, John Stewart of Binnie, born March 4, 1776, at one period a captain in the East India Company's maritime service, succeeded his elder brother, Robert Stewart, in 1802.

The Stewarts of St. Fort, Fifeshire, representatives of the old family of Stewart of Urrard, Perthshire, are descended from John, another natural son of the Wolf of Badenoch. John Stewart of Urrard, the fifth of the family, had, besides James his heir, another son, who died in childhood, of fright during the battle of Killiecrankie, which was fought beside the mansion-house of Urrard in 1689. The elder son, James Stewart of Urrard, had, with other children, a daughter, Jean, called *Minay n'm léan*, the wife of Niel McGlashan of Clune. She is said to have acted a distinguished part in Stirling castle, after the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715. Robert Stewart of this family, born in 1746, was a captain in the East India Company's service, on the staff of General Clavering. On his return to Scotland he purchased the estates of Castle Stewart in Wigtownshire, and St. Fort in Fifeshire, the former of which was afterwards sold. By his wife, Ann Stewart, daughter of Henry Balfour of Dinbory, he had, with two daughters, three sons. 1. Archibald Campbell, who succeeded him, and died unmarried. 2. Henry, who succeeded his brother. 3. William, an officer in the Coldstream guards, who assumed the surname of Balfour, in addition to Stewart, in conformity to the will of his maternal uncle, Lieutenant-general Nisbet Balfour.

Henry Stewart of St. Fort, born in 1796, married, in 1837, Jane, daughter of James Fraser, Esq. of Calderskell, issue, 2 sons. Robert Balfour, the elder, was born in 1838.

The Stewarts of Physgill and Glenturk, Wigtownshire, descend from John Stewart, parson of Kirkmahoe, 2d son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, who died in 1590.

Agnes, only child of Lieutenant Robert Stewart, R.N., and grand-daughter of John Stewart of Physgill, succeeded to both the estates of Physgill and Glenturk, the latter in right of her mother, Agnes Stewart, heiress of Robert Stewart of Glenturk. In 1740 she married John Hathorn of Over Aries, in the same county, and had a son, Robert Hathorn Stewart, who succeeded his mother. This gentleman married, in 1794, Isabella, only daughter of Sir Stair Agnew, of Lochnew, bart.; issue 2 sons and 2 daughters. He died Nov. 7, 1818.

His elder son, Stair Hathorn Stewart, Esq. of Physgill, born in 1796, was educated at Oxford; a magistrate and a

deputy-lieutenant and convener of the county of Wigtown. He married, 1st, in 1820, Margaret, only daughter of James Johnston of Straiton, issue, a son and a daughter; 2dly, in 1826, Helen, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, bart., issue, 2 sons and 2 daughters; 3dly, in 1846, Jane Rothes, daughter of John Midland, Esq. of Freugh, Wigtownshire. His eldest son, Robert Hathorn Johnston, born in 1824, an officer 93d Highlanders, succeeded, in 1841, on the death of his uncle, James Johnston, Esq. of Straiton, to his entailed estates in Mid Lothian and West Lothian, and in consequence assumed the additional name of Johnston. He married, 1st, in 1851, Ellen, daughter of Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Glenfinart, Argyleshire; 2dly, in 1856, Anne, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, baronet.

The Stewarts of Coll and Knockrioch, Argyleshire, were formerly designed of Benmore, Perthshire. The present representative, John Lorne Stewart, Esq., born in 1800, is the eldest son of Duncan Stewart, Esq. of Glenbuckie, by Margaret, daughter of Duncan Stewart, Esq. of Ardsheal. He married, in 1831, Mary, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Esq., with issue. Is a magistrate for Perthshire, and a deputy-lieutenant of Argyleshire. His son and heir, Duncan, born in 1834, married, in 1858, Feroza Margaret, daughter of Sir John McNeill, G.C.B.

In the stewartry of Kirkcudbright are the families of Stewart of Shambelly, and Stewart of Cairnmore.

William Stewart, Esq. of Shambelly, born in 1815, eldest son of William Stewart, Esq. of Shambelly, by Bertha, daughter of Charles Donaldson, Esq. of Broughton, succeeded in 1844. In 1841 he was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of the stewartry, and, in 1846, major in the Gallovny militia, but resigned in 1854. In 1845 he married Katherine, daughter of John Hardie, Esq. Heir, his son, William, born in 1848.

Lieut.-Colonel James Stewart, 42d Highlanders, younger of the two sons of Charles Stewart of Shambelly, had an only child, Williamina Helen Stewart, who married Colonel James John Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, Aberdeenshire, the representative of the Tolquhoun Forbeses.

The Stewarts of Ardvairlich, Perthshire, are descended from James Stewart, called James the Gross, 4th and only surviving son of Murdoch, duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, beheaded in 1425. On the ruin of his family he fled to Ireland, where, by a lady of the name of Macdonald, he had seven sons and one daughter. James II. created Andrew, the eldest son, Lord Avandale. (See vol. i., p. 169.)

James, the third son, ancestor of the Stewarts of Ardvairlich, married Annabel, daughter of Buchanan of that ilk.

His son, William Stewart, who succeeded him, married Mariota, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor of the marquis of Breadalbane, and had several children. From one of his younger sons, John, the family of Stewart of Glenbuckie, and from another, that of Stewart of Gartnaferran, both in Perthshire, were descended.

His eldest son, Walter Stewart, succeeded his father, and married Euphemia, daughter of James Reddoch of Cultbraggan, comptroller of the household of James IV.

His son, Alexander Stewart of Ardvairlich, married Margaret, daughter of Drummond of Drummond Erinoch, and had two sons, James, his successor, and John, ancestor of the Perthshire families of Stewart of Annat, Stewart of Ballochallan, and Stewart of Craigtoun.

The elder son, James Stewart of Ardvorlich, rendered himself remarkable by the assassination of his friend Lord Kilpont, son of the earl of Airth and Menteth, in Montrose's camp, near Collace, Sept. 6, 1644. (See p. 149 of this vol.) After the bloody deed Stewart joined the earl of Argyll, then in arms against Montrose, and was appointed a major in his army. He afterwards distinguished himself, on the side of the Covenanters, in Leslie's campaigns. He married Barbara Murray of Buchanty, Perthshire, with issue.

His eldest son, Robert Stewart of Ardvorlich, married Jean, daughter of David Drummond of Comrie, and had two sons, James and William. The latter married Jean, daughter of Patrick Stewart of Glenbuckie, and was father of Robert Stewart, who, on the death of his first cousin, inherited Ardvorlich.

The elder son, James Stewart of Ardvorlich, married Elizabeth, only child of John Buchanan, last of Buchanan.

His son, Robert Stewart of Ardvorlich, died unmarried, in 1766, when his cousin, Robert, succeeded. This gentleman married Margaret, daughter of John Stewart of Annat.

His son, William Stewart of Ardvorlich, married, in 1797, Helen, eldest daughter of James Maxtone of Cultoquhey, and had two sons, Robert and William Murray, and a daughter.

The elder son, Robert Stewart of Ardvorlich, succeeded his father Feb. 26, 1838, and died, unmarried, July 16, 1854.

He was succeeded by his nephew, William Stewart, who was the eldest of 7 sons of William Murray Stewart, Bengal Infantry, younger son of William Stewart of Ardvorlich. He was an officer in the Bengal Artillery, and died in 1857.

His next brother, Robert, born in 1829, succeeded him. Heir, his brother, John, lieutenant, Bengal Artillery, born in 1833.

[Preserved at Ardvorlich, for centuries, is a lump of pure white rock crystal, about the size and shape of an egg, bound with four bands of silver, of very antique workmanship, and known by the Gaelic name of *Clach Dearg*, the red stone, arising probably from a reddish tinge it seems to assume when held up to the light. The water in which the stone has been dipped was formerly ignorantly considered a sovereign remedy in all diseases of cattle.]

The family of Stewart of Tonderghie, Wigtownshire, is a branch of the noble house of Galloway, their progenitor being Sir William Stewart of Dalswinton and Garlies, who was living in 1479. He obtained Minto, in 1429, after much opposition from the Turnbulls, the former possessors. He had 4 sons. 1. Andrew, who predeceased his father. 2. Alexander, who succeeded. 3. Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, ancestor of the Lords Blantyre, the Marquises of Londonderry, in Ireland, and other families. 4. Walter, of Tonderghie, from whom the Stewarts of Shambelly, the Earls of Blessington in Ireland, and other families are descended.

In direct descent from Walter was Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie, who, in 1694, married Janet, daughter of Hugh M'Guffog, or M'Guffock, of Rusco Castle. Their son left an only daughter, Harriet, who married Colonel Dun. The property being entailed, male or female, Colonel Dun had to assume the surname of Stewart. This was the first deviation from the direct male line. The next in succession in the entail was Captain Robert M'Kerlie, through his grandmother, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie. (See M'KERLIE, p. 25 of this volume.)

Colonel Dun Stewart left a son, Hugh, and a daughter, Harriet. The son, Hugh, the present representative, a deputy-lieutenant of Wigtownshire, served as major of the Galloway militia. The daughter, Harriet, married John Simson of Barrachan, with issue.

STEWART, DR. MATTHEW, professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, the son of the Rev. Dugald Stewart, minister of Rothesay, in the Isle of Bute, was born at that place in 1717. After receiving his elementary education at the grammar school, being intended by his father for the church, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where he was entered a student in 1734. He made great progress in mathematics, under the celebrated Dr. Simson, whose predilection for the ancient geometry he fully adopted. In 1741 he went to Edinburgh to attend the university lectures there; and, after having been duly licensed, became minister of Rosenearth. In 1746 he published his 'General Theorems,' which, although given without the demonstrations, are of considerable use in the higher parts of mathematics, and at once placed their discoverer among geometricians of the first rank. In September 1747 he was elected to the vacant chair of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh. In this situation he still more systematically pursued the object which of all others he most ardently wished to obtain, namely, the application of geometry to such problems as the algebraic calculus alone had been thought able to resolve. His first specimen of this kind, the solution of Kepler's problem, appeared in the second volume of the 'Essays of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh,' for 1766; and in the first volume of the same collection are some other propositions by him. In 1761 he published his 'Tracts, Physical and Mathematical,' in farther prosecution of his plan of introducing into the higher branches of mixed mathematics the strict and simple form of ancient demonstration. The transit of Venus, which took place the same year, led to his essay on the 'Distance of the Sun from the Earth,' which he published in 1763; and although the correctness of his computation was disputed in some important points, he declined entering into any controversy on the subject. A few months previously he had produced his 'Propositiones Geometricæ More Veterum Demonstratæ,' consisting of a series of geometrical theorems, mostly new, and investigated by the analytical method of the ancient geometers. Soon after, his health began to decline. In 1772 he retired to the country, where he spent the re-

mainder of his life, pursuing his mathematical researches as an amusement; his duties in the university being performed by his son, the afterwards celebrated Dugald Stewart, who, in 1775, was associated with him in the professorship. Dr. Stewart died January 23, 1785, at the age of 68. His works are:

General Theorems, of considerable use in the higher parts of Mathematics. Edin. 1746, 8vo.

A Solution of Kepler's Problem. Edin. 1756, 8vo.

Tracts, Physical and Mathematical; containing an explanation of several important Points in Physical Astronomy, and a new Method of ascertaining the Sun's distance from the Earth by the Theory of Gravitation. Lond. 1761-3, 8vo.

Distance of the Sun from the Earth determined by the Theory of Gravitation, together with several other things relative to the same subject; being a Supplement to his Physical and Mathematical Tracts. Edin. 1763, 8vo. The same, 1764, 8vo.

Propositiones Geometricæ more veterum demonstratæ, ad Geometriam antiquam illustrandam et promovendam idoneæ. Edin. 1763, 8vo.

Pappi Alexandrini Collectionum Mathematicarum libri quartii, Propositio quarta generalior facta: cui Propositiones aliquot eodem spectantes adjunguntur. Ess. Phys. and Lit. i. p. 141. 1754.—Solution of Kepler's Problem. Ib. ii. p. 116.

STEWART, DUGALD, a distinguished writer on ethics and metaphysics, was born in the college of Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1753. He was the only son, who survived the age of infancy, of Dr. Matthew Stewart, professor of mathematics in that university, and Marjory, daughter of Archibald Stewart, Esq. of Catrine, Ayrshire, writer to the signet. At the age of seven he was sent to the High School, and, in October 1766, was entered a student at the college of his native city, where his studies were chiefly directed to history, logic, metaphysics, and morals. In 1771 he removed to the university of Glasgow, to attend the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Reid; and during the session he composed his admirable Essay on Dreams, first published in the first volume of the 'Philosophy of the Human Mind,' in 1792.

The declining state of his father's health compelled him, in the autumn of 1772, to return to Edinburgh, and officiate in his stead to the mathematical class in the university, a task for which, at the early age of nineteen, he was fully qualified. When he had completed his twenty-first year he was appointed assistant and successor to his father, on whose death, in 1785, he was nominated to the vacant chair. In 1778, during Dr. Adam Ferguson's absence in America, he supplied his

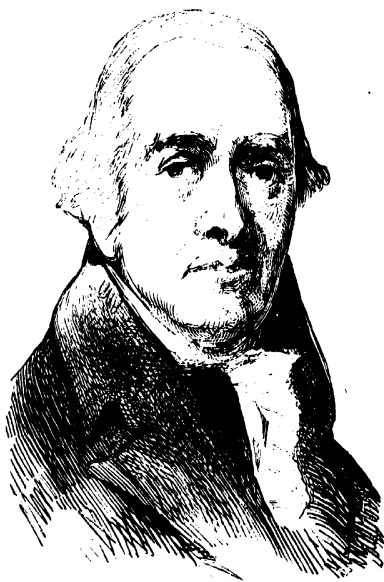
place in the moral philosophy class. In 1780 he received a number of young noblemen and gentlemen, as pupils into his house, and, in 1783, he visited Paris in company with the marquis of Lethian. On his return, he married, the same year, Helen, daughter of Neil Bannatyne, Esq., merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had one son. In 1785 he exchanged his chair for that of moral philosophy, to allow Dr. Ferguson to retire on the salary of mathematical professor, and thenceforth devoted himself almost exclusively to the prosecution and culture of intellectual science. In 1787 his wife died, and the following summer he again visited the continent, with Mr. Ramsay of Barrington. In 1790 he married Helen D'Arcy Cranstoun, a daughter of the Hon. George Cranstoun, and authoress of the song, 'The tears I shed must ever fall.'

In 1793 he read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh his Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Adam Smith, and the same year he published the 'Outlines of Moral Philosophy,' for the use of his students. In March, 1796, he communicated to the Royal Society his account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Robertson, and, in 1802, that of the Life and Writings of Dr. Reid. The Memoirs of Smith, Reid, and Robertson, were afterwards collected into one volume, and published with additional notes. In 1796 he again took a number of pupils into his house, and, in 1800, he added a course of lectures on political economy to the usual course of his chair. So extensive were his acquirements, and so ready his talent for communicating knowledge, that his colleagues frequently availed themselves of his assistance in lecturing to their classes, in cases of illness or absence. In addition to his own academical duties he repeatedly supplied the place of Dr. John Robison, professor of natural philosophy. He taught for several months during one winter the Greek classes of Professor Dalzell; he more than one season taught the mathematical classes for Mr. Playfair; he delivered some lectures on logic during an illness of Dr. Finlayson, and he, one winter, lectured for some time on Belles Lettres for the successor of Dr. Blair.

In 1806 he accompanied the earl of Lauderdale, when he went on a political mission to Paris. On

the accession of the Whig administration, in that year, a sinecure office, that of gazette-writer for Scotland, was created for the express purpose of rewarding Mr. Stewart for the services he had rendered to philosophy and education, the salary being £300 a-year. "Mr. Stewart's personal character and philosophical reputation," says his biographer, Mr. Veitch, "rendered his house the resort of the best society of Edinburgh, at a time when the city formed the winter residence of many of the Scottish families." Colonel Stewart, referring to this period, speaks of his father's house "as the resort of all who were most distinguished for genius, acquirements, or elegance in Edinburgh, and of all the foreigners who were led to visit the capital of Scotland." "From an early period of life," he continues, "he had frequented the best society both in France and in this country, and he had, in a peculiar degree, the air of good company. The immense range of his erudition, the attention he had bestowed on almost every branch of philosophy, his extensive acquaintance with every department of elegant literature, ancient or modern, and the fund of anecdote and information which he had collected in the course of his intercourse with the world, with respect to almost all the eminent men of the day, either in this country or in France, enabled him to find suitable subjects for the entertainment of the great variety of his visitors of all descriptions, who at one period frequented his house." He held the first place as a powerful and impressive lecturer, and his popularity as a lecturer increased to the last. Among his students were found, not only the youth of Scotland, but many, and some of the highest rank, from England. The continent of Europe and America likewise furnished a large proportion of pupils. "As a public speaker," says the writer of his biography in the Annual Obituary of 1829, "he was justly entitled to rank among the very first of his day; and, had an adequate sphere been afforded for the display of his oratorical powers, his merit as an orator would have sufficed to procure him an eternal reputation. The ease, the grace, and the dignity of his action; the compass and harmony of his voice, its flexibility, and variety of intonation; the truth with which its modulation responded to the impulse of

his feelings, and the sympathetic emotions of his audience; the clear and perspicuous arrangement of his matter; the swelling and uninterrupted flow of his periods, and the rich stores of ornament which he used to borrow from the literature of Greece and Rome, of France and England, and to interweave with his spoken thoughts with the most apposite application, were perfections not possessed by any of the most celebrated orators of the age. His own opinions were maintained without any overweening partiality; his eloquence came so warm from the heart, was rendered so impressive by the evidence which it bore of the love of truth, and was so free from all controversial acrimony, that what has been remarked of the purity of purpose which inspired the speeches of Brutus, might justly be applied to all that he spoke and wrote." His portrait is subjoined:—



In 1810 he relinquished his professorship, and removed to Kinneil House, a seat belonging to the duke of Hamilton, on the banks of the Frith of Forth, where he spent the remainder of his days in retirement. He was a member of the Academies of Sciences at St. Petersburg and Philadelphia, and other learned bodies. He died at Edinburgh, June 11, 1828, and was buried in the



Canongate churchyard. A monument to his memory stands on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh. He left a widow and two children, a son and a daughter, the former of whom, Lieutenant-colonel Matthew Stewart, has published an able pamphlet on Indian affairs. His widow, who holds a high place among the writers of Scottish song, survived her husband ten years, dying July 28, 1838. She was the sister of the Countess Purgstall, the subject of Captain Basil Hall's 'Schloss Hainfeld,' and of Mr. George Cranstoun, advocate, afterwards Lord Corehouse. Dugald Stewart's works are:

Elements of the Philosophy or the Human Mind. Lond. 1792, 4to. Likewise in 8vo. Edin. 1814, vol. 1st, 8vo. vol. 2d, 4to.

Outlines of Moral Philosophy; for the use of Students in the University of Edinburgh. Edin. 1793, 8vo.

Dr. Adam Smith's Essays on Philosophical Subjects, with an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author. Lond. 1795, 4to.

Account of the Life and Writings of William Robertson, D.D. Lona. 1801, 8vo.

Account of the Life and Writings of Thomas Reid, D.D. Edin. 1803, 8vo.

Statement of Facts relative to the Election of a Mathematical Professor in the University of Edinburgh; accompanied with original papers and critical remarks. Edin. 1805. 3d edit. 8vo.

Postscript to a Statement of Facts relative to the election of Professor Leslie: with an Appendix, consisting chiefly of Extracts from the Records of the University and from those of the City of Edinburgh. Edin. 1806, 8vo.

Philosophical Essays. Edin. 1810, 4to.

Biographical Memoirs of Adam Smith, LL.D., William Robertson, D.D., and Thomas Reid, D.D.; now collected into one volume, with additional Notes. Edin. 1811, 4to.

Some Account of a Boy born Blind and Deaf. 1812, 4to.

Supplement to the fourth and fifth editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica, with a Preliminary Dissertation, exhibiting a General View of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Philosophy, since the revival of Letters in Europe. Edin. 1816, 4to.

The continuation of the second part of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. 1827.

The Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers of Man. Third volume of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. 1828.

Works in ten volumes, edited by Sir William Hamilton, Baronet, with an original Memoir of the Author. Edin. 1855-7.

STEWART, DAVID, of Garth, a major-general in the army, and popular writer on the Highlands, was the second son of Robert Stewart, Esq. of Garth, in Perthshire, where he was born in 1772. In 1789 he entered the 42d regiment as an ensign, and in 1792 was appointed lieutenant. He served in the campaigns of the duke of York in Flanders, and was present at the siege of Nieu-

port and the defence of Nimeguen. In October 1795, his regiment forming part of the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, he embarked for the West Indies, where he was actively engaged in a variety of operations against the enemy's settlements, particularly in the capture of St. Lucia; and was afterwards employed for seven months in unremitting service in the woods against the Caribbs in St. Vincent. In 1796 he was promoted to the rank of captain-lieutenant, and in 1797 he served in the expedition against Porto Rico; after which he returned to England; but was almost immediately ordered to join the head-quarters of his regiment at Gibraltar. In 1799 he accompanied the expedition against Minorca; but was taken prisoner at sea, and after being detained for five months in Spain was exchanged. In December 1800 he was promoted to the rank of captain, a step which, like all his subsequent ones, was given him for his services alone. In 1801 he received orders to join Sir Ralph Abercromby against Egypt. At the landing in the Bay of Aboukir, on the morning of March 8, 1801, he was one of the first who leaped on shore from the boats; and by his gallant bearing he contributed greatly to the dislodging of the enemy from their position on the Sandhills. He also distinguished himself in the celebrated action of the 21st March, where he received a severe wound, which prevented him from taking part in the subsequent operations of the campaign.

Some time after his return from Egypt, he recruited, as was then the custom, for his majority, and such was his popularity among his countrymen, that, in less than three weeks, he raised his contingent of 125 men. He now, in 1804, entered the second battalion of the 78th or Ross-shire Highlanders, with the rank of major, and in September 1805 accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar, where it continued to perform garrison duty till the ensuing May, when it embarked for Sicily, to join in the descent which General Sir John Stuart was then meditating on Calabria. At the battle of Maida, July 4, 1806, where he greatly distinguished himself, he was again severely wounded, which forced him to retire from the field, and ultimately to return to Britain. In April 1808 he was promoted to the rank of lieu-

tenant-colonel, with a regimental appointment to the third West India Rangers, then in Trinidad. In 1810 he was present at the capture of Guadeloupe, for which service, and that at Maida, he was rewarded with a medal and one clasp, and was subsequently appointed a companion of the Bath. In 1814 he became colonel, and the year following retired upon half-pay.

In 1822 he published his well-known 'Sketches of the Character, Manners, and present State of the Highlanders of Scotland, with details of the Military Service of the Highland Regiments,' a most interesting work, which added greatly to his reputation. A few months after, he succeeded to the patrimonial inheritance of his family, by the deaths, within a short period of each other, of his father and elder brother. The success of his 'Sketches,' and an ardent desire to do justice to the history and character of the Highland clans, induced him to commence collecting materials for a history of the Rebellion of 1745; but the difficulties he encountered in obtaining accurate information soon caused him to abandon the task. In 1825 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and soon after was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the island of St. Lucia, in the capture of which from the French he had formerly assisted. He died at St. Lucia, of fever, December 18, 1829, while actively occupied with many important improvements which he had projected for the prosperity of the island.

STIRLING, a surname derived from the town of that name, and supposed to be a contraction of *Striveling*, that is, a place of strife or contention. The name is most probably of Celtic origin. Barbour has it written *Strevelyn*; Wyntoun, *Strevelyn*, *Strivelyne*, and *Stryvelyne*; Bellenden, *Strincline*, also *Striveline*, *Striveling*, *Strevelyne*, and *Strevelyn*. In English deeds of the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., it appears most commonly as *Stryvelyn*, sometimes *Estrivelin*. In the translation of Froissart, it is in the form of *Estruleyn*, and by a strange misnomer, of *Esturmelyne*. In ancient times, the fortress of Stirling formed a sort of boundary to the possessions of different hostile tribes, and the conjecture that it derived its name from being the object of frequent contention, is not without considerable plausibility. *Stryveling*, it has been said, "which was the ancient name of the plain, signifieth 'the hill,' or 'rock of strife,' to which the monkish writers seem to allude, when they give it the Latin name of *Mons Dolorum*." In Irish and Gaelic, *strith* undoubtedly signifies *strife*, while *linn* in the Irish denotes a straight or narrow entrance, as if referring to the position of this rock, between which and the river there is only a narrow passage. Macpherson remarks that "that tract of country between the friths of Forth and Clyde has been, through all

antiquity, famous for battles and rencounters between the different nations who were possessed of North and South Britain. Stirling, a town situated there, derives its name from that very circumstance. It is a corruption of the Gaelic name *Strila*, the hill or rock of contention." In the Appendix to Nimmo's History of Stirlingshire (edition 1817), the old name of Stirling is given as *Strigh-lagh*, meaning 'strife of the archery.' It is afterwards explained that the word *Strila*, the ancient name of Stirling, is derived from *Strigh*, 'strife,' and *lagh*, 'bending the bow.' "It could not," it is added, "be *law*, the Scots-Saxon for 'hill,' without violating one of the few canons of etymology."

STIRLING, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, which, with the secondary title of Viscount Canada, was conferred, 14th June 1633, on Sir William Alexander, an eminent poet and statesman, a memoir of whom is given in vol. i. of this work, p. 106. He had previously, on 4th September 1630, been created Viscount Stirling and Lord Alexander of Tullibodie. An account of the earls of Stirling will be found in the first volume, (page 105), under the head of ALEXANDER. When the descendants of Alexander M'Alaster—who, on settling at Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, first took the surname of Alexander—became numerous, the family, for the sake of distinction, were divided into five separate branches, all bearing the original arms and motto; but the four younger and subordinate branches were then marked off from the eldest, and from each other, by different and distinctive crests. As a matter of course, the eldest branch retained, as being the most honourable, the original crest of the family, viz. a bear sitting up erect—a distinction of which they were exceedingly proud, and which became a matter of envy and jealousy to the other branches; because it denoted the eldership and superiority over them. From this eldest branch the earls of Stirling derived their descent, and therefore "a Bear, sejant, erect, proper," is their authorized and recorded crest; and it was their excessive pride in their possession of this, which forms the subject of that severe satire of Sir Walter Scott, in his romance of Waverley, where he so conspicuously and ludicrously parades this favourite crest of the earls of Stirling as "the Great Bear of the Barons of Bradwardine."

On the death, without issue, of Henry, 5th earl of Stirling, in 1739, the male descendants of the 1st earl became extinct, and the earldom has since remained dormant; but the honours not being granted to him and the heirs male of his body, but, by the patent of 1643, "To himself and his heirs male for ever, bearing the name and arms of Alexander," the title was claimed and assumed by Major-general Alexander, of the United States service, as the next heir, he being the only male descendant remaining of John Alexander of Gogar, the 2d son of Andrew Alexander, grandfather of the first earl. He was served heir male in 1759, and presented a petition to the king, which was referred to the House of Lords in 1760. But the Committee of Privileges in 1762 resolved that he should not possess the title until he had established it by course of law. The revolutionary war breaking out, he returned to America, and having joined the republican forces, and commanding a division, was taken prisoner at Long Island, and never returned to England to prosecute his claim. He died at Albany, near New York, in 1793, leaving two daughters, but no son. On his death the male descendants of John, the 2d brother of the father of the 1st earl, became extinct, and the representation has devolved into the line of James, the 3d brother of Alexander, father of the 1st earl, and is claimed by Arthur Alexander of Maryville, in the county of Galway, Ireland. Colonel Sir

James Edward Alexander of Westerton, descended from the family of Alexander of Menstrie, ancestor of the noble family of Stirling, may also be able to establish a claim to this title.

Alexander Humphrys, calling himself Alexander, (mentioned at page 105 of vol. I.) claimed the title, as descended in the female line from a son of John Alexander of Gartmore, the 4th son of the 1st earl, but it was proved by the officers of the crown that John Alexander of Gartmore had no son, and that Gartmore descended to his daughter, because there was no male heir, and at the trial of Alexander Humphrys in the high court of judicatory at Edinburgh, for forgery, in 1839, it was proved that the pretended charter of Nova Damus, granting the honours to the heirs female of the last earl, was a manifest forgery.

The principal family of the name of Stirling is considered to be that of Stirling of Keir, Perthshire. It is of great antiquity, and supposed to be descended from Walter de Strivilin, witness in a charter of Prince Henry, son of David I., of the grant of the church of Sprouston, by John, bishop of Glasgow. Robert de Strivilin is frequently a witness in charters of King William the Lion, and in those of Alexander II. Robert and Walter Strivilin are witnesses. In the reign of the latter monarch, Thomas de Strivelin was chancellor of Scotland. In the transcript of a charter of Alexander III., the thirteenth year of his reign, to Richard de Moravia, brother of Gilbert, bishop of Cathness, of the lands of Cowbin, one of the witnesses is Thomas de Strivilin, *cancellarius*. (See Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. i. p. 410.) In the Ragman Roll are several barons of the name of Strivilin, who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1292, 1296, and 1297, viz., 1. Johannes de Strivilin, miles, of Glenesk. Sir John Stirling of Glenesk had a daughter, his sole heiress, who, in the reign of David II., married Sir Alexander Lindsay, second son of David dominus de Crauford, and carried the estate of Glenesk into that family. 2. Alisandre de Striveyne del conte de Lanerk, the head of the family of Stirling of Calder, near Glasgow, which in the reign of James V. terminated in an heiress, who, in 1535, married James Stirling of Keir. 3. Johannes de Strivilin de Moravia, also designed Johannes de Strivelyn de Murriff. 4. Johannes de Striviling de Carse, Stirlingshire. Sir John Stirling of Carse favoured the cause of Edward Baliol, and, according to Dugdale, was summoned to attend the English parliament as a peer of England. His daughter and sole heiress, Marjory, married John Menteith, son of Sir Walter Menteith of Rusky, and brought him the estate of Carse. 5. William de Strivelyn. Under this name it is stated that the Stirlings of Calder "seem to be the root of all the other Stirlings, and from whom all the rest of the Stirlings in the western parts of Scotland are descended."

On the extinction of the male line of Glenesk, the Stirlings branched off into two principal families, the Stirlings of Keir and the Stirlings of Calder. The direct line of the latter became extinct in the 16th century, though many of its branches still exist, and the estate of Calder became by marriage the property of the house of Keir. Andrew Stirling, the last laird of Calder, had an only child, Janet, whose ward and marriage James V. bestowed upon Sir James Stirling of Keir, by gift under the great seal, dated July 22, 1529. In a confirmation of the marriage contract to the archbishop of Glasgow in 1532, the young lady is called "spouse Jacobi Stirling." She, however, eloped from him, but he retained possession of the estate, and transmitted it to his descendants.

In the reign of James VI., the proprietor of Keir was Sir Archibald Stirling, who had charge of the young Prince Henry at Stirling castle. On the 7th May 1603, after James'

departure for London, the queen went to Stirling to obtain possession of the prince, but the countess of Mar and her son and the laird of Keir would not allow the prince to go with her.

In the reigns of Charles I. and II. Sir George Stirling of Keir was a staunch royalist, and fought under Montrose. On June 11, 1641, he was apprehended with Montrose himself and Lord Napier, and committed to the castle of Edinburgh. They were released in Nov. of the same year. In 1644 he was again arrested, (see page 238 of this vol., art. FIRST LORD NAPIER.) Sir George married Lady Elizabeth Napier, daughter of the first Lord Napier, and niece of the great Montrose.

William Stirling, Esq. of Keir, the representative of that ancient family, the only son of Archibald Stirling, Esq. of Keir, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir John Maxwell, bart. of Pollok, was born at Kennure, near Glasgow, March 8, 1818, and graduated at Trinity college, Cambridge. Having visited Palestine, on his return in 1846, he printed for private circulation, a small volume entitled 'Songs of the Holy Land.' They were afterwards published with considerable additions in an 8vo volume, in 1848. He afterwards turned his attention particularly to the language and history of the Spanish peninsula, and in 1848, he produced a work of much research and learning, in 3 vols. 8vo, called 'The Annals of the Artists of Spain.' In 1852 he published 'The Cloister Life of Charles V.' While preparing for the latter work, he visited the convent of Yuste, the place to which "the contentious monarch" retired. At the general election of 1852 Mr. Stirling was elected M.P. for the county of Perth, and in 1855 published the Life of Velasquez, the famous Spanish painter. In October 1857, he was appointed one of a commission to inquire into the expediency of uniting the two universities of Aberdeen. In April 1861, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh.

The Stirlings of Kippendavie, Perthshire, and Carden, Stirlingshire, are cadets of the Keir family. The ancestor of the Kippendavie branch was Archibald Stirling, son of Archibald Stirling of Keir, to whom his father gave the lands of Kippendavie by charter, dated Aug. 5, 1594.

John Stirling of Kippendavie married Mary, 2d daughter of William Graham, Esq. of Airth Castle, and had a son, Patrick, who married in 1810, Catherine Georgina, 2d daughter of John Wedderburn, Esq. of Spring Garden, Jamaica. He died March 30, 1860, leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter.

The elder son, John Stirling, Esq. of Kippendavie, J.P., born Aug. 19, 1811, married Aug. 8, 1839, Catherine Mary, only child of Rev. John Wellings by Mary Wedderburn, his wife; issue, 3 sons and 1 daughter.

The Stirlings of Ardoch in Strathallan, also a branch of the house of Keir, possessed a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred 2d May 1666, but this family merged, by marriage, in that of Moray of Aberairnie, the heiress being the eldest daughter of Sir William Stirling, baronet of Ardoch. See p. 205 of this vol.

The family of Stirling of Glorat, Stirlingshire, are said to be descended from the Stirlings of Calder. The first of the family was Sir John Stirling, armour-bearer to King James I. of Scotland, comptroller of the royal household, governor of Dumbarton castle, and sheriff of Dumbarton. He was knighted in 1430, on the baptism of the twin princes. He obtained the lands of Glorat in dowry with his wife, the daughter of the laird of Galbraith.

His son, William Stirling of Glorat, was also governor

of Dumbarton castle and sheriff of Dumbarton. In 1525, John, earl of Lennox, gave a grant of the lands of Park of Inchinnan, Renfrewshire, to William Stirling of Glorat, and Margaret Houston, his spouse. This William Stirling of Glorat is also said to have been governor of Dumbarton castle, and sheriff of Dumbartonshire.

His eldest son, George Stirling of Glorat, is likewise said to have been governor of Dumbarton Castle and sheriff of the county. It is likely, says Playfair, in a note, that he held the office of lieutenant-governor, from the earl of Lennox; and we are told that, in 1544, when there was a plan in contemplation, for annexing the Scottish crown to England, for which purpose the earl of Lennox reached Dumbarton Castle and signified to his lieutenant his desire of promoting the design, the latter refused his aid, and compelled him to leave the castle. For his fidelity he obtained an addition to his arms, consisting in a hand supporting a crown. A younger son, Andrew Stirling of Portnellan, obtained the Inchinnan lands in patrimony. His lineal heir was John Stirling of Law.

William Stirling's son, also William Stirling of Glorat, was governor of Dumbarton Castle, by a grant of James V., under the privy seal. He was also, probably from consanguinity, appointed sole tutor and curator of the minor earl of Lennox, and baillie of his regalities of Lennox and Glasgow.

His great-grandson, Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, knight, a staunch adherent of Charles I., was succeeded by his son, Sir George, who, in 1666, was created a bart. of Nova Scotia. The Glorat family were granted an honourable additament to their arms for their loyalty to Charles I. and II.

Sir George's son and heir, Sir Mungo, 2d bart., died in 1712.

His son, Sir James, 3d baronet, dying without issue, was succeeded by his cousin, Sir Alexander, 4th baronet. The son of John Stirling, Esq., by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Alexander Home of Renton, he was born in 1715, and married Mary Willis of Rochester. He died in 1791.

His son, Sir John, 5th baronet, married Miss Folsome of Stratford, North America, and had a large family.

His eldest son, Sir Samuel, 6th baronet, was admitted advocate in 1808. He married in 1843, Mary Anne, only daughter of Major Robert Berrie, E.I.C.S., and died, without issue, May 2, 1858.

His nephew, Sir Samuel Home Stirling, son of Captain George Stirling, 9th regt., then became 7th baronet. Born Jan. 28, 1830, he married, in Oct. 1854, Mary Margaret Thornton, youngest daughter of Colonel Thomas Stirling Begbie, 44th regt., and had Mary Eleanor, and another daughter. He died Sept. 19, 1861.

His brother, Sir Charles Elphinstone Fleming Stirling, born in 1832, succeeded as 8th baronet.

The Stirlings of Faskine, Lanarkshire, are said to derive their descent from Henry, third son of David, earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion. Having been born in the town of Stirling, he assumed that name for his surname. They are lineally descended from Walter Stirling of Balquharage, Stirlingshire, a collateral branch of the Stirlings of Calder, and great-grandfather of John Stirling, lord-provost of Glasgow, born in 1640, died in 1709. His grandson, Sir Walter Stirling of Faskine, captain R.N., born 18th May 1718, commanded the *Saltaash* sloop under Viscount Keppel, in his expedition to Gorce in 1758, and served with Lord Rodney in the West Indies. He was knighted on bringing home the despatches announcing the capture of St. Eustatia from the Dutch in 1781. Subsequently appointed commodore and commander-in-chief at the Nore, on George III. reviewing the ships under his command, his majesty of-

fered to make him a baronet, but he declined it. He died 24th November 1766, and with a daughter, Anne, had two sons, Walter and Charles, the latter vice-admiral of the white. The elder son, Walter, born 24th June 1758, was created a baronet of the United Kingdom 15th December 1800. He was M.P. first for Gatton and afterwards for St. Ives, Cornwall, and in 1804 high-sheriff for Kent. On his death, Aug. 26, 1832, his son, Sir Walter George Stirling, became 2d baronet. Born March 15, 1802, he married in 1835, Lady Caroline Frances Byng, daughter of the first earl of Strafford, issue, 2 sons and 2 daughters.

Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, knight, married her cousin, Andrew Stirling, Esq. of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, with issue. Their fifth son, Rear-admiral Sir James Stirling, born in 1791, entered the navy at an early age. He commanded the *Brazen* in the war with America in 1812, obtained post rank in 1818, and became a vice-admiral in 1861. He was for ten years governor of Western Australia, and was knighted in 1833, on his return from establishing that colony. A junior lord of the admiralty in 1852, and subsequently commander-in-chief on the China station.

A baronetcy of the United Kingdom was conferred, 17th July 1792, on James Stirling, lord-provost of Edinburgh, to mark the royal approbation of his conduct during the riots in that city the same year. He was the son of Alexander Stirling, cloth merchant in Edinburgh, and in early life went to the West Indies, as clerk to Mr. Stirling of Keir, an extensive and opulent planter. In a short time, through the influence of his employer, he was appointed secretary to Sir Charles Dalting, governor of Jamaica. Having accumulated a considerable sum of money, he returned to Edinburgh, and became a partner in the banking house of Mansfield, Ramsay, & Co. He married Miss Mansfield, daughter of the principal partner, and acquired the estate of Larbert, Stirlingshire. He died 17th February 1805. He had three sons and two daughters, Janet, Lady Livingstone of Westquarter, and Joan. The two youngest sons died in infancy. The eldest son, Sir Gilbert Stirling, succeeded as second baronet, being at that time a lieutenant in the Coldstream guards. On his death in 1843, the baronetcy became extinct.

STODDART, a surname derived from the word *standard*, of which it is a corruption, being anciently written *de la Standard*. The first of this name came to England with William the Conqueror, as standard-bearer to the vicomte de Pulesdon, a noble Norman.

A family of the name of Stodart possessed estates in Selkirkshire, and elsewhere in Scotland, since the 16th century. Robert Stodart, born in 1749, youngest son of John Stodart of Loanhead, a cadet of this line, after being for some time in the West Indies, settled in London, and was offered a baronetcy by Mr. Pitt, then prime minister, but declined it. He acquired the estates of Kailzie, Peeblesshire, and Ormiston, Mid Lothian, both of which were subsequently sold. He died in 1831. He had married in 1784, Alice, eldest daughter and co-heiress of James Turnbull, Esq., the last male representative in the direct line of a branch of the ancient border family of Turnbull. On the death of her only sister, Mrs. Riddle, without issue, Mrs. Stodart became sole heiress of the old family. They had six sons and four daughters. John, the fifth son, assumed the additional name of Riddle, from respect to his aunt. The eldest son, Robert, on his death in 1837, was succeeded in the representation of the family by his brother, George, born in 1789; married Janet, only child of his relative, James Stodart, Esq., F.R.S.L.

Mr. Stodart of Loanhead is represented by George Tweedie Stodart, Esq. of Oliver, Peebles-shire, who, on the death of his maternal uncle, succeeded to the estates of the chiefs of the ancient border clan of Tweedie.

In the stewartry of Kirkcudbright is the family of Stodart of Cargen, which seems but another form of the name of Stodart.

STONE, EDMUND, an ingenious self-taught mathematician, was born in Scotland, but neither the place nor the time of his birth is known. He was the son of a gardener in the employment of the duke of Argyle, at Inverary, and had reached his eighth year before he learned to read. He was taught the letters of the alphabet by a servant, and, with the assistance only of books, and no guide but his own genius, he learned Latin and French, and the elements of mathematics. Before he was eighteen he had acquired a knowledge of geometry and analysis, and his proficiency becoming accidentally known to the duke, in whose garden he was employed under his father, an occupation was procured for him which left him leisure for his favourite studies. Whether he went to London or remained in Argyleshire is uncertain; but in 1725 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. Besides several communications to the Philosophical Transactions, among which is an 'Account of two Species of Lines of the Third Order not mentioned by Sir Isaac Newton or Mr. Stirling,' he published several useful mathematical works, partly original and partly translated, a list of which is subjoined. In 1742 or 1743, his name was withdrawn from the list of the Royal Society, and in his old age he appears to have been left to poverty and neglect. He died in March or April 1768. His works are:

A new Mathematical Dictionary. 1726, 8vo.

Conic Sections. Lond. 1723, 4to.

Method of Fluxions. Lond. 1730, 8vo.

The Elements of Euclid. 1731, 2 vols. 8vo. A neat and useful edition.

Euclid's Elements of Geometry, the first six, the eleventh and twelfth Books; translated into English from Dr. Gregory's edition; with notes and additions. Lond. 1752, 8vo.

The Construction and Principal Uses of Mathematical Instruments, from the French of M. Bion; to which are added, The Construction and Uses of such Instruments as are omitted by Bion, particularly of those invented or improved by the English; 42 plates. Lond. 1758, fol. Second edition, Lond. 1759, fol.

The whole Doctrine of Parallaxes explained and illustrated, by an arithmetical and geometrical construction of the Transit of Venus over the Sun, June 6, 1761; enriched with a new and general method of determining the places where

any transit of this planet, and especially that which will be June 8, 1769, may be best observed, for the investigation of its parallax. Lond. 1763, 8vo.

Some Reflections on the Uncertainty of many Astronomical and Geographical Positions with regard to the Figure and Magnitude of the Earth, the finding the Longitude at sea by watches, and other operations of the most eminent astronomers, with some hints towards their reformation. London, 1768, 8vo.

Concerning two species of Lines of the third order, not mentioned by Sir Isaac Newton nor by Mr. Stirling. Phil. Trans. 1740, Abr. viii. 392.

STONE, JEROME, a self-taught scholar and poet, the son of a mariner, was born, in 1727, in the parish of Scoonie, in Fifeshire. His father died abroad when he was but three years of age, leaving his mother in very straitened circumstances, and he received his education at the parish school. He was at first nothing more than a travelling chapman or pedlar, but afterwards his love of books induced him to become an itinerant bookseller, that he might have an opportunity of reading. He studied Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and, with scarcely any assistance, made himself proficient in them all. The professors at St. Andrews having heard of his remarkable acquirements, liberally allowed him free access to their lectures. He attended the sessions regularly, and soon came to be distinguished among the students for his proficiency in almost every branch of learning. He subsequently obtained the situation of assistant to the rector of the grammar-school of Dunkeld, and, in three years after, the rectorship itself. Having acquired a knowledge of the Gaelic language, he was so much charmed with the Gaelic poetry, that he translated several pieces into English, and sent his versions to the Scots Magazine, in which they appeared chiefly during the years 1752, 1755, and 1756. He now commenced a work of great labour and ingenuity, entitled 'An Enquiry into the Origin of the Nation and Language of the Ancient Scots, with Conjectures respecting the primitive State of the Celtic and other European nations,' which he did not live to complete. He died of a fever in 1757, in the thirtieth year of his age, leaving in manuscript an allegory, entitled 'The Immortality of Authors,' which was published after his death, and has often been reprinted.

STORMONT, Viscount of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1621, on Sir David Murray of Gossportie, Lord

Scone. He was the second son of Sir Andrew Murray of Arngask and Balvaird, grandson of Sir William Murray, third son of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, (see article *ATHOL*, Duke of, vol. i. page 164). From his youth he was bred up at court, and was cupbearer to James VI., master of the horse and captain of the guards. He was knighted by King James, and in 1598 appointed comptroller of the royal revenues. He was also one of his privy council. He accompanied the king to Perth, 5th August 1600, when the Gowrie conspiracy was enacted, and he was the principal hand in quelling the tumult which arose among the townsmen, on their learning that the earl of Gowrie, their provost, was slain, and in conveying the king in safety back to Falkirk. He obtained from the king the barony of Ruthven, which had belonged to Gowrie, and which he called Huntingtower, and the lands belonging to the abbacy of Scone, of which that unfortunate nobleman was commendator. The following passage occurs in Calderwood, (*Historie of the Kirk*, vol. vi. p. 73.) "The laird of Tullibardine, and a number of the surname of Murray, were in St. Johnston (Perth) that day, at a bridal of one named George Murray, whether of set purpose, let the reader judge, for the Murrays of Strathern, of the house of Tullibardine and Balvaird, have gotten his offices, (that is, the earl of Gowrie's,) and lands lying in these parts divided among them; Tullibardine, the sheriffship of Perth; Sir Mungo Murray, his brother, the house of Ruthven and the lands belonging thereto; Sir David Murray, of the house of Balvaird, the abbacy of Scone, and now is provost of St. Johnston. The earl's greatness was a great eyesore to the Murrays in those bounds, the house of Abercraigne being excepted." Besides other charters granted to him by the king, with whom he was in high favour, he had one of the castle-stead of Falkland, with the office of ranger of the Lowmounds and forester of the woods, 16th November 1601. In 1603, on the accession of James to the English throne, he was one of those who were selected to accompany him to London. He was one of the commissioners appointed for the projected union of the two kingdoms in 1604, and was created a peer of parliament by the title of Lord Scone, 7th August 1605. He was representative of the king as high-commissioner in several assemblies of the church, and by his boldness and resolution, he succeeded in carrying through several very unpopular measures relating to the liturgy and episcopal uniformity, in spite of all opposition. His conduct to Row, the moderator, at a meeting of the synod of Perth in April 1607, for opposing the king's wish for constant moderators, has already been described, (see page 379 of this volume, article *ROW*, *WILLIAM*). The synod on that occasion, in defiance of the king, chose Henry Livingston, one of their own number, as moderator, and after the election, when the brethren proceeded to pray, Lord Scone interrupted them. He protested against the election, and threatened them with the vengeance of the laws. He also attempted to prevent the moderator from taking his seat, and, collaring each other, Livingston commenced his prayer, saying, "Let us begin at God, and be humbled in the name of Jesus Christ." "Lord Scone, in a great rage, chapping on his breast, said, with a loud voice, 'The devil a Jesus is here.'" (*Calderwood*, vol. vi. p. 651.) Livingston, nothing daunted, proceeded with his prayer. Lord Scone raised the end of the board with the green cloth, and threw the latter over him, but he still continued. His lordship then caused some of his men remove the board and called for the bailies. Not one of the members of synod moved till the prayer was ended. When the bailies came, Lord Scone commanded them to ring the common bell, and to remove these rebels.

They said, however, they could not, without advice of the council. When the synod adjourned, his lordship locked the doors, and when they returned they found them closed, and the keys taken away. The bailies, understanding that Lord Scone had no warrant for his proceedings, offered to break open the doors, in which they were backed by the citizens, but the ministers prevented all kind of violence. Boards forms and stools being brought outside the church door, they held the synod in the open air, at which they appointed four of their number to attend before the privy council and complain of the disturbance, violence, and blasphemy of Lord Scone. They obtained, however, no redress. (*Ibid* p. 653.) In 1610, Lord Scone was appointed a member of the court of high commission, and he was one of the three commissioners sent by the king to the Assembly at Perth, 25th August, 1618, at which the obnoxious five articles were obtruded on the church. On their being sanctioned by parliament in 1621, he was despatched to the king at London with the welcome intelligence. For this and other services, he was, thereupon, raised to the dignity of viscount of Stormont, by patent, dated 16th August that year, to himself and the heirs male of his body. He was served heir male and of entail of Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, the son of his brother, 20th July 1625, and on 26th October of that year he made a settlement of the lordship of Scone and his other estates to certain parties therein named. He also secured the succession of his titles to Sir Mungo Murray, son of the earl of Tullibardine, who had married his niece, and to the heirs male of his body, failing whom, to John, earl of Annandale, and his heirs male, with remainder to his own heirs male. To preserve his family of Balvaird in the line of the heirs male, he adopted his cousin-german's son, Sir Andrew Murray, then minister of Aldie, Fifeshire, son of David Murray of Balgonie and Kippo, and settled on him the fee of the estate of Balvaird, &c. Although twice married, he had no issue. He died 27th August 1631, and was buried at Scone, where a magnificent monument was erected to his memory.

The second viscount of Stormont was Sir Mungo Murray of Drumcraigh, fourth son of the first earl of Tullibardine. Previous to succeeding to the title, he was, as the next heir, styled master of Stormont. He was twice married, his first wife being Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Murray of Arngask, niece of the first viscount of Stormont, but without issue by either of his wives. On his death in March 1642, the titles and the estate of Scone devolved on his cousin, James Murray, second earl of Annandale, (see vol. i. p. 139). The third viscount died, 28th September 1658, also without issue, when David Murray, second Lord Balvaird, became fourth viscount of Stormont, (see vol. i. p. 231). He was descended from William Murray of Letterbannally in Strathern, second son of Sir David Murray of Arngask and Balvaird. In 1654, being then Lord Balvaird, he was, for his loyalty, fined £1,500, by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon. He died 24th July 1668. His son, David, fifth viscount of Stormont, opposed the treaty of Union, and he and his son, David, master of Stormont, were among those who were summoned to surrender themselves to the authorities at Edinburgh, at the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715. He died 19th November 1731, after possessing the title for 63 years. By his wife, Marjory, only child of David Scott of Scotstarvet, Fifeshire, he had six sons and eight daughters. The sons were, 1. David, sixth viscount. 2. The Hon. James Murray, advocate, M.P. for the Elgin burghs, and one of Queen Anne's commissioners for settling the trade with France; died at Avignon in August 1770, aged 80. 3. Hon. John Murray, who died young. 4. Hon. William Murray

a celebrated lawyer and statesman, first earl of Mansfield, (see page 227 of this vol.) 5. Hon. Charles; and 6. Hon. Robert Murray, who both died without issue.

The eldest son, David, sixth viscount, born about 1689, died 23d July 1748, was succeeded by his elder son, David, seventh viscount. The latter, born 9th October 1727, was educated at Westminster school, and in 1744 went to Christ Church college, Oxford. He acquired a distinguished reputation as a scholar, and was the author of many eloquent Latin compositions. After succeeding to the title he spent some years on the continent, and in 1754 was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers. The following year he was appointed ambassador to the elector of Saxony, and king and republic of Poland. In 1762 he returned to Britain, and was sworn a privy councillor, 26th July 1763. From the latter year he was ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vienna till 1772, when he was appointed in the same capacity to the court of France. In 1768 he had been made a knight of the Thistle. He remained in Paris till the commencement of hostilities in 1778, when he was appointed lord-justice-general of Scotland. On 27th October, 1779, he was constituted principal secretary of state for North Britain, an office which he held till the dissolution of Lord North's administration in 1782. On the formation of the coalition ministry, in the spring of 1783, he was appointed president of the council, but on the rejection of Fox's India bill in December following, he resigned that office. He had married in 1759, at Warsaw, Henrietta Frederica, daughter of Henry, Count Bunsau, councillor to the elector of Saxony, and by her had two daughters. That lady dying in 1766, he married, a second time, the Hon. Louisa Cathcart, third daughter of the ninth Lord Cathcart. On the death of the first, called the great earl of Mansfield, 20th March 1793, she succeeded as countess of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham, in her own right, the remainder having been to her, as the wife of his nephew, Viscount Stormont, under the impression prevalent at the period of the creation of the earldom, 31st October, 1776, that no British peerage could be limited to a peer of Scotland, even in remainder. When, however, the converse was established by law, the first earl of Mansfield obtained another patent, dated 26th July, 1792, creating him earl of Mansfield of Caen Wood, county Middlesex, with remainder to his nephew, her husband, Viscount Stormont. Accordingly, on the death of his uncle in 1793, he succeeded as second earl of Mansfield. On the division in the opposition 1794, he joined the administration, and on 27th December that year was a second time appointed president of the council. He resigned the office of lord-justice-general in 1795. Besides the offices mentioned, he also held those of joint clerk of the court of king's bench, and chancellor of Marischal college, Aberdeen. He died at Brighton, 1st September, 1796, in his 69th year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey in the same vault with the first earl of Mansfield. By his first wife he had two daughters, the elder of whom, Elizabeth Mary, married in 1785 George Finch-Hatton of Eastwell, M.P., and had, with other issue, George William Finch-Hatton, earl of Winchelsea. By his second wife, who took for her second husband the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, he had, with one daughter, four sons, namely, 1. William, third earl of Mansfield. 2. Hon. George Murray, principal auditor of exchequer in Scotland, and a lieutenant-general in the army, died in 1848. 3. Hon. Charles Murray, major in the army. 4. Hon. Henry Murray, C.B., lieutenant-general in the army.

William, eighth viscount of Stormont, and third earl of Mansfield, born at Paris 7th March 1777, married Frederica,

daughter of William Markham, D.D., archbishop of York, and with three daughters, had four sons. He died 18th February 1840.

His eldest son, William David, born Feb. 21, 1806, succeeded as 9th viscount of Stormont and 4th earl of Mansfield. He inherited both earldoms, that in the county of Middlesex on the death of his father, and that in the county of Nottingham on the decease of his grandmother, July 11, 1843; hereditary keeper of the palace of Seone; appointed in 1846 a deputy-lieutenant of Perthshire; and was lieutenant-colonel of the Stirlingshire militia. In 1830 he was elected M.P. for Aldborough, in 1831 for Woodstock, in 1832 for Norwich, and in 1837 for Perthshire; and was a lord of the treasury from Dec. 1834 till April 1835; Knight of the Thistle, 1843; lord-lieutenant of county of Clackmannan, 1852. In 1852, 1858, 1859, he was lord-high-commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He married, April 8, 1829, Louisa, 3d daughter of Cathbert Ellison, Esq. of Hepburn Hall, county of Durham, issue, a son, William David, Viscount Stormont, an officer in the grenadier guards, born July 27, 1835, and a daughter, Lady Louisa Nina Murray, wife of the Hon. George Edwin Lascelles, a son of the 3d earl of Harewood.

STRACHAN, a surname derived from the lands of Strath-aen or Strathachan, in Kincardineshire. The family of Strachan is of great antiquity. In 1100, we find Waldenus de Strachane or Strathethyne, "*cum consensu Rudolphi de Strachane heredis sui*," conveying lands to the canons of St. Andrews, and John, the son of Rudolphus makes over to the abbot and convent of Dunfermline the lands of Belhoddie, *pro salute sua*, the deed being confirmed by Alexander III. in 1278. About 1316, the barony of Strachan, Fetteresso, and Dalpersey, &c., merged by marriage into the family of Keith, but in the reign of David II. Sir James Strachan of Monboddie, in the same county, obtained the lands of Thornton by marriage with Agneta de Thornton. He had two sons. Duncan, the elder, had the lands of Monboddie. The younger son, Sir John Strachan, got the lands of Thornton. He was knighted by Robert II. in 1375, and to him the previous charters were, in the following year, confirmed by the same monarch.

Sir Alexander Strachan of Thornton, a commissioner of the exchequer, and subsequently a commissioner for auditing the treasury accounts, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by King Charles I., 28th May 1625. On the death of his son the second baronet, without issue, the title, being to heirs male generally, was inherited by his kinsman Sir James Strachan of Monboddie, whose lineal descent from the family of Thornton was thereafter further proved and confirmed by deed under the great seal in 1663. On the death of the fourth baronet, issueless, the baronetcy again went to a distant kinsman. The fifth baronet, Sir John Strachan, a post-captain R.N., died December 28, 1777.

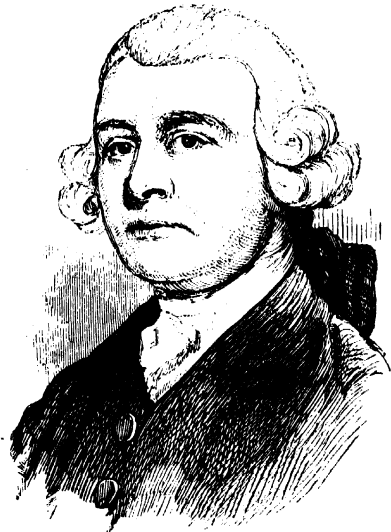
The sixth baronet was Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, G.C.B., distinguished for his naval services. Born in Devonshire, October 7, 1760, he was the eldest son of Patrick Strachan, Esq., lieutenant R.N. When in command of the Concorde, 42 guns, in the squadron under Sir J. B. Warren, in an engagement with the French on St. George's day, 1794, to the westward of Guernsey, he captured a French ship of 38 guns called l'Engageante. Afterwards in the Melampus, 42 guns, and then in the Donegal, 80-guns, he was constantly employed in active service, in the course of which he made several prizes, amongst the rest, a Spanish ship, with a cargo worth about £200,000. In the spring of 1804, he was nominated a colonel of marines. About July 1805, he was

appointed to the *César*, 80 guns, and intrusted with the command of a detached squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and two frigates. On the evening of the 2d November, being off Ferrol, he fell in with four French line of battle ships that had escaped from the battle of Trafalgar. Sir Richard immediately gave chase, which he continued all that day and the next. The two British frigates having out sailed the ships of the line, got up with the enemy by daybreak on the 4th, and immediately commenced action. By firing on the rear of the French ships, they retarded their flight so much that the main body of Sir Richard's fleet was able to come up. The battle that ensued lasted nearly three hours and a half, during the whole of which the French fought remarkably well. At last their ships, being completely unmanageable, struck their colours, and the whole four were captured. The slaughter on board of them was very great. The French admiral himself was wounded, and one of his captains killed. The loss of the British was trifling. Sir Richard Strachan immediately proceeded to Gibraltar with his prizes. Five days after this action, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and on 23th January 1806, he was made a knight of the Bath. He also received the thanks of both houses of parliament. He was subsequently employed in the blockade of Rochefort until the summer of 1809, when he assumed the command of the naval part of the expedition destined for the occupation of Flushing, and the destruction of the French ships of war, arsenals, &c., in the Scheldt. On 3d July 1810 he was presented by the corporation at London with a sword and the freedom of the city, and on the 31st of the same month he was advanced to be vice-admiral. He was made full admiral July 19, 1821, and allowed a pension of £1,000 per annum for his services. He died 3d February 1828, and for thirteen years after his decease, the title remained dormant. In October 1841, Sir John Strachan of Clifden, near Teignmouth, Devon, as the nearest heir male general of the first baronet, succeeded as the seventh baronet. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Hunter, Esq. of Blackness, Forfarshire, and died 9th June 1844, when his son, Sir John Strachan, of her majesty's household, succeeded as eighth baronet. The latter died, 28th January 1854, without issue, when the title again became dormant.

The name has been softened in England into Strahan, in accordance with its pronunciation.

STRAHAN, WILLIAM, an eminent printer, was born at Edinburgh in 1715. His father, who held a small appointment in the customs, gave his son the ordinary education obtained at the High school. He served his apprenticeship to a printer in his native city, and on the expiry of his time he went to London, where he worked as a journeyman in the same office with Benjamin Franklin. He next set up for himself, and soon established a flourishing business. In 1770 he bought of Mr. Eyre a share of the patent for king's printer, and afterwards acquired great property and influence in the literary world, by purchasing the copyrights of some of the most celebrated authors of the time, frequently in conjunction with his friend, Alderman Cadell, the eminent publisher.

In 1775 he was elected M.P. for the borough of Malmesbury, having Charles James Fox for his colleague, and in the next parliament he was returned for Wotton Bassett. He lost his seat at the dissolution in 1784, and died July 9, 1785. He owed his rise entirely to his own talents and exertions, and was much esteemed by persons of rank and learning. He was the friend of Dr Johnson, and other eminent literary men of his time. He wrote a paper in 'The Mirror,' No. 94, and some other anonymous pieces. He excelled in the epistolary branch of writing, and several of his letters to the many men of eminence with whom he was acquainted have been printed in their lives or correspondence. Besides liberal bequests to various persons, he left one thousand pounds to the Stationers' Company for charitable purposes. His portrait is subjoined



Mr. Strahan married in early life, and had several children, but was survived only by two of his three sons; namely, the Rev. Dr. George Strahan, prebendary of Rochester, who died May 18, 1824; and Andrew, his third son. The latter, born about 1749, succeeded his father as joint patentee, with Mr. Eyre, in the office of king's printer, and pursued his steps, not only in the extent but in the liberality of his encouragement of



authors. In 1797, he was elected M.P. for Newport, Hants, and sat in parliament till 1818. He was a whig, and always voted with that party. He died Aug. 25, 1831, aged 83.

STRANG, or STRONG, a surname originally of Fifeshire. An ancient family of this name possessed, at one time, the estate of Balcaskie, parish of Carnbee, in that county. John Strang of Balcaskie, married, before 1362, Cecilia, sister of Richard Anstruther of that ilk, and received from the latter certain tenements in Anstruther.

In 1466 William Strang of Balcaskie was one of an assize of perambulation for clearing of marches. In 1482 John Strang of Balcaskie and Ewingston had a charter to these lands, which were, in the same year, acquired by George Strang, probably his father, from George Porteous, portioner thereof, in exchange for the lands of Whiteside and Glenkirk.

John Strang of Balcaskie is mentioned in 1514 and 1521. He had a son, George, who, in 1517, formed one of a jury who made a valuation of Fifeshire. George predeceased his father, leaving a son. John Strang of Balcaskie was slain at Pinkie in 1547, and was succeeded by his grandson.

In 1605 a son of the family joined the expedition to the Lewis, for the colonization of that island and improvement of the fisheries. (See p. 49 of this vol.) On the destruction of the expedition this gentleman settled in the Orkneys.

John Strang of Balcaskie, born before 1578, had a son, Thomas, who, in 1641, was served heir to his great-grandfather, slain at Pinkie. After the sale of Balcaskie, in 1615, he became colonel of Cochrane's Scots regiment.

Sir Robert Strange, the eminent engraver, a memoir of whom is given below in larger type, was the fourth in lineal descent from Sir David Magnus Strang or Strange, sub-chancellor of Orkney from 1544 to 1565. Sir David is assumed to have been a younger son of the Strangs of Balcaskie, of which, however, there is no proof.

The family of Strang of Pitcorthie, in the same county, descended from John Strang, who, about 1306, married Christian Duddingston, and with her acquired Wester Pitcorthie. In 1447 Sir William Oliphant of Kellie granted the half of Easter Pitcorthie to his grandson, Walter Strang. Another Walter Strang of Pitcorthie is supposed to have fallen at Flodden. He left three heiresses, Isabel, Giles, and Agnes, who divided Pitcorthie among them.

DR. JOHN STRANG, a learned divine of the 17th century, was the son of Mr. William Strang, minister of Irvine, in Ayrshire, where he was born in 1584. He lost his father while still very young, but his mother soon after married Mr. Robert Wilkie, minister of Kilmarnock, under whose care he was educated at the public school of that town. At the age of twelve he was sent to study Greek and philosophy at St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews. In his sixteenth year, he obtained the degree of M.A., and shortly after he was appointed one of the regents of the college. In 1613 he became minister of Errol, in the presbytery of Perth. In 1616, at the recommendation of James VI., he and several other persons were invested with the degree of D.D. at St. Andrews. In 1618 he voted against the five articles of Perth, notwithstanding which he was appointed a member of the court of high commission, but never attended its meetings. In 1620 he was chosen one of the ministers of Edinburgh, but preferred remaining at Errol. In 1626 he was appointed principal of the university of Glasgow, in place of Mr. John Cameron, resigned. He rendered himself exceedingly unpopular with

the more rigid Presbyterians by his temporising measures; and among the papers of Charles I., found after the battle of Naseby, was discovered a letter of his addressed to Dr. Balcanquhal with a treatise, entitled 'Reasons why all his Majesty's orthodox Subjects, and, namely, those who subscribed the late Covenant, should thankfully acquiesce to his Majesty's late Declaration and Proclamations, with an Answer to the Reasons objected in the late Protestation to the contrary.' In 1650 he demitted his office of principal, and retired on an annuity allowed him by the visitors of the university. He died at Edinburgh, June 20, 1654. He was the author of a treatise, *De Voluntate et Actionibus Dei circa peccatum*, printed by the Elzevirs at Amsterdam in 1657; also, of one, *De Interpretatione et Perfectione Scripturæ*. Rotterdam, 1663.

STRANGE, SIR ROBERT, an eminent engraver, was born in the island of Pomona in Orkney, July 14, 1721. He was lineally descended from Sir David Strange, or Strang, a younger son of the family of Balcaskie in Fifeshire, who settled in Orkney at the time of the Reformation. After receiving a classical education at Kirkwall, he was intended for the law, but, disliking that profession, he went on board a man-of-war bound for the Mediterranean. On his return, some of his sketches were shown to Mr. Richard Cooper, an engraver in Edinburgh, who took him as an apprentice, and he soon made rapid progress in the arts. When the rebel army entered Edinburgh in September 1745, he was induced to join the service of the Pretender; and he continued to act as one of the prince's life-guards till his defeat at Culloden; after which he was obliged to conceal himself for several months in the Highlands. When the vigilance of the government was somewhat abated he returned to Edinburgh, where he contrived to maintain himself by the sale of the portraits of the rebel leaders, of which great numbers were sold at a guinea each. In 1747 he married Isabella, only daughter of William Lumisden, son of Bishop Lumisden; and soon after he went to Paris, where he prosecuted his studies, under the direction of the celebrated Le Bas, from whom he had the first hint of the use of the instrument called the *dry needle*, which he afterwards greatly improved by his own genius. In 1751 he removed to London, where he settled, and engraved several fine historical prints, which deservedly raised his reputation. As historical engraving had at that period made little progress in Britain, he may justly be considered the father of that difficult department of the art. In 1760

he set out for Italy, which, as the seat of the fine arts, he had long been anxious to visit. The drawings made by him in the course of this tour he afterwards engraved. While in Italy he was chosen a member of the Academies of Rome, Florence, Bologna, and professor in the Royal Academy at Parma. He was likewise elected a member of the Royal Academy of Painting at Paris. He received the honour of knighthood January 5, 1787; and died at London, July 5, 1792. Subjoined is his portrait from a print engraved by himself:



He published,

A Descriptive Catalogue of a Collection of Pictures selected by him on the Continent; with remarks on the present painters and their works. Lond. 1769, 8vo.

An Inquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Royal Academy of Arts: to which is prefixed a Letter to the Earl of Bute. Lond. 1775, 8vo.

The following is an authentic list of his engravings taken from the Encyclopedia Britannica, seventh edition:

Two heads of himself, one an etching, the other a finished proof, from a drawing by John Baptiste Greuse.

The Return from Market. By Wouvermans.

Cupid. By Vanloo.

Mary Magdalen. By Guido.

Cleopatra. By the same.

The Madonna. By the same.

The Angel Gabriel. By the same.

III.

The Virgin, holding in her hand a book, and attended by angels. By Carlo Maratt.

The Virgin with the Child asleep. By the same.

Liberality and Modesty. By Guido.

Apollo rewarding Merit and punishing Arrogance. By Andrea Sacchi.

The finding of Romulus and Remus. By Pietro di Cortona.

Cesar repudiating Pompeia. By Pietro di Cortona.

Three Children of Charles I. By Vandyke.

Belisarius. By Salvator Rosa.

St. Agnes. By Domenichino.

The Judgment of Heracles. By Nicolas Poussin.

Venus attired by the Graces. By Guido.

Justice and Meekness. By Raphael.

The offspring of Love. By Guido.

Cupid Sleeping. By Guido.

Abraham giving up the handmaid Hagar. By Guercino.

Esther, a suppliant before Ahasuerus. By Guercino.

Joseph and Potiphar's wife. By Guido.

Venus blinding Cupid. By Titian.

Venus. By Guido.

Danae. By the same.

Portrait of Charles I. By Vandyke.

The Madonna. By Corregio.

St. Cecilia. By Raphael.

Mary Magdalen. By Guido.

Our Saviour appearing to his Mother after his resurrection. By Guercino.

A Mother And Child. By Parmegiano.

Cupid Meditating. By Schidoni.

Laomedon, King of Troy, detected by Neptune and Apollo. By Salvator Rosa.

The death of Dido. By Guercino.

Venus and Adonis. By Titian.

Fortune. By Guido.

Cleopatra. By the same.

Two Children at School. By Schidoni.

Mary Magdalene. By Corregio.

Portrait of King Charles I., attended by the Marquis of Hamilton. By Vandyke.

Queen Henrietta attended by the Prince of Wales, and holding in her arms the Duke of York. By the same.

Apotheosis of the Royal Children. By West.

The Annunciation. By Guido.

Portrait of Raphael. By himself.

Sappho. By Carlo Dolce.

Our Saviour Asleep. By Vandyke.

St. John in the Desert. By Murillo.

Towards the close of his life, he formed about eighty reserved proof copies of his best plates into as many volumes to which he prefixed a portrait of himself, with a general title page, and an introduction on the history of Engraving. This work his death prevented him from publishing.

STRATHALLAN, Viscount of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1686, on the Hon. William Drummond, grandson of James Drummond, second and younger son of David, second Lord Drummond. (See vol. ii. p. 63.) James Drummond, his grandfather, was educated with King James VI., and in 1585 appointed one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber. Having been with the king at Perth on the memorable 5th of August, 1600, when the earl of Gowrie and his brother were killed, he gave a distinct and clear deposition relative to that mysterious affair. He was secular "commendator" of the abbey of Inchaffray, Perthshire, before the

Reformation, a house of canons regular founded in 1200, by Gilbert, earl of Strathern, and his countess Matilda. He was raised to the peerage, 31st January 1609, by the title of Lord Madderty, the parish in which Inchaffray is situated, and which, in ancient times, was the seat of a Celtic monastery. It was secularized before the foundation of Inchaffray, with which a remnant of its domains was incorporated. Previous to being created a peer, he was styled lord of Inchaffray, a name signifying "the island of masses." He died in September 1623. By his wife, Jean, daughter of Sir James Chisholme of Cromlix, he got the lands of Innerpefferay, she being heiress, through her mother, of Sir John Drummond, the owner of that property. He had two sons and four daughters. The second son, the Hon. Sir James Drummond of Machany, carried on the line of the family.

The elder son, John, second Lord Madderty, was among the first of the nobility who joined the marquis of Montrose, at Bothwell, after the battle of Kilsyth in 1645, for which he was imprisoned. In 1649, he bound himself not to oppose the parliament, and also became cautioner for Graham of Inchbraco, the cousin of Montrose, under a penalty of £50,000. By his wife, Helen, eldest daughter of Patrick Lesly, commendator of Lindores, he had, with three daughters, five sons. 1. David, third Lord Madderty. 2. Hon. James Drummond, and 3. Hon. John Drummond, both officers in foreign service. 4. Hon. Ludovick Drummond, who fought at Worcester, and escaping thence, went into the Swedish army, and was killed at the storming of Copenhagen. 5. Hon. William Drummond, a general in the army, first viscount of Strathallan.

The eldest son, David, third Lord Madderty, was in 1644, in his father's lifetime, imprisoned, by an order of the committee of estates, with other friends of Montrose. On his deathbed he is said, (*Fountainhall*, vol. i. p. 295,) to have resigned his title, 11th April 1684, in favour of his youngest brother, General William Drummond, who, however, was, at any rate, entitled to succeed to it, as his intermediate brothers had all predeceased him. The third Lord Madderty was twice married. By his first wife, a daughter of Creighton of Halcoun and Luncardie, he had a daughter, who died young. By his second wife, Lady Beatrix Graham, a sister of the great marquis of Montrose, he had two sons, who also both died young, and three daughters. 1. Hon. Margaret, wife of her cousin, John Graham, postmaster-general of Scotland, son of Patrick Graham of Inchbraco. 2. Hon. Beatrix, Countess of Hyndford. 3. Hon. Mary, wife of John Haldane of Glencueghes.

His youngest brother, the Hon. William Drummond, fifth son of the 2d Lord Madderty, had a command in the army of the "Engagement," raised for the rescue of Charles I. in 1648. On the defeat of that enterprise he joined the marquis of Ormond, then in arms for the king in Ireland. He had the command of a regiment at the battle of Worcester in 1651, and was taken prisoner, but made his escape. He then joined the royalists under the earl of Glencairn, in the Highlands, where his kinsman, Andrew Drummond, brother of Sir James Drummond of Machany, commanded a regiment of Athol-men; and he continued with them till they were dispersed by the parliamentary general, Morgan, in 1654. Subsequently he entered the Muscovite service, where he attained the rank of lieutenant-general. As he himself says, he "served long in the wars at home and abroad, against the Polonians and Tartars." After the Restoration, he was recalled to England by Charles II., who in 1666 appointed him major-general of the forces in Scotland. Notwithstanding his known loyalty, he was in 1675, on a mere surmise of hav-

ing corresponded with some of the exiled Covenanters in Holland, imprisoned in Dumbarton castle for a year. On his release, he was restored to his command, and in 1684, appointed general of the ordnance. On the accession of King James VII., the following year, he was nominated general of the forces in Scotland, and appointed a lord of the treasury. In 1684, on the resignation of his brother, he became 4th Lord Madderty, and was created viscount of Strathallan and Lord Drummond of Cromlix, by patent dated Sept. 6, 1686, to him and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his nearest heirs male whatsoever. He died in January 1688. In a funeral sermon preached at his decease, by Principal Monro of Edinburgh, it is said of him, "Now, we have this generous soul in Moscovia, a stranger, and you may be sure the cavalier's coffers were not then of great weight; but he carried with him that which never forsook him till his last breath, resolution above the disasters of fortune, composure of spirit in the midst of adversity, and accomplishments proper for any station in court or camp that became a gentleman." He wrote an account of the Drummond family, in which he traces its origin to the Hungarian noble, Manrice, who is said to have accompanied Edgar Atheling and his two sisters to Scotland in 1068, (see vol. ii. p. 60). By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Johnston, Lord Warriston, executed in 1663, and widow of Thomas Hepburn of Humber, he had, with one daughter, Elizabeth, countess of Kinnoul, a son, William, second viscount of Strathallan. The latter died 7th July 1702.

On the death of his son, William, third viscount, without issue, 26th May 1711, in his sixteenth year, the estates of Cromlix, &c. devolved on the Kinnoul family as heirs of line, while the titles reverted to the heir male, his cousin, William Drummond, descended from the Hon. Sir James Drummond of Machany, second son of the first Lord Madderty. Sir James was colonel of the Perthshire foot in the "Engagement" for the rescue of Charles I. in 1648, and died before the Restoration. By his wife, Catherine Hamilton, sister of the first Lord Bargany, he had, with a daughter, married to Alexander Robertson of Strowan, eight sons, who all died without issue except the eldest, Sir James Drummond of Machany, who was fined £500 by Cromwell in 1654, and died in July 1675. His son, Sir John Drummond of Machany, was outlawed in 1690, for his attachment to the exiled royal family, but returned to Scotland and died at Edinburgh in 1707. He had six sons and four daughters. The three eldest sons predeceased him. William, the fourth son, succeeded as fourth viscount of Strathallan. Andrew, the fifth son, was the founder of the well-known great banking-house of Drummond at Charing Cross, London. He purchased the estate of Stannore in Middlesex in 1729, and died 2d February 1769. Thomas, the sixth son, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was taken prisoner at Sheriffmuir.

The fourth viscount was amongst the first to enter into the rebellion of 1715, there being no clan in Scotland more zealous in the Stuart cause than the Drummonds. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Sheriffmuir, but was not subjected to prosecution or forfeiture at that time. In 1745, within a fortnight after Prince Charles Edward displayed his standard at Glenfinnan, he was joined by Lord Strathallan, who was left in command of the rebel forces in Scotland when the Chevalier marched into England. At the battle of Culloden, Lord Strathallan had a command on the right wing of the rebel army, and when the latter gave way, he was cut down and killed by the duke of Cumberland's dragoons. He had married in 1712, Margaret Murray, daughter of the baroness Nairne, whose devotion to the cause of the

Pretender led to her imprisonment in the castle of Edinburgh, from the beginning of February to the end of November 1746, and by her had seven sons and six daughters. James, the eldest son, also took part in the rebellion of 1745, and after the battle of Falkirk, he and Oliphant, younger of Gask, entered that town, disguised as peasants, and obtained the information that General Hawley, after issuing orders to set fire to his tents, had abandoned the town, and was retreating on Linlithgow. He was included in the act of attainder, under the name of James Drummond, eldest son of the viscount of Strathallan, although at that time he was *de jure* viscount himself. The act of attainder was not introduced into parliament until the 8th of May, and not passed till the 4th June 1746, nearly seven weeks after the battle of Culloden, where his father was killed. This erroneous description, it was contended, vitiated the attainder; but when the point came to be tried in the House of Lords, it was held that the attainder must be sustained, on the ground that, by the fiction which then obtained in English law, the whole acts passed in any one parliament were held to be passed on one day—and that day the first on which the parliament met. Interpreted by this fictitious date, the language of the act of attainder was held to be sufficiently correct; but the construction by which this decision was arrived at was considered so repugnant to common sense and common justice, that the practice which now prevails was immediately afterwards introduced, of dating every act from the day on which it passes, and declaring that, unless specially provided for to the contrary, it shall take effect from that day.

James, of right fifth viscount of Strathallan, died at Sens in Champagne in the year 1765, leaving two sons, James Drummond, who died unmarried in 1775; and Andrew John Drummond, a distinguished general officer. But for the attainder they would have been the sixth and seventh viscounts of Strathallan. The latter served in America under Sir William Howe in 1776 and the following year, and on the continent in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794. He was appointed governor of Dunbarton castle in 1810, and attained the full rank of general in the army January 1, 1812. He petitioned the king for the restoration of the titles of his family, but the House of Peers, on the opinion of the judges, decided against him on account of attainder, May 12, 1790. He died, unmarried, in 1817, when the representation of the family, with the estates, which had been re-acquired by purchase in 1775, devolved upon his cousin, James Andrew John Laurence Charles Drummond, second son of the Hon. William Drummond, third son of the fourth viscount of Strathallan. His mother was Anne, second daughter of Major David Nairne, of the French service, and his elder brother, William, a lieutenant-colonel 17th regiment, died in the West Indies, unmarried. Born 24th March 1767, the surviving son filled for many years the difficult office of chief of the British settlement at Canton, and on his return to Scotland he entered into public life. In March 1812, he was elected member of parliament for the shire of Perth, after what was reputed a keen contest in those days—the votes recorded in his favour being 69, while those given to his gallant opponent, Sir Thomas Graham of Balgowan, (better known by his later title of Lord Lynedoch,) were 51. The contest was renewed at the general election in the autumn of the same year, when Mr. Drummond was again victorious—polling 75 votes, while Sir Thomas Graham polled 68. Twice subsequently, in July 1818 and in March 1820, Mr. Drummond was returned by the freeholders of Perthshire, without opposition, and he continued to represent their interests in

the House of Commons until the year 1824, when, by an act of parliament, which received the general approbation of the country, he was restored to the titles of Viscount Strathallan, Lord Madderty and Drummond of Cromlix, which the mistaken loyalty of his ancestors had forfeited seventy-eight years previously. His lordship was soon afterwards chosen one of the representative peers of Scotland, and this distinction he continued to hold till his death on 14th May 1851.

In 1809 his lordship married Lady Amelia Sophia Murray, third daughter of John fourth duke of Athol, and by her ladyship, who died in 1849, he had: 1. William Henry, 8th viscount of Strathallan; 2. Hon. Marianne-Jane, born in 1811, married in 1842 Major George Drummond Graeme of Inchbreckie; 3. Hon. James Robert, born in 1812, Capt. R.N., C.B.; 4. Hon. Edmund, born in 1814, married, in 1837, Julia Mary, daughter of J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. of Calcutta; 5. Hon. Francis Charles, born in 1815; 6. Hon. Robert Andrew John, born in 1820.

The eldest son, William Henry Drummond, 8th viscount, born March 5, 1810, an officer in the army; elected in 1853 a Scots representative peer; married, in 1833, Christina-Maria Herzey, sister of Sir David Baird, bart., of Newbyth; issue, 3 sons and 4 *drs.* James David, master of Strathallan, the eldest son, born in 1839, an officer 11th lussars.

The great banking-house of the Drummonds at Charing Cross, London, has had several members of the Strathallan family as its partners. (See vol. ii. p. 64.) The Hon. Henry Drummond of the Grange, Hampshire, M.P., a younger son of the master of Strathallan, *de jure* fifth viscount, forfeited in 1746, was, in his time, head of the bank. His son, Henry, also banker and member of parliament, married the Hon. Anne Dundas, second daughter of the first Viscount Melville, and was father, with other children, of Henry Drummond of Albany Park, Surrey. Born in 1786, the latter married, in 1807, Lady Henrietta Hay, eldest daughter of the ninth earl of Kinnoull, issue 3 sons, who all predeceased him, and 2 *drs.* His elder daughter and heiress, Louisa, married, in 1845, Lord Lovaine, eldest son of the earl of Beverley. Mr. Drummond, the distinguished banker at Charing Cross, was the head of the Catholic Apostolic or Irvingite church. He was elected M.P. for West Surrey in 1847; a member of the royal academy of fine arts at Florence; founder of the professorship of political economy at Oxford, a magistrate of Surrey, and president of the London Western Literary Institution.

Other members of the family connected with the banking-house at Charing Cross, were Andrew Berkeley Drummond of Cadlands, and Charles Drummond, whose second son, Edward, born 30th March 1792, was private secretary to Sir Robert Peel, and died 25th January 1843, from the effect of a pistol shot received from a lunatic assassin of the name of M'Naghton, in the open street, and intended for that eminent statesman, whom he was accompanying from the bank at Charing Cross. His brother Berkeley, died a major-general in the army.

STRATHAYON, Lord, one of the titles of the marquis of Huntly, who is Baron Gordon of Strathayon, Glenlivet. (See HUNTLY.)

STRATHEDEN, Baroness, a title in the peerage of the united kingdom, conferred in 1836, on Mary Elizabeth Campbell, eldest daughter of the first Lord Abinger (Sir James Scarlett) by the third daughter of Peter Campbell, Esq. of Kilmory, Argyleshire. Born in 1796, she married in 1821, John, first Lord Campbell. (See vol. i. p. 570.) The Stratheden peerage was created with remainder to the heirs male of

her ladyship by Lord Campbell. She died March 25, 1860. Stratheden is in Fifeshire, her husband's native county.

STRATHERN, a surname derived from the district of that name in Perthshire, which forms the basin of the river Earn and its tributaries.

STRATHERN, earl of, a title of great antiquity in Scotland, the first possessor of which on record was Malise, one of the witnesses of the foundation of the priory of Scone, by Alexander I., in 1114. He is supposed to have been a Celt, though bearing the Saxon title of earl, in ancient times the highest rank in the kingdom, next to that of the sovereign. At the battle of the Standard, 22d August 1138, Malise, earl of Strathern, distinguished himself greatly. When the Scots had prepared for battle, their king, David I., by the advice of his chief leaders, resolved to commence the attack with the men-at-arms and the archers, but the men of Galloway claimed that pre-eminence, alleging that it was their right by ancient custom. It is stated that most of the men-at-arms in the Scottish ranks were subjects of England, who had joined the forces of David. This caused several altercations and jealousies. "Whence arises this mighty confidence in these Normans?" exclaimed Malise, earl of Strathern, indignantly, to the king. "I wear no armour, yet they who do will not advance beyond me this day." "Earl," retorted Alan de Percy, an illegitimate son of the great baron of that name, "you boast of what you dare not perform." David repressed this dispute, and unwillingly yielded to the claims of the men of Galloway. This Alan de Percy had attached himself to David I. before his accession to the throne, and ever afterwards adhered to him. In return for his valuable services he received the manors of Oxenham and Helton, in Teviotdale. He and his family were munificent endowers of Melrose abbey; but after sustaining an honourable name for three generations, his line became extinct for lack of heirs.

Malise's son, Forquhard, or Ferteth, second earl of Strathern, was one of the six earls that leagued against Malcolm IV. (See page 94 of this volume.) He witnessed a charter of that monarch to the monastery of Scone in 1160, and in the following year obtained a settlement in the province of Moray, when its turbulent inhabitants were removed to other parts of the kingdom. In the foundation charter of Inchaffray he is called Ferchard, *Dei indulgentia*, comes de Stratheryn. He died in 1171. His elder son, Gilbert, third earl of Strathern, was the founder of the monastery of Inchaffray, and he richly endowed it for canons regular. The foundation charter, dated in 1198, was confirmed by King William the Lion in 1200. The witnesses were, Malise, brother of Earl Gilbert, William, Ferchard, and Robert, his sons. Earl Gilbert had five sons and four daughters. His three eldest sons predeceased him. Robert, the fourth son, became fourth earl of Strathern. Malise, the younger son, got from King William the lands of Kincardine, to be held of his brother, Earl Robert, and through the marriage of his niece, Annabella, elder daughter of Earl Robert, to Sir David Graham, ancestor of the duke of Montrose, they afterwards came into that family. The fourth earl witnessed a charter of Alexander II. of the earldom of Fife in the eleventh year of his reign, 1225, and he was one of the witnesses to the treaty concluded betwixt that monarch and Henry II. of England, when their differences were adjusted by the cardinal legate of York in 1237. He died before 1244, leaving, with two daughters, a son, Malise, fifth earl of Strathern.

This powerful noble was one of the principal *magnates* Scotland of his time, and took a leading part in all the public

transactions of that day. In the minority of Alexander III., he joined the English party, and was received into the protection of Henry III. of England, 10th August 1255. He was one of the guardians of the young king and Queen Margaret, daughter of Henry, whom he had married in 1251, appointed in virtue of the treaty of Roxburgh, the 20th September that year. He died in 1270.

His son, Malise, 6th earl, a guarantee of the marriage treaty of Margaret of Scotland with Eric, king of Norway, in 1281, sat in the parliament at Scone, Feb. 5, 1284, when the Scots nobles became bound to acknowledge Margaret the maiden of Norway, as their sovereign, in the event of the death of Alexander III. He agreed to the marriage of Queen Margaret with the prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II. of England, a marriage never destined to take place. In the contest for the crown, he was one of the nominees on the part of John Baliol, in 1292. He swore fealty to Edward I. at Stirling, 12th July of that year, and was present at Berwick on the 17th of the following November, when the claim to the crown was decided in Baliol's favour. He was one of the nobles summoned to attend Edward I. into Gascony, 1st September 1294, and was in the Scots army that invaded England in March 1296, for which his estates were sequestrated. He again, however, swore fealty to Edward on the 13th of the following July, and was dead before the 3d September of the same year. Amongst other names in the Ragman Roll, as having sworn fealty to Edward in 1296, are those of Robert de Strathern and Maucolm de Strathern, clerk, del comite de Peebles, also, John de Strathern, del comite de Forfar, which shows that at that period there were several barons of the name of Strathern in different parts of Scotland. The sixth earl of Strathern had a son, Malise, seventh earl, and a daughter, Mary, wife of Sir John Moray of Drumsargard, and mother of three sons, 1. Maurice, who was created earl of Strathern. 2. Sir Alexander Moray of Drumsargard, Ogilvy, and Abercainey. 3. Walter, ancestor of the Murrays of Ogilvie.

Malise, seventh earl, was one of the adherents of Robert the Bruce, and was imprisoned in England from 1306 to 18th November 1308, and then only released on his giving security for his loyal behaviour to Edward II., and not to leave England without the king's permission. He was one of the patriotic Scots nobles who, in 1320, signed the famous letter to the Pope, asserting the independence of Scotland. At the battle of Halidonhill, 19th July 1333, he and the earls of Ross and Sutherland had the command of the third division of the Scots army. Knighton, the English historian, who lived in the following century, erroneously states that he was amongst the slain in that battle, a mistake which has been repeated by Dalrymple in his Annals. The following year he resigned his earldom of Strathern in favour of a potent English noble, John de Warren, earl of Warren and Surrey, who had married his daughter, Johanna, and a letter is extant from Edward Baliol to Henry de Bellemonte, earl of Bogenhan or Buchan, dated 2d March 1334, indicating that Earl Malise was then alive. In 1345, he was forfeited and attainted for giving his earldom of Strathern to the earl of Warren, an enemy of David II. Sir James Dalrymple (*Historical Collections*, p. 376), states that his daughter Johanna, countess of Warren, Surrey, and Strathern, was also forfeited for marrying the same nobleman.

It is supposed that Earl Malise was three times married. Douglas (*Peagee*, vol. ii. p. 559) says that Marjory Muschamp, countess of Strathern, was probably his first wife, perhaps his stepmother, which is most consistent with chronology. Johanna, daughter of Sir John Meneth appears to

have been his second wife. She was the mother of Johanna, countess of Warren, Surrey, and Strathern, and, according to Crawford (*Peerage*, p. 467), that countess of Strathern who, with Sir David de Brechin and Sir William de Soulis, was engaged in the conspiracy against Robert I. in 1320. (See BRECHIN, Sir David de, vol. i. p. 379, and SOULIS, William de, p. 491 of this vol.) The countess and Soulis were imprisoned for life, while Sir David de Brechin was beheaded. Earl Malise's third wife was Isabella, daughter and heiress of Magnus, earl of Caithness and Orkney, and in her right he became earl of Caithness and Orkney. By his last wife he had four daughters. In 1344 he gave the earldom of Caithness to William, earl of Ross, in marriage with his eldest daughter, whose name is not mentioned (see vol. i. p. 521); and that of Orkney to Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, who married his second daughter, Isabella. (See p. 264 of this volume.)

The earldom of Strathern was, by David II., granted in 1343, to Sir Maurice Moray of Drumsargard, lord of Clydesdale, nephew of Earl Malise, to him and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to return to the crown. Sir Maurice joined the steward of Scotland at the siege of Perth, in 1339, and fell at the battle of Durham, where David was taken prisoner, 17th October 1346. As he had no issue, King David next, in 1361, granted the earldom of Strathern to his nephew, Robert, steward of Scotland, who succeeded to the throne as Robert II., 22d February 1371. Soon after, that monarch conferred the earldom on his eldest son, by his second marriage, David Stewart, earl of Strathern, who had a charter of the same, 13th June of that year. He was subsequently created earl of Caithness by his father, and is designated earl-palatine of Strathern and earl of Caithness, in a charter of Robert II., dated 14th February 1381. He left a daughter, Euphame, countess-palatine of Strathern and countess of Caithness, who resigned the latter earldom in favour of her uncle, Walter Stewart, Lord Brechin, and he obtained a charter of the same. She married Sir Patrick Graham, second son of Sir Patrick Graham of Dundaff and Kincardine, and in her right her husband became earl of Strathern. He was treacherously killed by his brother-in-law, Sir John Drummond of Conersaig, at Crieff, 10th August 1413. (See vol. ii. p. 64.) He had a son, Malise Graham, earl of Strathern, and two daughters, Lady Euphame, countess of Douglas and duchess of Touraine, and afterwards the wife of the first Lord Hamilton, with issue to both husbands, and Lady Elizabeth, married to Sir John Lyon of Glamis.

The son, Malise, earl of Strathern, was one of the hostages nominated for the release of King James I. by the treaty of 4th December 1429, when his annual revenue was estimated at 500 merks. He had a safe-conduct to meet King James at Durham on the 14th of that month. Under the pretence that the earldom of Strathern was a male fee, James divested Malise of it, and conferred it on his uncle, Walter, earl of Athol and Caithness, grand-uncle of Malise, for his life only, 22d July 1427. Walter was executed for the execrable murder of the king in April 1437, and the earldom of Strathern was annexed to the crown, 4th August 1455. Malise Graham was created earl of Menteith, by charter dated 6th September 1427, to him and the heirs of his body, lawfully procreated, failing which, the earldom was to return to the crown. William, the seventh earl, bore the style of earl of Strathern and Menteith for a short time, but on being deprived of those titles, 22d March 1633, he was, on the 28th of the same month, created earl of Airth, with the precedence of Menteith. (See p. 149 of this volume, MENTEITH, earl of.)

The title of duke of Strathern in the Scottish peerage, was held by his royal highness the duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria.

STRATHMORE, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred on 1st July 1677, on Patrick, the third earl of Kinghorn, of the noble family of Lyon. (See vol. ii. pp. 607 and 705.) He obtained the Strathmore title with the extension of the remainder to any person nominated by himself, or in default of this, to his heirs and assigns whatsoever. The title is taken from Strathmore, or the great valley, that is, the noble and far-stretching land of low country which skirts the frontier mountain-rampart of the Highlands, and the titles of the family are earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, Viscount Lyon, Baron Glamis, Tannadice, Sidlaw, and Stradichtie. For an account of the Lords Glamis and the first three earls of Kinghorn, see LYON, Lord Glamis. Attached to the exiled Stuart dynasty, Patrick, first earl of Strathmore and third earl of Kinghorn, retired from public life at the Revolution, and spent the remainder of his days in improving his estates, and under the direction of the celebrated architect Inigo Jones, in repairing and modernising his castle of Glamis in Forfarshire, as also in improving his seat of Castle-Huntly in Perthshire, the name of which he changed to Castle-Lyon. He was a great encourager of the arts, especially statuary, and in and about the castle of Glamis there used to be, for long after his death, a vast number of statues and sculptured ornaments, the greater part of which were done by his orders. He died 15th May 1695. He had married 23d August 1662, Lady Helen Middleton, second daughter of John, earl of Middleton, then King Charles the Second's high commissioner for Scotland, the ceremony being performed at Holyrood-house by Archbishop Sharp. They had, with two daughters, two sons, 1. John, second earl of Strathmore and fourth of Kinghorn, who was of Queen Anne's privy council, and opposed the treaty of union. 2. The Hon. Patrick Lyon of Auchterhouse, who engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was killed at the battle of Sheriffmuir, 13th November that year.

John, second earl of Strathmore and fourth of Kinghorn, died 10th May 1712. By his countess, Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, daughter of the second earl of Chesterfield, he had, with two daughters, six sons, the two eldest of whom, Patrick and Philip, both Lords Glamis, died young, unmarried, and the other four were earls of Strathmore in succession. In the Dundee Magazine for January 1800, the following traditionary story is related: "An old man being in company with the earl, who had his four sons with him, his lordship, in conversation, said, 'Are not these four pretty boys?' To which the old man replied, 'Yes, but they will be all earls, my lord, all earls.' The earl said, he would be sorry if he were sure that such would be the case. The old man again affirmed that it would be so, and added, 'God help the poor when Thomas comes to be earl.' This was literally accomplished in the year 1740, when scarcity and dearth threatened famine in the land."

John, third earl of Strathmore and fifth of Kinghorn, the eldest of the "four pretty boys," engaged in the rebellion of 1715. In attempting to cross the frith of Forth, with the forces under Brigadier Macintosh, from the east coast of Fife to East Lothian, on the night of the 12th October that year, they were pursued, when about half-way across the channel, by the boats of the English men-of-war in Leith roads, and about two hundred of the rebels had to take refuge in the Isle of May. Among them was Lord Strathmore, and after remaining there a day or two, his lordship with these re-

gained the Fife coast, and returned to the camp at Perth, about the 21st of October. He was killed at the battle of Sheriffmuir, 13th November following, unmarried. His next brother, Charles, fourth earl of Strathmore and sixth earl of Kinghorn, died 11th May 1728, of an accidental wound received two days before, in a scuffle betwixt James Carnegie of Finhaven and John Lyon of Brighton. On the 9th he had gone to Forfar, to attend the funeral of a young lady, and afterwards went to a tavern, with the two gentlemen named and others. In the evening his lordship and Mr. Carnegie paid a visit to Lady Auchterhouse, a sister of the latter. Mr. Lyon followed them and behaved rudely both to the lady and her brother. Lord Strathmore thereupon left the house, and, in the street, some words passed between Mr. Lyon and Mr. Carnegie, who was pushed into a kennel, two feet deep, from which a servant of the earl helped to extricate him. Mr. Carnegie immediately drew his sword. Mr. Lyon ran towards Lord Strathmore, whose back was to him, and endeavoured to draw his lordship's sword. Mr. Carnegie pursued him in a staggering state, and, on coming up, made a pass at him, and the earl turning hastily round and pushing Lyon off, received the weapon through his body. Mr. Carnegie was brought to trial for the murder of the earl, before the high court of judicature at Edinburgh, 2d August 1728, but acquitted, through the superior ability and firmness of his counsel, Robert Dundas of Arncliffe. (See vol. ii. p. 95.) His lordship married in 1725, Lady Susan Cochrane, the second of the three beautiful daughters of the fourth earl of Dundonald, but had no issue by her. She married, secondly, 2d April 1745, Mr. George Forbes, her factor, and master of the horse to the Chevalier de St. George, and had to him a daughter. Lady Strathmore became a Roman Catholic, and died at Paris 24th June 1754. James, fifth earl of Strathmore and seventh earl of Kinghorn, a captain in the army, married the Hon. Jane Oliphant, and died, without issue, 14th January 1735. The youngest of the brothers, Thomas, previous to succeeding to the family titles, was chosen M.P. for Forfarshire, at the general election of 1734. On the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1747, he obtained for the constabulary of Forfar £600. He died 18th January 1753. By his countess, Jane, daughter and heiress of James Nicholson, Esq. of West Rainton, county Durham, he had, with four daughters, three sons. 1. John, seventh earl of Strathmore and tenth earl of Kinghorn. 2. Hon. James Philip Lyon, in the service of the East India Company, one of the unfortunate sufferers who fell victims to the rage of Cassim Ally Cawn in Bengal, in February 1763, in his 25th year. 3. Hon. Thomas Lyon of Hetton, county of Durham, M.P. for the Aberdeen burghs from 1768 to 1780, died in 1796, aged 55.

The eldest son, John, seventh earl of Strathmore, born in 1737, completed his education by foreign travel, in the course of which he visited Spain and Portugal. He married, February 25, 1766, Mary Eleanor, only child and heiress of George Bowes of Streatham Castle and Gilsdie, county of Durham, the then richest heiress in Europe, her fortune being £1,040,000, with vast additions on her mother's death, and immense estates on the demise of her uncle. The same year, his lordship obtained an act of parliament to enable him and his countess to take and use the name of Bowes only. He was elected one of the sixteen Scots representative peers 1st October 1767, again in 1768 and in 1774, and died at sea, on his passage to Lisbon for the recovery of his health, 7th March 1776, in his 39th year. The countess, on 17th January 1777, took for her second husband Andrew Robinson Stoney of Coldpighill, county Durham, afterwards M.P. for

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Refusing to comply with his wishes in regard to her estates, she was forcibly carried off by him and other armed men, November 10th, 1786. She was brought up to the king's bench by writ of *habeas corpus*, and released, and her husband was committed to prison. The lady recovered her estates, which she had assigned to her husband under the influence of terror, in May 1788. She died 28th April 1800, in her 52d year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, attired in a superb bridal dress. A monument, with a suitable inscription, is there erected to her memory. The earl had 4 sons and 2 daughters.

John, the eldest son, eighth earl of Strathmore, born April 14, 1769, captain 65th foot in 1789, and a representative Scots peer, was created a peer of the United Kingdom, July 18, 1815, as Baron Bowes of Streatham Castle. He married, July 2, 1820, Mary, daughter of J. Milner, Esq. of Staindrop, county Durham, but died the following day, July 3, when his English barony expired. His countess married, in 1831, William Hutt, Esq., M.P., and died May 5, 1860.

The earl was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, 9th earl of Strathmore. Born May 3, 1773, he died Aug. 27, 1846.

His grandson, Thomas George, son of George, Lord Glamis, who died in 1834, leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, succeeded as 10th earl of Strathmore, and 12th earl of Kinghorn. Born in 1822, he was appointed a lieutenant 1st life-guards in 1844; but retired in 1846. A representative Scots peer; married in 1850, Hon. Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of Viscount Barrington. She died at the age of 28, Nov. 3, 1854, without issue. The earl's brother, Hon. Claude Lyon Bowes, lieutenant 2d life-guards, born in 1824, married in 1853, Frances Dora, daughter of Oswald Smith, Esq. of Blendon, with issue.

STRUTHERS, a surname derived from the word Strother, or Struther, frequently applied in the south and east of Scotland to places remarkable for swamps and marshes.

STRUTHERS, JOHN, author of 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' was born at the cottage of Fore-faulds, on the estate of Long Calderwood, parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, 18th July 1776. He was the second son and fourth child of William Struthers, for more than forty years a shoemaker in that parish. His education was of the scantiest kind. He was taught to read by his mother, from the Shorter Catechism and the Proverbs of Solomon, and, at a very early age, could read any chapter in the Bible. He acquired the art of writing by copying the letters of the alphabet, scrawled in a very rude manner, on the side of an old slate, by his mother, who herself had never been taught to write. Her simple mode of tuition, however, was greatly assisted by the kind notice taken of the boy by Mrs. Baillie, widow of Dr. James Baillie, formerly professor of theology in the university of Glasgow, who, as he tells us in his autobiography, "with her two daughters, Miss Baillie and Miss Joanna Baillie, afterwards so highly distinguished for her poetical powers,

lived then at Long Calderwood, and had him frequently brought in to her, conversed familiarly with him, told him amusing stories, made him frequently read to her, and frequently read to him herself, while the young ladies delighted him at times with music from a spinnet." At the age of seven he was employed as a herdboy to a neighbouring farmer, an occupation which he had to leave, on account of a fever that confined him to bed for more than six weeks. He was thrown into it on finding the house of his benefactress, Mrs. Baillie, shut up, and the family removed to London. The ensuing winter he was sent to school, where his progress was so rapid that his master earnestly advised his father to bestow upon him a classical education, but this the latter would not consent to.

He was next employed, for three years and a half, as a cowherd, in the parish of Glasford. At this time he resided with his grandmother. His parents and friends belonged to the body of the Old Scottish Seceders, and his grandfather's library contained almost all the controversial works connected with the Scottish Reformation. The youth carefully perused again and again the ecclesiastical histories of Wodrow, Knox, and Calderwood, with various of the publications relating to the times of the covenant. To beguile the time, when herding the cattle, he engaged in polemical disputes with a neighbouring herd lad, and these, ending as such discussions usually do, in the triumph of neither party, the two rustic controversialists, rustic-like, on one occasion, submitted the question to the decision of two of their most belligerent bulls, to the manifest injury of the poor brutes.

Afterwards he was employed in farm service in the parish of Cathcart, and in his fourteenth year returned home. He was desirous of being put to the trade of a country wright, but finding no opening for him in it, he sat himself down beside his father to learn to make shoes. The following year he went to Glasgow to perfect himself in his trade, and soon became an efficient workman. He then returned to his father, and worked at home for the next year or two.

All this time, he lost no opportunity of cultivating his intellectual powers, and he stored his mind with

a knowledge of the best authors, both in prose and verse, in British literature. At the age of twenty-two he married, and after remaining for three years in East Kilbride, on 1st September 1801 he removed with his family to Glasgow, which he made his permanent residence for the future. Soon after, he ventured upon the printing of a small volume of poetry, but had not the courage to publish it, and, with the exception of a few copies given away, he burnt the whole impression. His first published poem was a war ode, entitled 'Anticipation,' which appeared in 1803, when Bonaparte's threatened intention of invading Great Britain had alarmed the whole nation. It was well received, and is reprinted in the second volume of his collected poems.

Encouraged by its success, in the beginning of 1804, he published a longer poem, written in 1802, in the Spenserian stanza, entitled 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' which at once established his reputation as a poet. This poem appeared a few weeks before 'The Sabbath, a Poem,' by James Grahame, against whom a charge was brought by one of the critics of the day, of taking his design from the poem of Mr. Struthers. In his autobiography, however, the latter says that, "from first to last, he regarded the attempt, made through him, to annoy poor Mr. Grahame, with the deepest disgust; believing that though the first object of the authors of that attempt was perhaps only to afflict that most sensitive of poets, their ultimate end was, by engaging the two Sabbath-singing bards in a senseless quarrel, to see them render themselves ridiculous, and thus bring both their poems into contempt." A second edition of 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' with some additions, was issued the same year, and soon after he published 'The Peasant's Death,' a poem intended to be a sequel to it. In 1808, he had the honour of a visit from Miss Joanna Baillie, and on her suggestion and through the recommendation of Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Constable, the eminent publisher, was induced to issue a third edition of a thousand copies of 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' then extending to 102 stanzas, with a few notes, and some smaller pieces, for which he gave the author thirty pounds, with two dozen copies for himself.



In 1811, Mr. Struthers published his poem of 'The Winter Day,' which was moderately successful. Parts of it were included in a collected edition of his poetical writings, under the title of 'Poems, Moral and Religious,' published in 1814. Two years after, when there was a high degree of excitement in the country, and a very great amount of suffering, he published, anonymously, a short 'Essay on the State of the Labouring Poor, with some hints for its improvement,' his plan being the allotment of farms of ten acres. This pamphlet created a good deal of sensation, and before it was known who was the author, was attributed to some of the most eminent authors of the day.

The following year Mr. Struthers was employed by Mr. Fullarton, of the firm of Messrs. Khull, Blackie, and Co., publishers, Glasgow, to edit a collection of songs, which, under the title of 'The Harp of Caledonia,' came out in 3 vols. 18mo, and had a very extensive sale. In 1818, appeared his poem of 'The Plough,' written in the Spenserian stanza, and about the same time he edited a small volume of poems, by Mr. William Muir of Campsie, to which he added a biographical preface. About the beginning of 1819 he entered the printing-office of Khull, Blackie, and Co., as a corrector of the press. Here he assisted in editing Wodrow's History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, which was printed from a copy that belonged to himself, and also wrote the History of Scotland from the Union to 1827, which was published in the latter year. His latest literary employment was the continuation of this history down to the period of the disruption of the church of Scotland in 1843, which was finished just before his death. With Mr. Alexander Whitelaw, and others, he was, for about eighteen months, engaged writing the lives of distinguished natives of Scotland, most of which were transferred to the collection published in 1835, in four volumes, under the name of 'A Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen,' by Robert Chambers. Being in 1831 temporarily thrown out of employment, Mr. Struthers published, in that year, a pamphlet against the voluntary principle, entitled 'Tekel,' extending to 96 pages, 8vo. He afterwards obtained his former literary situation, in the firm of

Archibald Fullarton and Co., publishers. In 1833, he was appointed librarian of Stirling's library, Glasgow, with a yearly salary of fifty pounds. He held that situation for fifteen years, when, in consequence of the duties being greatly increased, he resigned the office, and at the advanced age of 74, returned to his first trade, that of shoemaking. In 1836 he published his poem of 'Dychmont,' which he reprinted the following year in an 8vo edition of his poems. He also wrote for the Christian Instructor, biographical notices of James Hogg, minister of Dalsert, afterwards of Carnock, and Principal Robertson, and published some short tracts on the religious controversies of the day. At the disruption he had joined the Free church of Scotland, and in his latter years, was twice representative elder to its General Assembly. At one period he issued proposals for publishing a volume of Essays, some of which had been already printed, but this volume circumstances prevented him from completing. In 1850, an edition of his poetical works, in two volumes, handsomely got up, with his autobiography prefixed, and a portrait, was published by Messrs. A. Fullarton and Co.

Mr. Struthers died at Glasgow, somewhat suddenly, on the evening of the 30th July 1853, in his 78th year, having been three times married. "Though early of a very feeble constitution," says one who knew him well, "he had acquired great bodily vigour. His step was firm and elastic; his figure rather tall and muscular, though slight. A walk of fifty miles a-day, up to within three or four years of his death, was nothing to him. He delighted in the country, and in visiting our shores and mountains. He was a man of few wants and little ambition. He was allowed to toil on to the end. Though decidedly a man of genius, whose life had been spent in honest labour, and who had large acquaintance of men and things both in the literary and religious world, and though his writings were all in the defence of truth, religion, good order, and humanity, no other attempt than that of a few private friends was ever made, towards the close of his days, to ease him of the cares of old age; and that attempt had resulted in very little. But he coveted little either the praises or the rewards of men. He was a man

of strong sense, clear intellect, fine imagination, of warm sympathies, strong feelings, generous sentiments, and powerful emotions, controlled, subdued, and regulated by the love and fear of God, of his Redeemer, and of his fellow-men. He was truly a remnant of the Scottish mind and heart, cast in the mould of the best days of her intellectual and religious elevation."

STUART. See STEWART.

Of the old families of this name, that of Stuart of Allanbank, Berwickshire, a branch of the house of Stenart, baronets, of Coltness, possessed a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred on Robert Stuart of Allanbank, 15th August 1687, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. Sir John Stuart, the third baronet, passed advocate in 1737, and for many years was sheriff of Berwickshire. His son, Sir John, fourth baronet, married in 1778, Frances, daughter of James Coutts, Esq., banker in London, and by her had two sons and five daughters. Sir James Stuart, the elder son, succeeded his father as fifth baronet, and died 29th January 1819, when the title became extinct.

The Stuarts of Dunearn, Fifehire, were descended from the Hon. Archibald Stuart, fourth son of the third earl of Moray. The Rev. Charles Stuart of Dunearn, at one time minister of Cranond, resigned that charge from conscientious scruples, and having taken the degree of M.D. at the university of Edinburgh in 1795, afterwards practised medicine in that city. He died in 1828. His eldest son, James Stuart, for a long time styled younger of Dunearn, was bred to the law, and became a writer to the signet in 1798, but was more attached to agricultural pursuits than to those of his profession. A zealous and uncompromising whig, he made himself prominent by his constant opposition to the tory rule, which then reigned paramount in Scotland. One of the most eminent partisans on the tory side was Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, baronet, (see vol. i. p. 348,) a gentleman gifted with much witty pleasantry and caustic humour, which he used unsparingly against his political adversaries. Unfortunately, by the betrayal of MSS. some squibs which he had contributed to a Glasgow newspaper called the *Scoutinel*, one of them reflecting personally on Mr. Stuart, were traced to his pen, and refusing to apologize, a duel was the consequence, when Sir Alexander met his death. This took place in 1822. Mr. Stuart was tried for his murder before the high court of judicary, but acquitted, it being universally admitted that he could not have acted otherwise than he did. Having subsequently engaged in extensive speculations in land, he became deeply involved by the catastrophe of the disastrous year 1825, and thought it prudent to retire to the United States. On his return, he published an account of his travels in America, which attracted much attention at the time. Soon after, he was appointed editor of the *Courier*, at that period an influential evening paper, and in that capacity he gave every support in his power to the liberal party. Appointed by Lord Melbourne, when prime minister, inspector of factories, he held that situation till his death, which took place 3d November 1849, in his 74th year. He married Miss Moubray of Cockairny, Fifehire, but had no issue.

STUART DE DECIES, baron, a title in the peerage of the United Kingdom, conferred in 1839 on Henry Stuart Villiers

of Dromona, county Waterford, Ireland, eldest son of Lord Henry Stuart, fifth son of the first marquis of Bute, and Lady Gertrude Emilia Villiers, only daughter and heiress of the last earl of Grandison. With his brothers and sisters he assumed the additional name of Villiers by sign manual in 1822.

STUART DE ROTHESAY, baron, a title in the peerage of the United Kingdom, conferred in January 1828, for his diplomatic services, on Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B., eldest son of General the Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, (see page 540). Lord Stuart de Rothessay died in 1845, without issue, when the title became extinct.

Of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, eighth son of the first marquis of Bute, and the only son of his second marriage with Frances, second daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., banker in London, mention has been made under that title, (see vol. i. p. 517). From his early years he was distinguished for his liberal opinions in politics and his sympathy with the sufferings of the oppressed. In 1830 he was elected M.P. for Arundel, and his first speech in parliament was made in favour of the Reform Bill. His name was associated with the cause of the Polish people, as one of their most unflinching friends, and, after the unfortunate result of the revolt of 1830, he was mainly instrumental in obtaining from parliament a vote of £10,000, for the relief of the Polish exiles in England. In 1847, after being ten years out of the House of Commons, he was returned to parliament for the borough of Marylebone, by a large majority, and in 1852, was re-elected, without opposition. In the beginning of September 1854, he left England in the hope of recruiting his health, and after visiting Denmark, went to Sweden. He arrived at Stockholm on the 1st October, and immediately after was seized with a complaint resembling cholera, succeeded by typhus fever. On his partial recovery, he had a long audience with the king of Sweden, and attended the meetings of the chambers. Attacked, soon after, with an affection of the lungs, he died 17th November 1854, at the age of fifty-one. In 1824, he had married Christina Alexandrina Egypta, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, prince of Canino. That lady died 14th May 1847, leaving an only son, Paul Asmaeus Francis Coutts Stuart, an officer in the army.

The Stuarts of Inchbreck and Laithers, Aberdeenshire, are descended from Andrew Stewart of Johnston, Laurencekirk, great-grandson of Murdoch, duke of Albany, executed by James I., in 1425. Andrew's son, David Stewart, was the first of Inchbreck, 1547. He had a son, John, whose great-grandson, William Stuart of Inchbreck, married Margaret, eldest daughter and heiress of David Guthrie of Kair, and grand-daughter and heiress of Henry Guthrie of Halkerton, Forfarshire, by his wife, Margaret Sibbald, heiress and last of the ancient family of the Sibbalds of Kair in the Mearns. They had two sons, John, the representative of the Kair family, who succeeded to Inchbreck, and James, who, after serving with the army in Holland, joined the Pretender in 1745, and after the battle of Culloden, fled to France, and entered the French service. He died at St. Omer in 1776, a knight of the order of St. Louis.

John Stuart of Inchbreck, the eighth of this family, was professor of Greek in Marischal college, Aberdeen, and died in 1827. His eldest son, George Andrew Stuart of Inchbreck, died, without issue, 16th June 1844, and was succeeded by his brother, Alexander Stuart of Laithers; married, with issue.

STUART, ARABELLA, commonly called the Lady Arabella Stuart, see vol. ii. p. 650, article LENNOX. Her portrait is subjoined.



STUART, JAMES, prior of St. Andrews and earl of Moray, celebrated as "the Good Regent," was the natural son of James V. by Lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of the fifth earl of Mar, who afterwards married Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven. He was born in 1533, and in his infancy was placed under the care of the celebrated George Buchanan. In 1538 he was constituted prior of St. Andrews, and from his earliest years he exhibited proofs of an extraordinary genius for state affairs. In 1548, though then only fifteen years of age, at the head of a little band of patriots, he repulsed an English force which had made a descent on the coast of Fife. He accompanied his sister, the young Queen Mary, when she went to France for her education; and having, in addition to the priories of St. Andrews and Pittenweem, acquired that of Mascon in France, he received, in 1555, a dispensation from the Pope to hold the three benefices. Three years after, he was one of the commissioners sent to France by the Scots Estates to be present at the marriage of the queen to the dauphin.

At the commencement of the religious struggles

in Scotland, the Lord James Stuart, as he was then called, adhered at first to the party of the queen regent; but, disgusted with her insincerity and disregard of treaties, he joined the Lords of the Congregation in 1559; and by his sagacity and penetration, as well as his boldness in defence of the Reformed doctrines, soon became the leader of his party. During all the transactions which followed, he continued to direct their counsels with great wisdom, prudence, and ability; and, next to John Knox, it may be said that to him it was principally owing that the Reformation made so great progress in Scotland. Soon after the death of the queen regent, in June 1560, he was chosen one of the lords of the articles; and, in 1561, he was sent by the convention of estates to France, to invite Mary to return home. On her arrival in Scotland, he became her prime minister and adviser. To him and to Maitland of Lethington was committed the chief direction of affairs, and by their prudent advice she conducted herself for some time with great moderation. As the queen's lieutenant he dispersed a numerous band of moss-troopers which infested the borders, and brought the leaders of them to condign punishment. In February 1562 he was created earl of Mar, and he soon after married Lady Agnes Keith, daughter of the earl Marischal, by whom he had two daughters. The earldom of Mar having been claimed by Lord Erskine, (see MARR, p. 108 of this vol.) the Lord James received the title of earl of Moray, by which he is best known in history.

The earl of Huntly, the leader of the Popish party, having, with his two sons, appeared in arms in the north, Moray, with an inferior force, immediately marched against him, and by his steady courage and prudent conduct entirely defeated the rebels, at Corrichie, October 28, 1562, Huntly himself being slain, and his two sons taken prisoners. Meray continued to direct the counsels of the queen till her nuptials with Darnley in July 1565. He warmly opposed the marriage, and finding that the earl of Bothwell and others of his declared enemies were openly received and encouraged by the queen, he withdrew from court, and declined to attend a convention which was ordered to meet at Perth. Three days after the

marriage he was summoned to court by the queen, and refusing to appear, was proclaimed an outlaw, and, in self-defence, with others of the nobility, was compelled to have recourse to arms. Being pursued, however, from place to place, by Mary, in person, at the head of a superior force, he was at last obliged, with his adherents, to take refuge in England.

The day after the assassination of Rizzio, March 10, 1566, Moray and the banished lords returned to Edinburgh, having been invited home by the conspirators against the unfortunate secretary. Moray was graciously received both by Mary and her husband, and he and the Protestant nobles soon after obtained a full pardon. Perceiving, however, that he had not regained the confidence of her majesty, and disapproving of her conduct, he declined taking any active part in public affairs, and appeared very seldom at court. After the murder of Darnley he obtained her majesty's permission to leave the kingdom, and, in April 1567, went to France, where he remained till recalled by a message from the confederated lords.

He arrived in Edinburgh about August 10th of the same year, when he found that Mary, then a prisoner in Lochleven, had subscribed the instruments by which she resigned the crown, and appointed him regent. He was formally invested with the regency, August 22d, 1567, and, as soon as he was confirmed in the government, he exerted himself with great zeal and prudence to secure the peace of the kingdom, and to settle the affairs of the church. He was actively occupied in restoring tranquillity and confidence to the nation, and in receiving the submission of many of the queen's faction, when, on May 2d, 1568, Mary escaped from Lochleven, and the discontented nobles immediately joined her standard. At this critical juncture the genius and prudence of the regent were eminently displayed. He was at Glasgow at the time, holding a court of justice; and, while he amused the queen for some days with negotiations, he employed himself with the utmost activity in drawing together his adherents from different parts of the kingdom.

As soon as he was in a condition to take the field, he broke off the negotiation, and determined to hazard a battle. Mary, whose interest it was

to avoid a contest, imprudently attacked his army in an advantageous position at Langside, May 19, 1568, and, being completely defeated, fled to England, and threw herself on the generosity of Elizabeth. In October of the same year, the English queen having procured herself to be chosen umpire between the two parties, he went with other commissioners to England, and, at the conference held at Westminster, in vindication of his own conduct, he openly charged Mary not only with having consented to the murder of Darnley, but with being accessory to its contrivance and execution. He returned to Scotland in February 1569, and, by his prompt and vigorous measures, broke the party of the queen, under the duke of Chatelherault, whom he committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh.

The partizans of Mary now resolved to cut him off by private means. During the year 1568, two persons were employed to assassinate him, but the design was discovered and prevented. He at last fell a victim to the resentment and party feelings of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, one of the prisoners taken at Langside, who, after being tried, condemned, and brought out to execution, had his life and liberty granted to him by the regent. Unfortunately, a forfeited estate of his had been bestowed on one of the regent's favourites, and his wife was turned out naked, in a cold night, into the open fields, where, before morning, she became furiously mad. Hamilton, therefore, resolved on the most signal vengeance. By this man the regent was shot through the body by a musket-ball at Linlithgow, January 21, 1570, and died the same evening, in the 37th year of his age.

STUART, MARY, Queen of Scots. See MARY STUART.

STUART, JOHN, third earl of Bute, a statesman and patron of literature. See BUTE, title of, vol. i. p. 515.

STUART, DR. GILBERT, an eminent historical and miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1742. He was educated in the university of that city, where his father, Mr. George Stuart, was professor of humanity, and was destined for the bar, but relinquished law for literature. In 1768 he published 'An Historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the English Constitu-

tion.' This was the fruit of his early and vigorous application to the study of history and the general principles of legislation, and the merit of which procured him the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Edinburgh. In 1772 he edited Sullivan's Lectures on the English Constitution, to which he prefixed a 'Discourse on the Government and Laws of England.' Being disappointed, principally through the influence of Dr. Robertson exerted against him, in an attempt to obtain one of the law professorships in the university of Edinburgh, he removed to London, and from 1768 to 1773 he was a regular contributor to the Monthly Review.

In the latter year Dr. Stuart returned to his native city, and, in conjunction with Mr. Smellie and others, commenced the Edinburgh Magazine and Review; but his illiberal and virulent criticisms and coarse personalities ruined the character of the work, which was discontinued in 1776. Two of his most prominent characteristics were arrogance of manners, and a lofty idea of his own genius and learning. On the failure of the Magazine, he thus wrote: "It is my constant fate to be disappointed in everything I attempt; I do not think I ever had a wish that was gratified, and never dreaded an event that did not come. With this felicity of fate, I wonder how the devil I could turn projector. I am now sorry that I left London; and the moment I have money enough to carry me back to it I shall set off. I mortally abhor and detest this place, and everybody in it. Never was there a city where there was so much pretension to knowledge and that had so little of it. The solemn foppery, and the gross stupidity of the Scottish literati are perfectly insupportable. Nothing will do in this country that has common sense in it; only cant, hypocrisy, and superstition will flourish here. A curse on the country, and on all the men, women, and children of it."

In 1778 he published his 'View of Society in Europe, in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement,' which became the most popular of his works. The year following appeared his 'Observations concerning the Public Law and Constitutional History of Scotland;' in 1780 'The History of the Reformation in Scotland;' and, in 1782, 'The History of Scotland, from the estab-

lishment of the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary,' in 2 vols. His object in this publication was to vindicate the character of the queen, and to expose the weakness of the proofs of her guilt brought forward by Dr. Robertson, whose writings he assailed throughout life with unrelenting animosity. In 1782 he again repaired to London, and engaged in writing for the Political Herald and English Review; but habits of intemperance had undermined his constitution, and being attacked with dropsy, he returned to his father's house at Musselburgh, where he died, August 13, 1786.

STUART, SIR CHARLES, a distinguished general, fourth son of the third earl of Bute, was born in January 1753. He was educated under the superintendence of his father, and after having made the tour of Europe, and been presented at the principal courts, he entered the army in 1768, as ensign in the 37th foot. He was rapidly promoted through the intermediate steps, and in 1777 was made lieutenant-colonel of the 26th foot or Cameronians. He continued in that regiment for several years, and eminently distinguished himself in the American revolutionary war. In 1782, he had the rank of colonel, and in 1793 of major-general. In October 1794 he was appointed colonel of the 68th foot, and in the following March of his old regiment, the 26th. In 1794 and following year he was employed in the Mediterranean, and made himself master of Corsica. In December 1796, he was appointed to the command of the auxiliary British force in Portugal, and the measures he adopted, on his arrival with the troops, effectually secured that country against the then threatened invasion of the French.

On his return to Britain, he was, in January 1798, promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. In September of that year he again sailed for Portugal, took the British troops there under his command, and proceeded with them to Minorca. He landed November 7, and by the 18th of the same month, he had made a conquest of the whole island, without the loss of a man, the Spanish forces, to the number of 3,700, having capitulated. For this important service, he was invested with the order of the Bath, January 8, 1799, and the same year was appointed governor of Minorca.

He was afterwards summoned to the defence of Sicily, and at the close of the same year was ordered to Malta, which Bonaparte had conquered on his voyage to Egypt. After taking the fortress of La Valette by blockade, he returned to England, and to his representations it was partly owing that the British government retained possession of that island. He died at Richmond Lodge, May 25, 1801, in his 49th year, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, for his diplomatic services, was, in January 1828, created a British peer, by the title of Baron Stuart de Rothesay.

SUTHERLAND, a surname derived from the county of that name in the north-east of Scotland. The Norse sea kings, who in ancient times held the sovereignty of the Orkades, styled the region south of the Ord mountain, Sudrland or Southerland, as lying south from Caithness, which for a long time was their only possession on the mainland of Scotland.

The clan Sutherland had for their badge what is vulgarly called Butcher's broom. According to Skene, the ancient Gaelic population of the district now known by the name of Sutherland were driven out or destroyed by the Norwegians when they took possession of the country, after its conquest by Thorfinn, the Norse Jarl of Orkney, in 1034, and were replaced by settlers from Moray and Ross. He says, "There are consequently no clans whatever descended from the Gaelic tribe which anciently inhabited the district of Sutherland, and the modern Gaelic population of part of that region is derived from two sources. In the first place, several of the tribes of the neighbouring district of Ross, at an early period, gradually spread themselves into the nearest and most mountainous parts of the country, and they consisted chiefly of the clan Anriars. Secondly, Hugh Freskin, a descendant of Freskin de Moravia, and whose family was a branch of the ancient Gaelic tribe of Moray, obtained from King William the territory of Sutherland, although it is impossible to discover the circumstances which occasioned the grant. He was of course accompanied in this expedition by numbers of his followers, who increased in Sutherland to an extensive tribe; and Freskin became the founder of the noble family of Sutherland, who, under the title of earls of Sutherland, have continued to enjoy possession of this district for so many generations." (*Skene's Highlanders*, vol. ii. p. 301.) We do not altogether agree with this intelligent author that the district in question was at any time entirely colonized by the Norsemen. There can be no doubt that a remnant of the old inhabitants remained, after the Norwegian conquest, and it is certain that the Gaelic population, reinforced as they were undoubtedly by incomers from the neighbouring districts and from Moray, ultimately regained the superiority in Sutherland. Many of them were unquestionably from the province of Moray, and these, like the rest of the inhabitants, adopted the name of Sutherland, from the appellation given by the Norwegians to the district.

The chief of the clan was called the great cat, and the head of the house of Sutherland has long carried a black cat in his coat-of-arms. According to Sir George Mackenzie, the name of Cattu was formerly given to Sutherland and Caithness, (originally Cattu-ness,) on account of the great number of wild cats with which it was, at one period, infested.

The earl of Sutherland was the chief of the clan, but on the accession to the earldom in 1766, of Countess Elizabeth, the infant daughter of the eighteenth earl, and afterwards duchess of Sutherland, as the chieftship could not descend to a female, William Sutherland of Killipheder, who died in 1832, and enjoyed a small annuity from her grace, was accounted the eldest male descendant of the old earls. John Campbell Sutherland, Esq. of Fors, was afterwards considered the real chief.

The clan Sutherland could bring into the field 2,000 fighting men. In 1715 and 1745 they were among the loyal clans, and zealously supported the succession of the house of Hanover. In 1759, a fencible corps, 1,100 strong, was raised by the earl of Sutherland from his estates. "The martial appearance of these men," says General Stewart, "when they marched into Perth in May, 1760, with the earl of Sutherland at their head, was never forgotten by those who saw them, and who never failed to express admiration of their fine military air." This regiment was reduced in May 1763. In 1779, another regiment of Sutherland fencibles, to the number of 1,000 men, was raised when the young countess of Sutherland was in possession of the earldom. As the representative of the family of Sutherland was a female, and there was no near relative of the name to assume the command of the regiment, William Wemyss of Wemyss, nephew of the last earl, was appointed colonel. The regiment was disbanded in 1783. In 1793, a third regiment of Sutherland fencibles was formed, with Colonel Wemyss of Wemyss at its head. This corps numbered 1,084 men. In 1797 it was employed in Ireland, and it was said of the men that "they were not a week in a fresh quarter or cantonment, that they did not conciliate and become intimate with the people." It was from the disbanded ranks of this corps that the 93d regiment of the line, or Sutherland Highlanders, was principally formed.

SUTHERLAND, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, and the oldest existing title in Britain, is said to have been granted by Alexander II., to William, lord of Sutherland, about 1228, for assisting to quell a powerful northern savage of the name of Gillespie. William was the son of Hugh Freskin, who acquired the district of Sutherland by the forfeiture of the earl of Caithness for rebellion in 1197. Hugh was the grandson of Freskin the Fleming, who came into Scotland in the reign of David I., and obtained from that prince the lands of Strathbrock in Lindisgowshire, also, the lands of Duffus and others in Moray, (see vol. i. p. 520.) His son, William, was a constant attendant on King William the Lion, during his frequent expeditions into Moray, and assumed the name of William de Moravia. He died towards the end of the 12th century. His son, Hugh, got the district of Sutherland, as already mentioned. Hugh's son, "Wilhelmus dominus de Sutherlandia, filius et heres quondam Hugonis Freskin," is usually reckoned the first earl of Sutherland. The date of the creation of the title is not known; but from an indenture executed in 1275, in which Gilbert, bishop of Caithness, makes a solemn composition of an affair that had been long in debate betwixt his predecessors in the see and the noble men, William of famous memory, and William, his son, earls of Sutherland, it is clear that there existed an earl of Sutherland betwixt 1222, the year of Gilbert's consecration as bishop, and 1245, the year of his death, and it is on the strength of this deed that the representative of the house claims the rank of premier earl of Scotland, with the date 1228. Nisbet states that Walter, son of Alanus, thane of Sutherland, who was killed by Mac-

beth, was the first earl of Sutherland, having been raised to that dignity by Malcolm Canmore in 1061, on the introduction of the Saxon title of earl into Scotland.

Earl William died at Dunrobin in 1248. His son, William, second earl, succeeded to the title in his infancy. He was one of the Scots nobles who attended the parliament of Alexander III. at Scone, 5th February 1284, when the succession to the crown of Scotland was settled, and he sat in the great convention at Brigham, 12th March 1290. He swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, but joined the cause of Bruce, and made several incursions on the English borders, in one of which he took the castle of Roxburgh, burnt Durham, and wasted the country. He was one of the eighteen Highland chiefs who fought at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, on the side of Bruce, and he subscribed the famous letter of the Scots nobles to the Pope, 6th April 1320. He died in 1325, having enjoyed the title for the long period of 77 years.

His son, Kenneth, the third earl, fell at the battle of Halidon-hill in 1333, valiantly supporting the cause of David II. With a daughter, Eustach, he had two sons, William, fourth earl, and Nicholas, ancestor of the Lords Duffus.

William, fourth earl, married the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert I., by his second wife, Elizabeth de Burgo, and he made grants of land in the counties of Inverness and Aberdeen to powerful and influential persons, to win their support of his eldest son, John's claim to the succession to the crown. John was selected by his uncle, David II., as heir to the throne, in preference to the high-steward, who had married the Princess Marjory, but he died at Lincoln in England in 1361, while a hostage there for the payment of the king's ransom. His father, Earl William, was one of the commissioners to treat for the release of King David in 1351, also on 13th June 1354, and again in 1357. He was for some years detained in England as an hostage for David's observance of the treaty on his release from his long captivity. The earl did not obtain his full liberty till 20th March 1367. He died at Dunrobin in Sutherland in 1370. His son, William, fifth earl, is called William de Murriff, son of William, earl of Sutherland, in a document dated 28th January 1367, in which Edward III. takes him into his protection while in England. He was present at the surprise of Berwick by the Scots in November 1384, and in that division of the Scots army which marched towards Carlisle in 1388, under the command of the two sons of Robert II., the earls of Fife and Strathern, while a smaller division passed into Northumberland, under the earl of Douglas, and fought the battle of Otterburn. With their neighbours, the Mackays, the clan Sutherland were often at feud, and in all their contests with them they generally came off victorious. On one occasion in 1395, in a discussion concerning their differences, the earl, erroneously called Nicholas, instead of William, in Sir Robert Gordon's history, stabbed the chief of the Mackays and his son with his own hand (see page 5 of this volume). He died about the end of the 14th century, leaving two sons, Robert, sixth earl, and Kenneth, ancestor of George Sutherland of Fors, who, as heir male of the ancient earls, claimed the earldom in 1766.

Robert, sixth earl, was engaged in the battle of Homildon in 1402. He was sent to England as an hostage for James I., 9th November 1427. In his time the clan Mackay became troublesome, and the earl was obliged to take up arms against John Abergh, natural son of Angus Dubh Mackay, whom he forced to retire for a time for safety to the Isles. But he returned to Sutherland, and having entered Strathally, unawares, the night after Christmas, he slew three of

the Sutherlands at Dinoboll. He again fled, but was as closely pursued by the earl that he was forced to submit, after previously obtaining pardon. The earl died in 1442. He had three sons. 1. John, seventh earl. 2. Robert. 3. Alexander, ancestor of the Sleacht Kenneth wick Allister.

John, seventh earl, resigned the earldom in favour of John his son and heir, 22d February 1456, reserving to himself the liferent of it, and died in 1460. He had married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, Lanarkshire, and by her had four sons and two daughters. The sons were: 1. Alexander, who predeceased his father. 2. John, eighth earl of Sutherland. 3. Nicholas. 4. Thomas Beg. The elder daughter, Lady Jane, married Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock, and was the mother of Gawin Dunbar, bishop of Aberdeen. The younger daughter was the wife of Seton of Meldrum. The widowed countess and her son, Earl John, disagreeing, he demolished her house and tower of Helmsdale, which had been built by her. She retired to Easter Garty, and as a protection married Alexander Dunbar, the brother of her daughter's husband. Alexander Dunbar was killed by Alexander Sutherland of Dirlod, who was executed and forfeited for the crime, (see page 6 of this volume).

John, eighth earl, died in 1508. He had married Lady Margaret Macdonald, eldest daughter of Alexander earl of Ross, lord of the Isles, and by her, who was drowned crossing the ferry of Uness, he had two sons: John, ninth earl, and Alexander, who died young, and a daughter, Elizabeth, countess of Sutherland. A John, earl of Sutherland, either the ninth earl or his father, slew two of his nephews, sons of a natural brother, called Thomas Moir. The young men, Robert Sutherland and the Keith, so called on account of being brought up by a person of that name, had often annoyed the earl, and on one occasion they entered his castle of Dunrobin to brave him to his face, which so provoked him that he instantly killed Robert in the house. The Keith, after receiving several wounds, escaped from the house, but was overtaken and slain at the Clayside near Dunrobin, which from that circumstance was afterwards called Ailein-Cheith, or the bush of the Keith. The ninth earl died, without issue, in 1514, when the succession devolved upon his sister, Elizabeth, countess of Sutherland in her own right.

This lady had married Adam Gordon of Aboyne, second son of George, second earl of Huntly, high-chancellor of Scotland, and in his wife's right, according to the custom of the age, he was styled earl of Sutherland. In 1516, Earl Adam made a grant of some lands in Strathally to the earl of Caithness, in order to secure his assistance against the Mackays. Having, contrary to good faith, both kept the lands and joined the enemies of the earl of Sutherland, an action at law was commenced by the latter, but the matters in dispute between them were subsequently settled by arbitration, (see vol. 1. p. 521). Taking advantage of the earl of Sutherland's absence in Edinburgh, on this business, the Mackays in 1517 invaded Sutherland, and burnt and spoiled everything which came in their way. The countess, who had remained at home, placed her clan under the command of her natural brother, Alexander Sutherland, who defeated the Mackays, with great slaughter, at a place called Torran-Dubh, near Rogart, (see page 6 of this volume). This Alexander Sutherland afterwards married the sister of the Mackay chief, and was induced by him to raise disturbances in Sutherland. On the death of the ninth earl, he had laid claim to the earldom, on the pretence that his father and mother had entered into a contract of marriage, and that he was legitimately born, but had judiciously renounced his claim in presence of the sher-

iff of Inverness, on the 25th July 1509. In spite of this, however, he renewed his pretensions. Earl Adam endeavoured to induce him, by offering him many favourable conditions, again to renounce his claim; but in vain. He maintained the legitimacy of his birth, and alleged that the renunciation he had granted at Inverness had been obtained from him contrary to his inclination and against the advice of his best friends. As he was very popular with many of the clan, he soon collected a considerable force, and in the absence of the earl, attacked and took Dunrobin castle. The earl sent a force to besiege the castle, which surrendered. Alexander had retired to Strathnaver, but he again returned into Sutherland with a fresh body of men, and laid waste the country. He was soon after attacked by the earl at a place called Ald Quhillin, near the seaside, taken prisoner, and beheaded on the spot. His head was sent to Dunrobin on a spear, and placed on the top of the great tower, "which shews us (as Sir Robert Gordon, following the superstition of his times, curiously observes) that whatsoever by fate is allotted, though sometimes foreshewed, can never be avoided. For the witches told Alexander the bastard that his head should be the highest that ever was of the Sutherlands; which he did foolishly interpret that some day he would be earl of Sutherland, and in honour above all his predecessors." The earl of Sutherland, being then far advanced in life, retired for the most part to Strathbogy and Aboyne, in Aberdeenshire, to spend the remainder of his days amongst his friends, and intrusted the charge of the country to his eldest son, Alexander Gordon, master of Sutherland, a young man of great intrepidity and talent; and on the countess' resignation, a charter of the earldom was granted to him by King James V., on 1st December 1527. She died in 1535, and her husband in 1537. Their issue were, 1. Alexander, master of Sutherland, who was infant in the earldom in 1527, under the charter above mentioned, and died in 1529, leaving, by his wife, Lady Jane Stewart, eldest daughter of the second earl of Athole, three sons, John, Alexander, and William, and two daughters. 2. John Gordon. 3. Adam Gordon, killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547. 4. Gilbert Gordon of Gartay, who married Isobel Sinclair, daughter of the laird of Dunbeath, of whom afterwards.

Alexander's eldest son, John, born about 1525, succeeded his grandfather as eleventh earl. He was lieutenant of Moray in 1547 and 1548, and with George, earl of Huntly, was selected to accompany the queen regent to France in September 1550. While at the French court the two earls were invested with the order of St. Michael by the king of France, and the earl of Sutherland attended the queen regent on her return to Scotland. In his absence, he intrusted the government of the country to Alexander Gordon, his brother, who ruled it with great justice and severity; but the people, disliking the restraint under which they were held, created a tumult, and placed John Sutherland, son of Alexander Sutherland, the bastard, at their head. While Alexander Gordon was attending divine service in the church at Golspiekirkton, the disaffected proceeded to attack him, but collecting the little company he had about him, he went out of the church to meet them, when alarmed at his bold bearing, they at once dispersed. Indignant at the affront offered to him, one William Murray, of the family of Pulrossie, shortly afterwards killed John Sutherland upon the nether green of Dunrobin, in revenge for which murder, William Murray was himself thereafter slain by the laird of Clyne. The Mackays also took advantage of the earl's absence to plunder and lay waste the country, (see page 7 of this volume). The earl of Sutherland obtained from the queen regent the government

of the earldom of Ross, by letters patent, dated 6th July 1555. He joined the lords of the Congregation, and was wounded in the arm, by the shot of aarquebus, while attacking the French auxiliaries near Kinghorn in 1559. He also assisted at the siege of Leith. In 1561, Hugh Murray of Aberseers having killed a gentleman of the Siot Thomas in Sutherland, thereby incurred the displeasure of the earl, and in consequence fled into Caithness and sought the protection of the earl of Caithness. About the same time, William and Angus Sutherland and the other Sutherlands of Berriedale, killed several of the Caithness people, and wasted the lands of the Clynes in that country. For these acts they were banished by the earl of Caithness. They, however, returned to Caithness, and being assisted by Hugh Murray of Aberseers, they took the castle of Berriedale, laid waste the country, and molested the people of Caithness with their incursions. By the mediation of the earl of Sutherland, William and Angus Sutherland and their accomplices obtained a pardon from Queen Mary, which so exasperated the earl of Caithness, that he imbibed a mortal hatred not only against the earl of Sutherland, and the Murrays, but also against all the inhabitants of Sutherland. On the charge of having engaged in the rebellion of the earl of Huntly in 1562, the earl of Sutherland was forfeited, 28th May 1563, when he retired to Flanders. He returned to Scotland in 1565, and his forfeiture was rescinded by act of parliament, 19th April 1567. He and his countess, who was then in a state of pregnancy, were poisoned at Helmsdale castle by Isobel Sinclair, the wife of the earl's uncle, Gilbert Gordon of Gartay, and the cousin of the earl of Caithness, and died five days afterwards at Dunrobin castle. This happened in July 1567, when the earl was in his 42d year. (For the circumstances attending this unnatural murder, which the earl of Caithness is said to have instigated, see vol. i. p. 522.) Their only son, Alexander, master of Sutherland, then in his fifteenth year, fortunately escaped the same fate, by being detained at a hunting party, so that he arrived late at Helmsdale castle. Perceiving his son preparing to sit down to supper, the earl, who felt the poison beginning to work, took the tablecloth and threw it along the house, and would not suffer his son, though very hungry, to eat anything, but sent him the same night to the castle of Skibo. The 11th earl, styled the good earl John, was thrice married: 1st, to Lady Elizabeth Campbell, only daughter of the third earl of Argyll, relict of James, earl of Moray, natural son of James IV.; 2dly, to Lady Helen Stewart, daughter of the third earl of Lennox, relict of the fifth earl of Errol; and 3dly, to Marian, eldest daughter of the fourth Lord Seton, relict of the fourth earl of Menzies. This was the lady who was poisoned with him. He had issue by his second wife only, two sons and three daughters. John, the elder son, died an infant. Alexander, the younger, was the twelfth earl of Sutherland.

Being under age when he succeeded to the earldom, the ward of this young nobleman was granted to his eldest sister, Lady Margaret Gordon, who committed it to the care of John, earl of Athole. The latter sold the wardship to George, earl of Caithness, the enemy of his house. Having by treachery got possession of the castle of Skibo, in which the young earl resided, he seized his person and carried him off to Caithness, where he forced him to marry his daughter, Lady Barbara Sinclair, a profligate woman of double his own age. When he attained his majority he divorced her. (See vol. i. p. 522.) In 1569, he escaped from the earl of Caithness, who had taken up his residence at Dunrobin castle and formed a design upon his life. The better to conceal his intentions, he went to Edinburgh, leaving instructions to those in



his confidence to murder the young earl in his absence. Some of the friends of the latter having received private intelligence of this atrocious design, came quietly at night, to the burn of Golspie, in the vicinity of Dunrobin. Concealing themselves to prevent discovery, they sent Alexander Gordon of Sideray to the castle, disguised as a pedlar, for the purpose of warning the earl of his danger. Early the following morning, the earl proposed to the residents in the castle, under whose charge he was, to accompany him on a small excursion in the neighbourhood. This proposal seemed so reasonable in itself, that, although he was perpetually watched by the earl of Caithness' servants, they at once agreed. When they got out, the earl led his keepers directly into the ambush laid by his friends, who rushed from their hiding-place, and seizing him, conveyed him safely to Strathbogie. For the subsequent proceedings between the rival houses of Sutherland and Caithness, see vol. i. p. 522, *et seq.* In 1581 the earl of Sutherland was one of the assize on the trial of the regent Morton. In 1583 he obtained from the earl of Huntly, the king's lieutenant in the north, a grant of the superiority of Strathnaver, and of the heritable sheriffship of Sutherland and Strathnaver, which last was granted in lieu of the lordship of Aboyne. This grant was confirmed by his majesty in a charter under the great seal by which Sutherland and Strathnaver were disjoined and dismembered from the sheriffdom of Inverness. The earl died at Dunrobin, 6th December 1594, in his 43d year. Having divorced Lady Barbara Sinclair in 1573, he married, secondly, Lady Jean Gordon, third daughter of the fourth earl of Huntly, high-chancellor of Scotland, who had been previously married to the earl of Bothwell, but repudiated to enable that ambitious and profligate nobleman to marry Queen Mary. She subsequently married Alexander Ogilvy of Boyne, whom she also survived. To the earl of Sutherland she had, with two daughters, four sons. 1. John, 13th earl. 2. Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon. 3. Hon. Adam Gordon. 4. Hon. Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, the historian of the family of Sutherland, created a baronet of Nova Scotia, being the first of that order, 28th May 1625. (See vol. ii. p. 330, for a memoir of him.)

John, 13th earl of Sutherland, born 20th July 1576, carried the sword at the opening of parliament 13th December 1597. In July of the following year he set out to travel on the continent, and returned home in 1600. In 1606 he was accused of being a secret Catholic, and he and his wife and mother were ordered to be confined in Inverness, while the earl of Caithness and his lady, also suspected of papistry, were ordered to Elgin. The matters in dispute between the two earls having been submitted to the privy council, who showed no disposition to decide them quickly, George, earl of Caithness, in the beginning of 1614, sought to gratify his vengeance against the earl of Sutherland, by accusing him of privately favouring popery. He was accordingly apprehended upon a warrant issued by the king, and imprisoned at St. Andrews. He applied to the bishops for a month's delay, promising that before that time he would either give the church satisfaction, or surrender himself, but his application was refused by the court of high commission. Sir Alexander Gordon, the earl's brother, being then in Edinburgh, immediately sent notice of these proceedings to his youngest brother, Sir Robert Gordon, who was at that time in London. Sir Robert applied to the king for the earl's release for a time, that he might look after his affairs in the north, when his majesty granted a warrant for his liberation till the month of August following. On the expiration of the time, he returned to his confinement at St. Andrews, whence he

was removed, on his own application, to the abbey of Holyrood-house. There he remained till March 1615, when he obtained leave to go home, "having," says Sir Robert Gordon, "in some measure satisfied the church concerning his religion." He died at Dornoch, 11th September the same year, aged 40. By his countess, Lady Anna Elphinstoun, he had, with two daughters, four sons, namely, 1. Patrick, master of Sutherland, who died young. 2. John, fourteenth earl. 3. Hon. Adam Gordon, who entered the Swedish service, and was killed at the battle of Nordlingen, 27th August 1634, aged 22. 4. Hon. George Posthumus Gordon, born after his father's death, 9th February 1616, a lieutenant-colonel in the army. The younger daughter, Lady Anne, wife of Sir Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodds, Aberdeenshire, was drowned at sea on the coast of Holland in July 1648, on her passage to France, to enjoy the free exercise of her religion, having been bred in the Romish faith, under her grandmother, Jean, countess of Bothwell and Sutherland. Besides several other passengers, three daughters of the earl of Angus, nieces of the duke of Lennox, and two sons of the earl of Wintoun, were lost in the same ship.

John, fourteenth earl of Sutherland, born 4th March 1609, was only six years old when he succeeded his father, and during his minority his uncle, Sir Robert Gordon, was tutor of Sutherland. In this capacity the latter was much engaged in securing the peace of the country, so often broken by the lawless proceedings of the earl of Caithness, against whom, armed with the king's authority, he led an expedition, and forced him, in September 1623, to surrender his principal castles and to fly to Orkney, (see vol. i. p. 524). By Sir Robert's judicious management of the affairs of the house of Sutherland, his nephew, the earl, on attaining his majority, found the hostility of the enemy of his house, the earl of Caithness, either neutralized, or rendered no longer dangerous. In 1633, however, he found himself involved in a quarrel with Lord Lorn, then justiciary of the Isles, eldest son of the earl of Argyll, in consequence of having hanged some islesmen and others, dependents of Lord Lorn, for horse-stealing. Lord Lorn complained to the lords of the council against the earl, for having, as he maintained, apprehended the king's free subjects without a commission, and for causing them to be executed, and obtained letters to charge him to answer the complaint. Sir Robert Gordon, being then at Edinburgh, stated the true facts of the case to the council, who approved of the earl's conduct, and decided that in respect the earl of Sutherland had the rights of regality and sheriffship within himself, and was appointed to administer justice within his own bounds, he was not obliged to send criminals, though islanders, to Lord Lorn or his deputies. This decision had the effect of relieving Sutherland and Ross from further incursions on the part of Lord Lorn's followers. In 1637, the earl joined the supplicants against the service book, and on the breaking out of the civil war in the following year, accompanied by Lord Reay and the master of Beridale and others, he went to Inverness and Elgin, and was very active in persuading the inhabitants to subscribe the Covenant. The marquis of Huntly, who had raised the royal standard in the north, wrote him confidentially, blaming him for his past conduct, and advising him to declare for the king, but the earl informed him, in reply, that it was against the bishops and their innovations, and not against the king, that he was acting. He then, in his turn, advised the marquis to join the Covenanters, by doing which he said he would not only confer honour on himself, but much good on his native country. Thereupon he joined the earl of Seaforth and the other Covenanters on the north of the river Spey.

In 1641 he was appointed by parliament a privy councillor for life, and in 1644 he was sent north with a commission for disarming malignants, as the royalists were called. In 1645 he was one of the committee of estates. The same year he joined General Hurry, with his retainers at Inverness, just immediately before the battle of Auldearn. In the duke of Hamilton's 'engagement' for the rescue of the king in 1648, he was appointed a colonel of foot, but declined the office. He sat in the parliament of Scotland in January 1649, and on 10th March following, was appointed keeper of the privy seal. In 1650 he accompanied General David Leslie when he was sent by the parliament against the royalists in the north. That general proceeded into Badenoch with one portion of his army, while he despatched the earl of Sutherland with five troops of horse, to collect forces in Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. At daybreak of the 8th of May, on the earl's return from Ross, he speedily crossed the Spey, and seizing the royalist sentinels, surprised Lord Reay at the castle of Balveny. Lord Reay himself and about 900 foot were taken prisoners, and about 80 of the royalists killed. On the marquis of Montrose's arrival in Caithness, the earl assembled all his countrymen to oppose his advance into Sutherland. Montrose, however, had secured the important pass of the Ord, and on his entering Sutherland, the earl, not conceiving himself strong enough to resist him, retired with about 390 men into Ross. He had previously put strong garrisons into Dunrobin, Skeibo, Skibo, and Dornoch, and sent off a party with cattle and effects to the hills, to be out of Montrose's reach. After being some days in Sutherland, Montrose sent a notification to the earl, that though he had spared his lands for the present, the time was at hand when he would make his own neighbours undo him. Little did he think that his own fate was so soon to be decided. In August of the same year, the earl set off to Edinburgh, with 1,000 men, to join the forces under General Leslie, collected to oppose Cromwell, but was too late for the battle of Dunbar, which was fought before his arrival. His regiment was then ordered to Stirling, and he himself sent to his own country to raise more men. In March 1651, he sent a regiment of Sutherland and Strathnaver men to Stirling, and the king himself, Charles II., wrote him a letter of thanks for them. Although appointed a colonel of foot, he did not accompany the king to England, but was directed to remain in Sutherland, to watch the coast, and his regiment was placed under the command of the viscount of Frendraught. During the usurpation of Cromwell the earl lived retired. He died in 1663, in his 55th year.

His son, George, fifteenth earl, died 4th March, 1703, aged 70, and was buried at Holyrood-house, where a monument was erected to his memory. The son of this nobleman, John, sixteenth earl, married, when Lord Strathnaver, Helen, second daughter of William, Lord Cochrane, sister of the Viscountess Dundee. After the Revolution he sent a letter from Inverness, dated 2d July 1689, to the Viscount Dundee, at his head-quarters at Strowan, couched in very friendly terms, and advising him to follow the example of the duke of Gordon, who had given in his adhesion to the government of King William, as the course he was following, if persisted in, would lead inevitably to his ruin. In his answer, dated "Strowan, 15th July 1689," Dundee expressed himself deeply sensible of the obligation he had to his lordship for his advice and offers of service, which he imputed to his "sincere goodness and concern" for him and his family, and in return he assured him that he had no less concern for him, and had even been thinking of making him a similar proposal, but delayed doing so till things should appear more clear to him.

III.

He was one of the privy councillors of King William, and as colonel of a regiment of foot he followed that monarch in all his campaigns in Flanders. He was also a privy councillor to Queen Anne, and in 1705 was named one of the commissioners for the treaty of union, which he steadily supported in parliament. He was one of the sixteen representatives of the Scots peerage chosen in the last Scots parliament in 1707, and subsequently three times re-elected. In 1715 he was appointed president of the board of trade and manufactures, and lord-lieutenant of the eight northern counties, including Sutherland and Caithness. On the breaking out of the rebellion of that year, he left Edinburgh to raise a force in the north, to act against the insurgents, but before he took his departure from Leith for Dunrobin castle, he arranged with the government for a supply of arms, ammunition, and military stores, to be sent to the north with as little delay as possible. Accordingly, about the end of September, a vessel belonging to Burntisland was freighted for that purpose, on board of which were put between three and four hundred stands of arms, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and military stores, furnished by the governor of Edinburgh castle, but it was seized in the frith of Forth by the rebels, who were in possession of the whole coast of Fife. To protect their own territories and detain the earl of Seaforth, the chief rebel leader in the north, from forming a junction with the forces under the earl of Mar, the earl of Sutherland, with his son, Lord Strathnaver, and Lord Reay, at the head of about 600 men, joined Colonel Robert Munro, younger of Foulis, who had formed a camp at Alness, where he had collected nearly 600 of the Munros and Rosses. Seaforth, who had under him a force of 3,000 men, left his camp on 9th October 1716, to attack the earl of Sutherland, but the latter, on account of the disparity of numbers, retreated, when his men dispersed, and returned to their homes. After the capture of Inverness from the rebels by Lord Lovat, in which he was assisted by the earl of Sutherland, the latter made a journey with his own men and parties of the Mackays, Rosses, and Munros, through the country of the Mackenzies, and levied a contribution upon all the gentlemen of that name whose tenants had joined Seaforth, equal to six weeks' provisions, for the number of men they were bound by law to have furnished the government. The earl of Sutherland thereafter returned to Inverness, which he continued to defend till the rebellion was quelled. His services were acknowledged by George I., who, in June 1716, invested him with the order of the Thistle, and in the following September settled a pension of £1,200 per annum upon him. He figured conspicuously both as a statesman and a soldier, and obtained leave to add to his armorial bearings the double "treasure circum-fleur-de-lire," to indicate his descent from the royal family of Bruce. His lordship died at London, 27th June 1733.

His son, William, Lord Strathnaver, was elected M.P. for Dornoch in 1708, but in those days the eldest son of a Scots peer was not considered eligible for a seat in the House of Commons, and his election was in consequence declared void. He accompanied his father to the north in 1715, and was actively engaged against the rebels. He had the command of a regiment, and distinguished himself at the battle of Glen-shiel against the Spaniards and the Jacobite rebels in 1719. He predeceased his father 19th July 1720. He had five sons and two daughters. His two eldest sons died young. William the third son, became seventeenth earl of Sutherland. The elder daughter, the Hon. Helen Sutherland, was the wife of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. The younger, the Hon. Janet Sutherland, married George Sinclair, Esq. of Ulbster

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and was the mother of the celebrated Sir John Sinclair, baronet.

William, sixteenth earl of Sutherland, was, when Lord Strathnaver, chosen M.P. for Sutherlandshire at the general election of 1727. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1732, and succeeded his grandfather in 1733. Chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers in 1734, he was re-elected in 1741. On the commencement of the rebellion of 1745, he was one of the loyal Highland chiefs who received letters from Lord-president Forbes, to raise independent companies from their clans for the service of government. Accordingly, two companies of Sutherland men, amounting to 100 each, were enrolled, and joined the government forces against the Pretender. He contributed greatly to the suppression of the rebellion in the north. Under the heritable jurisdictions abolition act of 1747, he had £1,000 allowed him for the redeemable sheriffship of Sutherland. He died in France, Dec. 7, 1750, aged 50. By his countess, Lady Elizabeth Wemyss, eldest daughter of the 3d earl of Wemyss, he had, with a daughter, Lady Elizabeth, wife of her cousin, Hon. James Wemyss of Wemyss, a son, William.

The son, William, eighteenth earl of Sutherland, born May 29, 1735, was an officer in the army, and in 1759, when an invasion was expected, he raised a battalion of infantry, of which he was constituted lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the king, with the rank of colonel in the army, 20th April, 1763. He was one of the sixteen representative Scots peers, and died at Bath 16th June 1766, aged 31. He had married at Edinburgh, 14th April 1761, Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of William Maxwell, Esq. of Preston, stewardry of Kirkcudbright, and had two daughters, Lady Catherine and Lady Elizabeth. The former, born 24th May 1764, died at Dunrobin castle 3d January 1766. The loss of their daughter so deeply affected the earl and countess that they went to Bath, in the hope that the amusements of that place would dispel their grief. There, however, the earl was seized with a fever, and the countess devoted herself so entirely to the care of her husband, sitting up with him for twenty-one days night and day, without retiring to bed, that her health was affected, and she died 1st June the same year, sixteen days before his lordship. Their corpses were brought to Scotland, and interred in Holyrood-house.

Their only surviving daughter, Elizabeth, born at Leven Lodge, near Edinburgh, 24th May 1765, succeeded as countess of Sutherland, when little more than a year old. She was placed under the guardianship of John, duke of Athol, Charles, earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran, and Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, baronets, and John Mackenzie, Esq. of Delvin. A sharp contest arose for the title, her right to the earldom being disputed on the ground that it could not legally descend to a female heir. Her opponents were Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun and Letterfourie, baronet, and George Sutherland, Esq. of Fors. Lord Hailes drew up a paper for her ladyship, entitled 'Additional Case for Elizabeth, claiming the title and dignity of Countess of Sutherland,' which evinced great ability, accuracy, and depth of research. The House of Lords decided in her favour 21st March 1771. The countess, the eighteenth in succession to the earldom, married 4th September 1785, George Granville Leveson Gower, viscount of Trentham, eldest son of Earl Gower, afterwards marquiss of Stafford, by his second wife, Lady Louisa Egerton, daughter of the first duke of Bridgewater. His lordship succeeded to his father's titles, and became the second marquiss of Stafford. On 14th January 1833 he was created duke of Sutherland, and died 19th July,

the same year. The duchess of Sutherland, countess in her own right, thenceforth styled duchess-countess of Sutherland, held the earldom during the long period of 72 years and seven months, and died in January 1839.

Her eldest son, George Granville, born in 1786, succeeded his father as second duke of Sutherland, in 1833, and his mother in the Scottish titles, in 1839. He married in 1823, Lady Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, 3d daughter of 6th earl of Carlisle, issue, 4 sons and 7 daughters. The duchess was for a long time mistress of the robes to Queen Victoria. His grace died Feb. 28, 1861, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George Granville William. The 2d duke's eldest daughter married in 1844, the duke of Argyll; the second daughter married in 1843, Lord Plantyre; the third daughter married in 1847, the marquiss of Kildare, eldest son of the duke of Leinster.

George Granville William, 3d duke of Sutherland, previously styled marquiss of Stafford and Lord Strathnaver, born Dec. 19, 1828, married in 1849, Anne, only child of John Hay Mackenzie, Esq. of Cromartie and Newhall, and niece of Sir William Gibson Craig, bart.; issue, 3 sons and 2 daughters. Sons, 1. George Granville, Earl Gower, born July 25, 1850, died July 5, 1858. 2. Cromartie, marquiss of Stafford. 3. Lord Francis, Viscount Tarbat, born Aug. 3, 1852. Daughters, Lady Florence and Lady Alexandra. On Oct. 21, 1861, the duchess of Sutherland was created countess of Cromartie in her own right, with succession to her surviving 2d son, and the heirs male of his body. The title of earl of Cromartie, forfeited in the person of George, the third earl, in 1746, has thus been restored to a descendant of the same family by a new creation in her favour. The expenses attending the creation of her new honours, in the way of fees and stamps, are stated to have been as follows, viz.:—As fees, Countess Cromartie, £2,387 14s. 8d.; Viscountess Tarbat, £416 6s.; Baroness Castlehaven, £348 8s. 8d.; Baroness Macleod, £404 8s. 2d. Stamps, £1,870. Total, £5,462 16s.

Lord Francis Leveson Gower, afterwards Lord Francis Egerton, the first duke's second son, inherited the estates of his uncle, the last duke of Bridgewater, and obtained a revival in his own favour of the titles of earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, in the peerage of England, in 1816. He acquired considerable literary distinction as the translator of 'Faust,' and as a poet, and was for many years a member of the House of Commons. He died in October 1857, aged 57, and was succeeded by his son George, second earl of Ellesmere of this family, born June 15, 1823, and died Sept. 19, 1862. He had married Lady Mary Louisa Campbell, youngest daughter of the earl of Cawdor; issue, 2 sons, Francis Charles Granville, Viscount Brackley, who succeeded as 3d earl of Ellesmere, born April 5, 1847, and Hon. Alfred John Francis, born Feb. 6, 1854.

SUTTIE, the name of a Haddingtonshire family, possessing a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred 15th May 1702, on George Suttie of Additon. By his marriage with Miss Semple, heiress of Balgone, East Lothian, the family acquired that estate. His son, Sir George Suttie of Balgone, the youngest but only surviving of five sons, became the second baronet. This gentleman's eldest son, Sir George, third baronet, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and M.P. for Haddingtonshire, married Agnes, second daughter of William Grant, Esq. of Prestongrange, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Prestongrange, and with five daughters, had three sons. Sir James, the eldest son, born 10th May 1759, succeeded his father as fourth baronet, 26th November, 1788

He was member in three parliaments for the county of Haddington, and in 1818, succeeded his aunt, Janet Grant, countess of Hyndford, as heir of line, in the estate of Prestongrange. In consequence he assumed the additional surname and arms of Grant. He died in 1836. By his wife, Katherine Isabella, second daughter of J. Hamilton, Esq. of Bangour, he had, with two daughters, one son, Sir George Grant Suttie, fifth baronet, born 1st August, 1797, married Lady Harriet Wemyss, seventh daughter of the seventh earl of Wemyss, with issue, four sons and two daughters.

SWINTON, a surname derived from lands in Berwickshire, possessed by the family of Swinton of Swinton since the period of the Heptarchy in England. Of Saxon origin, they are said by tradition to have acquired the inheritance for their bravery in clearing the country of swine, hence the name. The family have for crest a boar chained to a tree, and three boars' heads in their armorial bearings. Sir John Swinton of Swinton, living in 1722, assumed as supporters to his arms two swine, as relative to the name. The lord of Swinton assisted Malcolm Canmore to recover the Scottish throne, and from that monarch, Edulf de Swinton received a charter, one of the first granted in Scotland, confirming to him the property of the whole parish of Swinton. Edulf's son, Liulf, living in the beginning of the reign of King Edgar, was father of Uldar, sheriff of Berwickshire, *temp.* Alexander I. His successor, Hernalf de Swinton, obtained a charter from David I., in which three preceding proprietors of the barony are named. Mr. James Anderson, the compiler of the *Diplomata Scotie*, in his 'Historical Essay of the Independency of the crown of Scotland,' says that among the many charters of Scots families in the chartulary of Durham, there are two original ones of David I., to the proprietor of Swinton, wherein he is termed *miles*, and was to hold his lands as freely as any of the king's barons. Sir Alan de Swinton is witness in a charter in the reign of King William the Lion. (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 322.) He was the son of Hernalf, and got a charter of the barony of Swinton from Bertram, prior of Coldingham, superior thereof, in the reign of that monarch. He died about 1200, and was interred in the church of Swinton. His name and arms were cut over a stone image on his tomb.

Henry de Swinton, the fourth from Sir Alan, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick in 1296, as did also William de Swinton, vicar of the church of Swinton, of the same family.

Sir John Swinton, the second from Henry, was a distinguished soldier and statesman in the reigns of Robert II. and III. At the battle of Otterburn 31st July 1388, he had a chief command, and to his intrepidity the Scots were indebted for the signal victory obtained over the English, although with the loss of Douglas, on that memorable field. In the wars with the English, it is said to have been his custom to visit the camp of the latter, and give a general challenge to fight any of them who chose to come out to meet him. In 1392, and again in 1400, he was appointed one of the ambassadors to negotiate a treaty with the court of England. At the disastrous battle of Homildon-hill in 1402, the Scots, attacked in front by the English bowmen, were falling uselessly in their ranks, when Sir John Swinton, then advanced in years, exclaimed, "O my brave countrymen, let us not stand still, to be struck down like a herd of deer; let us rather descend upon the English, engage them hand to hand, and at least die like men." He was instantly joined by Adam Gordon, a brave young border baron, whose family had been at deadly feud with Swinton, but who now knelt upon the sod, and craved the honour of knighthood from his hand.

This being hastily given, the two chiefs rushed down to a close engagement, but as they were only followed by their own attendants, to the amount of about a hundred, they were soon overwhelmed and slain. The gallant bearing and heroic death of the lord of Swinton furnished the materials to Sir Walter Scott, for his dramatic sketch of Haildon-hill. There appears to have been a close connexion, as well as relationship, between Sir John and the family of Douglas. His first wife was Margaret, countess of Douglas and Mar, widow of the first earl of Douglas, in virtue of which marriage he was called lord of Mar, according to the courtesy of Scotland. By this lady he had no issue. He married, secondly, the princess Margaret Stewart, daughter of King Robert II., and by her had a son, Sir John Swinton of Swinton, also a renowned warrior. At the battle of Beaugé in France, in 1240, against the English, he unhorsed and slew the duke of Clarence, brother of Henry V., by a wound in his face with his lance. Sir John fell at the battle of Verneuil in 1424. He was twice married, but had issue only by his second wife, his cousin-german, Lady Marjory Stewart, daughter of the regent, Robert, duke of Albany.

Another Sir John Swinton of Swinton was among the barons who, in 1567, signed the bond for the protection of the young king, James VI., against the earl of Bothwell, on the marriage of the latter to Queen Mary.

In 1640, Sir Alexander Swinton of Swinton was appointed sheriff of Berwickshire. He died in 1652. With five daughters, he had six sons. 1. John, his heir. 2. Alexander, a lord of session, by the title of Lord Mersington. At the Revolution, when the Edinburgh mob were repulsed from Holyrood-house by Colonel Wallace, who had charge of the palace, and a warrant was granted to the magistrates to obtain possession of it, they repaired to Holyrood, preceded by the town guard and a number of "discontented gentlemen," among whom was Lord Mersington, "the fanatic judge," as Lord Balcarra calls him, "with a halbert in his hand, as drunk as ale or brandy could make him." 3. Robert, an officer in the army of King Charles II., killed at the battle of Worcester in 1651, attempting to carry off Cromwell's standard, which he had seized. 4. James, who was in the same army in the same battle. 5. George, of Chesters, writer to the signet. 6. David, of Laughton, merchant in Edinburgh.

The eldest son, John Swinton of Swinton, was appointed in 1649, in his father's lifetime, one of the colonels for Berwickshire, for putting the kingdom in a posture of defence. He was also chosen one of the committee of estates, and appointed one of the commissioners for the plantation of kirks, 14th March that year. Cromwell, on leaving Scotland in 1651, carried him a prisoner to England. He was forfeited by the convention of estates the same year. He died in 1679. His eldest son, Alexander Swinton of Swinton, did not long survive his father. His brother, Sir John Swinton of Swinton, a merchant in Holland, returned to Scotland at the Revolution, and in 1690 the forfeiture was rescinded and the family estate restored to him. He was a member of the union parliament, and died in 1724.

His eldest son, John Swinton of Swinton, advocate, was father of John Swinton of Swinton, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Swinton, and died in 1799. His eldest son, John Swinton of Swinton, advocate, married his cousin, Mary Anne, daughter of Robert Hepburne, Esq. of Clerkington, and died in 1820. He had two sons. The elder, John, died unmarried, in 1829. The younger, Robert Hepburne Swinton, then became the representative of the family. He died in 1852.

Robert's eldest son, John Edulfus Swinton, Esq. of Swin-

ton Bank, Peebles-shire, born in 1831, was in 1849 appointed to the E. I. Co.'s military service. His next brother, Robert Hepburne, lieutenant, R.N., born in 1834, *m.* in 1859, Eliza, eldest daughter of James Hunter, Esq. of Haflon, Argyleshire.

**SYDSERF**, a surname derived from St. Serf. The only surviving bishop in the Scottish Episcopal Church at the Restoration was named Thomas Sydsarf. He was at one time bishop of Brechin, and afterwards of Galloway, from which see he was removed by the authority of the General Assembly of 1638, and excommunicated.

**SYME**, a contraction of Simon. In Scotland the name is more frequently spelled Sim and Sime. An eminent surgeon of this name, James Sime, born in Fifeshire in 1799, was in 1833 appointed professor of clinical surgery in the university of Edinburgh, where he had been educated. He was the author of a 'Treatise on the Excision of Diseased Joints,' 1831; 'Contributions to Pathology,' 'The Practice of Surgery,' and other medical works, and was chosen chairman of the Committee for the Examination of Surgical Instruments of the International Exhibition at London in 1862. He died June 26, 1870.

**SYMINGTON**, a surname derived from two parishes of the same name, the one in Kyle, Ayrshire, and the other in Lanarkshire. Both parishes acquired their name, originally written Symonstoun, from Symon Loccard or Lockhart, who held the lands of both under Walter, the 1st steward, and was the progenitor of the Lockharts of Lee and other families of the same name. The tradition among the Symingtons is that they were originally Douglasses, and from Lanarkshire, near Tinto.

William Symington, the supposed inventor of steam navigation, born at Leadhills, Lanarkshire, died at London, March 22, 1831. For his connection with steam navigation see the memoirs of TAYLOR, JAMES, *post*, and MILLER, PATRICK, SUPPLEMENT.

**SYMINGTON, ANDREW, D. D.**, an eminent divine, the son of a merchant in Paisley, was born in that town, 26th June, 1785. At the university of Glasgow, he carried off the first honours in several classes, in the higher mathematics, in natural philosophy, and in divinity, and in 1803 he took the degree of A.M. Being intended for the ministry in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which his father was a member, he studied theology under the Rev. John MacMillan of Stirling, and soon after being licensed to preach, he received no less than four calls, one of which was from Paisley. He accepted the last, and was ordained in 1809.

In the year 1820, he was chosen to succeed his old instructor, Professor MacMillan, in the chair of theology in the Reformed Presbyterian Church. His lectures in that capacity were described as being always solid and useful, rising occasionally into a strain of devout eloquence.

In 1831, he received the degree of doctor of

divinity from the western university of Pennsylvania, and in 1840 his own *alma mater*, the university of Glasgow, conferred the same honour upon him. A few public sermons which he had preached in behalf of important charities and societies were published by request; and, besides preparing a Guide for Social Worship, a Book of Discipline, and similar documents, at the request of his Synod, he composed a new Doctrinal Testimony in adaptation to the existing state of the church to which he belonged. He died Sept. 22, 1853, in the 69th year of his age. His works are:

The God of Paul's Fathers. A sermon. 1813.

The Dismission, Rest, and Future Glory of the Good and Faithful Servant. A sermon preached on the death of the Rev. Archibald Mason, D.D. 1832.

The Blood of Faithful Martyrs precious in the sight of the Lord. A sermon. 1834.

The Child Jesus. A sermon. 1839.

Private Social Prayer. A sermon. 1840.

Death Swallowed up in Victory; a sermon preached on the death of the Rev. William Gould, senior minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, Edinburgh. Published by request. Third edition. Edinburgh, 1844.

The Martyr's Monument. A Brief View of the Principles and character of the Scottish Martyrs. Paisley, 1847.

On Intemperance. A sermon.

Guide to Private Social Prayer.

Essay on the Unity of the Heavenly State.

Tract on the Sabbath.

Lecture on the Claims of the Church and Society on Young Men. Glasgow, 1850.

Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Halliday, Airdrie. Prefixed to his Discourses.

Elements of Divine Truth. A series of Lectures on Christian Theology to Sabbath School Teachers. 8vo. Edinburgh. 1854. Posthumous.

Dr. Symington married, in 1811, Miss Jane Stevenson of Crookedholm, and had a large family. Three sons and three daughters survived him. His brother, the Rev. William Symington, D.D., minister of the first congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, succeeded him as professor, and died in Jan. 1862. He was the author of several standard works in theology.

Another brother, Robert Brown Symington, was father of Andrew James Symington, merchant in Glasgow, born at Paisley, 27th July, 1825, author of 'Harebell Chimes,' a volume of poetry, London, 1848; Genevieve, and other poems, printed for private circulation; 'The Beautiful in Nature, Art, and Life,' 2 vols. crown 8vo. London, 1857; and 'Pen and Pencil Sketches of Farøe and Iceland.' London, 1862.

## T

**TANNAHILL, ROBERT**, a popular song writer, was born in Paisley, June 3, 1774. His father was a hand-loom weaver, and both his parents were respected for their intelligence and worth. After receiving the most ordinary school education, he was apprenticed to the weaving business. As he was in the habit of composing verses while at work, he attached a sort of writing-desk to his loom, by which he was enabled, in the midst of his labours, to jot down the lines as they occurred to him. In this way some of his best songs are said to have been composed. About the year 1800 he went to England, accompanied by a younger brother, whom he left at Preston, while he himself proceeded to Bolton, where he found constant employment. Two years afterwards the brothers returned home, on receiving intelligence of the last illness of their father; and on his death they remained in Paisley. The poet having had the good fortune to become acquainted with R. A. Smith, well known as a composer, the latter set to music and arranged some of his finest songs. The first edition of his poems appeared in 1807, and was very favourably received. The songs attained an extensive popularity, and were sung from one end of Scotland to the other; among them, 'Jessie, the Flower o' Dumblane,' 'The Braes o' Balquither,' 'Gloomy Winter's now awa', 'The Lass o' Arantecnie,' 'London's Bonnie Woods and Braes,' and several others, continue to be special favourites.

His acquaintance was now courted by many who were his superiors in station; but his mind was naturally prone to despondency, and, despairing of ever being able to raise himself above the obscurity of his original condition, he soon gave way to a confirmed melancholy. The refusal of Mr. Constable to publish a second edition of his poems, added to the depression of his spirits; and having resolved to destroy everything which he had written, he burnt all his manuscripts, including many songs which had never been printed. Amongst others who visited him about this time

was the Ettrick Shepherd. After a night spent in the most delightful communion of sentiment, Hogg took his departure, Tannahill mournfully exclaiming, "Farewell, we shall never meet again!" His portrait is subjoined.



*Robt Tannahill*

The day previous to his death he went to Glasgow, where he displayed such unequivocal proofs of mental derangement, that one of his friends considered it necessary to accompany him back to Paisley. On being apprised of the state of his mind, his brothers hastened to their mother's house, where they found that Robert had gone to bed, and was apparently asleep. About an hour afterwards it was discovered that he had risen from his bed, and gone out. Search was made in every direction, and next morning his body was discovered in a pool in the vicinity of Paisley, where he had evidently drowned himself. This melancholy event took place May 17, 1810, when he had only reached his 36th year. In 1838 an enlarged edition of his poems and songs, with

memoirs of the author and of his friend, R. A. Smith, by Mr. Philip A. Ramsay, was published at Glasgow.

Tannahill's friend, ROBERT ARCHIBALD SMITH, to whom Scottish melody is so much indebted, was a native of England, but spent the greater part of his life in Scotland. He was born at Reading, in Berkshire, November 16, 1780, being the son of Robert Smith, a native of East Kilbride, near Glasgow, who had been a silk-weaver in Paisley, but had removed to England. At an early age he gave indications of his genius for music; and he was in a great measure self-taught, having never had the benefit of a regular musical education. As he grew up he became a member of a church choir in Reading, and likewise joined the band of a regiment of volunteers. When very young he was placed at the loom, and on the return of his father with the family to Paisley, in 1800, he for some time followed the trade of a weaver, but never liked the occupation. In 1802 he married, and soon after he commenced the teaching of music. A congeniality of sentiment brought him acquainted with Tannahill, and during the life of the unfortunate bard, he composed original music for many of his songs, while various others he adapted and fitted with piano-forte accompaniments. Through one of these, 'Jessie, the Flower o' Dumblane,' the name of R. A. Smith first became known as a musical composer. In 1807, chiefly on the recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Boog, senior minister of the Abbey parish of Paisley, he was appointed precentor of that church, a situation which he filled with great credit for sixteen years. In August 1823 he removed to Edinburgh, having been appointed to conduct the music in St. George's church of that city, under the auspices of Dr. Andrew Thomson, the minister thereof, whose own musical attainments were of a high order. Smith's publications are of great value. Among these are 'Devotional Music, original and select,' published in 1807, amounting to no less than twenty-one original pieces; 'Anthems, in four vocal parts, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano-forte,' 1819; and 'Select Melodies,' 1827. His great work, 'The Scottish Minstrel,' comprising every Scottish melody worth preserving, with a great number of

original pieces by the editor, appeared in six volumes, at intervals, from 1821 to 1824. He afterwards published a similar work, comprising the melodies of the sister island, entitled 'The Irish Minstrel.' Besides these, he prepared and arranged the following:—'Sacred Music, for the use of St. George's Church, Edinburgh'; 'The Sacred Harmony of the Church of Scotland'; 'Sacred Music, consisting of Tunes, Sanctuses, Doxologies, Thanksgivings, &c., sung in St. George's Church'; and composed a number of anthems for the anniversary of George Heriot's day. His detached pieces are very numerous. Smith died at Edinburgh, January 3, 1829, universally lamented, leaving a widow and five children.

TARRAS, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred by patent, dated 4th September 1660, for life only, on Walter Scott of Highchester, eldest son of Sir Gideon Scott of Highchester, second son of Sir William Scott of Harden, (see p. 408 of this volume). The earl died in 1693, aged about 48, when, though he left issue, his title being a life-peerage, became extinct.

TASSIE, JAMES, a celebrated modeller, was born of obscure parents in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, at what particular period is not known, and began life in the humble condition of a country stone-mason. On a visit to Glasgow during the fair, he obtained a view of the collection of paintings formed by the brothers Foulis, the eminent printers. With the design of acquiring a knowledge of drawing, he soon after removed to Glasgow, where he constantly attended the infant academy, as often as he could spare time from his occupation of stone-cutting, by which he maintained himself. Repairing afterwards to Dublin in search of employment, he became known to Dr. Quin, a physician, who amused his leisure by attempting to imitate precious stones with coloured pastes, and to take off impressions of the antique sculptured gems, an art practised in France and Italy with great secrecy. The Doctor, finding that Tassie possessed all the necessary qualifications, took him as his assistant, and when they had succeeded in their experiments, he generously enabled him to proceed to London, and try the art, as a profession, for his own benefit. Tassie, accordingly, went to London in 1766, where, from his excessive modesty, he long struggled with difficulties, which would have dis-

couraged most people in his circumstances. These, however, with patience and perseverance, he ultimately surmounted, and, emerging from obscurity, acquired both fortune and reputation. His name at length became so much respected, that the first cabinets in Europe were open to his use. A catalogue of his gems, ancient and modern, appeared in 1775, in 8vo; but so great was his progress in the art, that an enlarged edition was published in 1791, in two volumes 4to. Many of his pastes were sold on the Continent for real gems; and several years before his death he executed a commission for the empress of Russia, consisting of 15,000 engravings, which he afterwards increased to 20,000. He likewise practised modelling portraits in wax, which he moulded and cast in paste. He died in 1799.

TAYLOR, JAMES, understood to have been the first person who suggested the power of steam in inland navigation, was born on May 3, 1753, at the village of Leadhills in Lanarkshire. He received the rudiments of his education at the academy of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire, and afterwards attended the university of Edinburgh, where he is said to have qualified himself both for the medical profession and the church. In 1785 he was engaged by Mr. Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, as tutor to his two sons, then attending the university of Edinburgh. Mr. Miller was at that period occupied with a series of operations for using paddle-wheels in the propelling of vessels, chiefly with the view of extricating them from dangerous situations, and had constructed a double vessel, sixty feet in length, with intermediate paddles, driven by a capstan, worked by manual labour. This vessel was tried in the Frith of Forth with success in the spring of 1787, having easily distanced a custom-house wherry with which it contended in sailing. On this occasion, Mr. Taylor was convinced that a superior mechanical power was wanting to render the invention extensively useful; and suggested the steam engine as applicable to the purpose. Mr. Miller at first started many objections to the feasibility of the scheme, but at length consented to be at the expense of an experiment, to be superintended by Mr. Taylor.

A young engineer named William Symington,

employed at the lead mines in Wanlockhead, Dumfries-shire, was then at Edinburgh for his improvement. He had invented a new construction of the steam-engine, by throwing off the air pump, and he was deemed the fittest person to be recommended to Mr. Miller to construct an engine for the purpose. Mr. Taylor introduced Symington to Mr. Miller, by whom he was engaged to make up and fit to his paddle-wheel boat, one of his newly patented engines. On October 14, 1788, the first trial was made on the lake at Dalswinton, in the presence of Mr. Miller and a number of spectators. The boat was a double one, and the engine, which had a four-inch cylinder, was placed in a frame upon the deck. The experiment was successful, the vessel moving at the rate of five miles an hour, and was several times repeated. An account of this event by Mr. Taylor was inserted in the Dumfries Journal, and it was also noticed in the Scots Magazine. In the summer of 1789 a larger vessel was fitted up, under the superintendence of Mr. Taylor, at the Carron foundry, having a double engine, of which the cylinder measured eighteen inches in diameter. With this vessel two trials were made on the Forth and Clyde canal, the latter with complete success, the vessel going steadily at the rate of seven miles an hour; and an account of these experiments, dictated by Mr., afterwards Lord Cullen, was inserted in the Edinburgh newspapers of February 1790. Deterred, however, by the expense, and subsequently much occupied with the improvement of his estate, Mr. Miller declined proceeding farther with the project, and Mr. Taylor was unable of himself to prosecute a scheme which had commenced so auspiciously.

Mr. Taylor was afterwards engaged for some time in superintending the workings of coal, lime, and other minerals, on the estate of the earl of Dumfries. In 1801 a small experimental steam-vessel was fitted up by Mr. Symington, who had commenced business in Falkirk, and tried on the Forth and Clyde canal. This vessel was, some time after, inspected by Mr. Fulton from the United States, accompanied by Mr. Henry Bell of Glasgow, the two individuals who were the first to use the steam-engine for the purposes of general navigation—Mr. Fulton having in 1807 launched



a steam-vessel on the Hudson, and Mr. Bell one on the Clyde in 1812. In 1824 Mr. Taylor addressed a printed statement of his concern in the invention of steam navigation to Sir Henry Parnell, chairman of a select committee on steam-boats, in the hope that government would grant him some reward for his services; but in this he was disappointed. He had previously engaged in an extensive pottery at Cumnock, Ayrshire, which had not succeeded. He died September 18, 1825, in his 68th year.

Soon after his decease, a renewed application was made to government, by one of his relatives, on behalf of his widow and family, in which the claims brought forward at the time by Mr. Symington were explained away. A pension of £50 a-year was bestowed by government on his widow.

The merit of the invention of the steamboat has been ascribed to Taylor, although he himself never attempted to claim for himself exclusively the origination of steam navigation. To Mr. Miller he undoubtedly afforded very valuable assistance in his experiments, by his suggestions, skill in plan-drawing, powers of calculation, and indefatigable zeal in the superintendence of such parts of the undertaking as were more especially intrusted to his charge, but this is all, after a careful examination of the rival claims of Miller, Taylor, and Symington, that can, in common fairness, be allowed to him. A memoir of Mr. Miller, who was at the sole expense of the experiments, and under whose direction they were undertaken, will be found in the SUPPLEMENT. It was not until 35 years after the latest of that gentleman's experiments with steam, and nine after his death, that Taylor ever claimed even a joint share in the invention of steam navigation. The following are the titles of the works on which his claims have been founded:

Memorial by the late Mr. James Taylor, of Cumnock, Ayrshire; presented to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Steamboats, &c., through the Right Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., on the subject of propelling vessels by steam power. Dated April, 1824. Second edition, with original correspondence sustaining Mr. Taylor's claims.

A Concise History of the origin of Steam Navigation: Comprising its invention by Mr. James Taylor, and experiments by him in Conjunction with the late Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, Esq. Compiled from authentic documents. Edin., 1842.

A Brief Account of the Rise and Early Progress of Steam

Navigation, intended to demonstrate that it originated in the suggestions and experiments of the late Mr. James Taylor of Cumnock, in connection with the late Mr. Miller of Dalswinton, Ayr, 1844.

TELFER, or TELFORD, a surname from *Taillefer*, Iron-cutter, borne by a Norman knight, who landed with the Conqueror, and we are told, went before the army to the attack of the Saxons, singing chivalrous songs, throwing his sword in the air and catching it again as it fell.

TELFORD, THOMAS, a distinguished civil engineer, was born of parents in humble life in the pastoral valley of Eskdale, in Dumfries-shire, in 1757. He received a limited education at the parish school of Westerkirk, but afterwards taught himself Latin, French, Italian, and German. At the age of fourteen he was bound apprentice to a builder in his native parish, where he for some years worked as a stone-mason. After the expiry of his time he went to Edinburgh, where he studied the principles of architecture. In 1782 he proceeded to London, and obtained employment under Sir William Chambers, in the building of Somerset House. Here his great merit became conspicuous, and he was subsequently engaged in superintending some works belonging to government in Portsmouth dock-yard. In 1787 he was appointed surveyor of public works in the county of Salop, a situation which he held till his death. In 1790 he was employed by the British Fishery Society to inspect the harbours at their respective stations, and he devised the plan for the extensive establishment at Wick, in the county of Caithness, which is now known by the name of Pulteneytown. In the years 1803 and 1804 the parliamentary commissioners for making roads and building bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, appointed him their engineer; and, under his directions, eleven hundred bridges were built, and 860 miles of new road constructed. The Caledonian canal was also completed according to his plans. In these and various other works which he executed in different districts in England, Scotland, and Wales, his extraordinary skill enabled him to surmount difficulties of the greatest magnitude. The most stupendous undertaking in which he was engaged, and the most imperishable monument of his fame, is the Menai Suspension Bridge over the Bangour Ferry, one of the most magnificent structures of its kind in the world

He also made several extensive surveys of the mail-coach roads by direction of the Post-office, and in Sir Henry Parnell's 'Treatise on Roads' will be found many details of his public works, which are too numerous to be enumerated here.

In 1808 he was employed by the Swedish government to survey the ground, and lay out an inland navigation through the central part of the kingdom, with the view of forming a direct communication by water between the North Sea and the Baltic. In 1813 he again visited Sweden, and the gigantic undertaking was afterwards fully accomplished according to his plans. His portrait is subjoined.



His genius was not confined to his profession. In early life he contributed several poetical pieces of merit to 'Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine,' under the signature of 'Eskdale Tam,' and he addressed an epistle in rhyme to Burns, a portion of which is given in Dr. Currie's Life of the poet. But though he soon relinquished the unprofitable trade of mere rhyme-stringing, he remained a poet all his life. "The poetry of his mind," it has been finely remarked, "was too mighty and lofty to dwell in words and metaphors; it displayed itself by laying the sublime and the beautiful under

contribution to the useful, for the service of man. His Caledonian canal, his Highland roads, his London and Holyhead road, are poems of the most exalted character, divided into numerous cantos, of which the Menai Bridge is a most magnificent one. What grand ideas can words raise in the mind to compare with a glance at that stupendous production of human imagination?" He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and, from its commencement in 1818, was annually elected president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. His gradual rise to the very summit of his profession is to be ascribed not more to his genius, his consummate ability, and his persevering industry, than to his plain, honest, straightforward dealing, and the integrity and candour which marked his character throughout life. The year before his death he wrote a 'Report on the means of supplying the Metropolis with Pure Water. He understood algebra well, but held mathematical investigation in low estimation, and always resorted to experiment when practicable, to determine the relative value of any plans on which it was his business to decide. He took out one patent in his lifetime, and it gave him so much trouble that he resolved never to have another, and he kept his resolution. He delighted in employing the vast in nature to contribute to the accommodation of man. His eyes once glistened with joy at the relation of the conception of a statue being cut out of a mountain, holding a city in its hand; he exclaimed that "the suggestor was a magnificent fellow." Though ever desirous of bringing the merit of others into notice, his own was so much kept out of view that the Swedish order of knighthood of "Gustavus Vasa and of merit" conferred on him, and the gold boxes, royal medallions and diamond rings received by him from Russia and Sweden, were only known to his private friends. The immediate cause of his death was the recurrence of a nervous bilious attack to which he had been subject for some years. He died unmarried, at his house in Abingdon Street, Westminster, September 2, 1834, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

TENNANT, WILLIAM, author of 'Anster Fair,' an accomplished linguist and poet, was

the son of a merchant in a small way in Anstruther, a royal burgh near the east neuk of Fife, which was also the birthplace of Dr. Chalmers. He was born in 1784, and received the elementary part of his education at the burgh school. Although born without any personal malformation, he lost the use of his feet in his early childhood, so that through life he was compelled to use crutches. As he was utterly incapable of any physical exertions for his own livelihood, he had but the prospect before him of becoming a country schoolmaster or *dominie*. He was accordingly, in 1799, entered as a student in the united college of St. Andrews, where he had his townsman, Dr. Chalmers, as a fellow-student, and where he remained two sessions. The circumstances of his father prevented him from continuing longer at college, but on his return home he devoted himself assiduously to his studies. Having a great aptitude for learning, he soon made himself master of the ancient and modern languages, and then applied himself to the acquirement of the eastern tongues.

In May 1801, he became clerk to his brother, a corn-merchant first in Glasgow, and afterwards in Anstruther. That gentleman's affairs having become embarrassed, the creditors, in the absence of the principal, seized upon his humble clerk, and immured him in prison. Not depressed, however, by this unfortunate circumstance, he set about composing his principal poem, 'Anster Fair,' the introductory stanzas of which were committed to writing while he was in durance. It was finished in his father's house in 1811, and published anonymously the following year by Mr. Cockburn, bookseller, Anstruther. He had previously, about 1805, published some small ballads, chiefly on local subjects, the circulation of which was entirely confined to his native town. The subject of his 'Anster Fair' was the courtship and marriage of "Maggie Lauder," the famous heroine of Scottish song, and the humours of the fair of Anstruther are depicted in a gay and lively strain, with a wit and fancy, and an ease of poetic expression peculiarly the author's own. Mr. Tennant indeed possessed a rich native humour, with considerable powers of good-natured satire, an animated and lively facility of painting local character, scenes, and customs, and a poetical genius of a high or-

der, rarely united in one person. The poem, with all its merits, from appearing in an obscure country town, did not at first attract much attention beyond the limits of Anstruther, but a copy of it having reached Edinburgh, in the month of August following its publication, Lord Woodhouselee, celebrated as a scholar and critic, addressed a letter to the publisher, expressing his opinion that it contained "unequivocal marks of strong original genius, a vein of humour of an uncommon cast, united with a talent for natural description of the most vivid and characteristic species, and above all, a true feeling of the sublime, forming altogether one of the most pleasing and singular combinations of the different powers of poetry that he had ever met with." In November 1814, on the publication of a new and revised edition of the poem, Mr. Jeffrey made it the subject of an article in the 'Edinburgh Review,' in which he gave it high praise. It is written in the *ottava rima*, which Lord Byron rendered popular in his *Beppo* and *Don Juan*, and has been frequently reprinted.

In the autumn of 1813, Mr. Tennant was appointed parish teacher at Denino, about four miles from St. Andrews, at a salary of forty pounds a-year. He added to his income by taking boarders. While he resided at this place he had the advantage of access to the library of the university of St. Andrews. He was thus enabled to perfect himself in the knowledge of Hebrew, and to become versed in the Arabic, Syriac, and Persian languages. A society which he had originated in Anstruther, called the "Musomanik," and which was composed of all the "dabblers in rhyme," and "admirers of fun and good-fellowship," in the eastern corner of the county, published a small volume in 1814, entitled 'Boute-Rimés; or Poetical Pastimes of a few Hobblerers round the base of Parnassus,' which contains a number of short pieces by its recorder, Mr. Tennant. This society continued to hold its meetings till 1817, when, by the dispersion of its leading members, its celebrations were suspended.

In 1816, Mr. Tennant, chiefly through the recommendation of Mr. George Thomson, the friend and correspondent of Burns, was transferred to the more lucrative situation of parish schoolmas-

ter of Lasswade near Edinburgh. He remained there, enjoying the society of the literary men of the metropolis, till January 1819, when he was elected teacher of classical and oriental languages in Dollar academy. In 1831, on a vacancy occurring in the chair of oriental languages in St. Mary's college, St. Andrews, he offered himself as a candidate, but was unsuccessful, Dr. Scott, minister of Corstorphine, being preferred. On the death of Dr. Scott, however, in the beginning of 1835, he was appointed by the crown to the vacant professorship. He had been for some years a member of the Royal Society of London, and in December 1847 the senatus of Marischal college, Aberdeen, conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws.

In 1827, Mr. Tennant published, at Edinburgh, in one volume 12mo, a sort of serio-comic poem, in the manner of Sir David Lindsay, entitled 'Papistry Stormed, or the Dinging down o' the Cathedral,' being a description of the destruction of the Cathedral of St. Andrews during the time of the Reformation in Scotland. This was a clever though less successful piece than his 'Anster Fair,' yet in it he has sung in quaintest dialect, and with all the facetious strength, fluency, and vivacity, which he attributes to the vernacular idiom of Scotland

—"The steir, strabush, and strife,  
Whan, bickerin' frae the towns o' Fife  
Great bangs of bodies, tnick and rife,  
Gaed to Sanct Androis town,  
And, wi' John Calvin i' their heads,  
And hammers i' their hands, and spades,  
Enraged at idols, mass, and beads,  
Dang the Cathedral doon."

In 1822, he published, in one volume, the first part of a poem entitled the 'Thane of Fife,' describing the invasion of the Danes about the middle of the ninth century, when, according to Buchanan, Constantine, one of the Scottish kings, was slain in a battle near the town of Crail. This poem fell far short of the genius displayed in 'Anster Fair.' The introduction of supernatural machinery into it entirely spoiled it, and in consequence the remaining part of it never appeared.

Mr. Tennant's next production, 'Cardinal Bea-

ton,' a drama in five acts, published in 1823, was the least meritorious of all his publications. 'John Baliol,' another drama in five acts, published by him in 1825, is equally deficient in dramatic power, and historical accuracy. To the 'Edinburgh Literary Journal,' a periodical which made its appearance about 1828, he contributed some prose translations of portions of Greek and German writers on subjects which suited his fancy, and some speculations of his own with regard to the nature and origin of languages. In its pages he engaged in a literary correspondence with James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, in regard to a proposed new metrical version of the Psalms, Tennant advocating the necessity of a new version, while Hogg insisted on the excellence of the translation at present in use. The correspondence was afterwards separately printed in a pamphlet.

In 1839, Mr. Tennant published in quarto, an epitaph on David Barclay, gravedigger in Anstruther Easter, in eight different languages, two of them being languages of the east; and in 1840, a 'Synopsis of Syriac and Chaldaic Grammar,' for the use of his students. In 1845 appeared three 'Hebrew Dramas' from his pen, founded on incidents in Bible history. The volume contained, also, a poem 'On Envy,' which is a very favourable specimen of his poetical powers. In 1846 appeared, anonymously, a burlesque poem, entitled 'Muckomachy, or the Midden Fecht,' describing a dispute between two ladies in the east neck of Fife, which was universally attributed to Professor Tennant. He wrote a number of small poems, chiefly translations from the German poets, which were published with an edition of his 'Anster Fair' at Edinburgh in 1838.

As a prose writer he did not excel. In 1841 he printed an introductory address to his students, which, like all his lectures, was composed with great care. In private life he is described as having been of a retired and inoffensive disposition. He possessed extraordinary perseverance, and a wonderful facility in acquiring languages; as an instance of which, he has been heard to declare, that, in a very few weeks, he mastered the Gaelic so as to be able *ad aperturam* to read and translate the New Testament in that language; and it is said his first reading of the Hebrew Bible

was accomplished in half-a-year and three days, with no assistance but the grammar and dictionary. He was never married.

TEVIOT, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 2d February 1663, by Charles II., on Lieutenant-general Andrew Rutherford, Lord Rutherford, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. He was killed at Tangier, 4th May 1664, without issue, when the earldom became extinct. (See RUTHERFORD, Lord, p. 392 of this volume.)

TEVIOT, Viscount of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 20th October 1685, on the Hon. Robert Spencer, brother of Henry, first earl of Sunderland, in the peerage of England. On his death, the peerage became extinct.

The title of Viscount of Teviot, in the peerage of Scotland, was next conferred in 1696, on Sir Thomas Livingston, baronet, elder son of Sir Thomas Livingston, created a baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I., 29th June 1627. The latter was the son of Mungo Livingston of Newbigging, of the Kilsyth family, younger son of William Livingston of Jerviswood, which estate was sold by his elder brother, William Livingston, to George Baillie, merchant in Edinburgh. Sir Thomas Livingston, the father, was a colonel of infantry in the Dutch service. He married a daughter of the celebrated Colonel Edmond of Stirling, (see vol. ii. p. 117.) and had two sons, Thomas, viscount of Teviot, and Alexander, also in the Dutch service, who succeeded his brother in the baronetcy, but died without issue.

Sir Thomas, the elder son, like his father, commanded a regiment of foot in the Dutch service, and came to England with the prince of Orange at the Revolution. On 31st December 1688, he was promoted to the command of the 2d dragoons or royal Scots Greys, and acquired considerable distinction in the campaigns of King William. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, sworn a privy councillor, and had the rank of major-general, 1st January 1696. He was created viscount of Teviot, by patent, dated 4th December 1696, to himself and the heirs male lawfully procreated of his body, and became lieutenant-general, 1st January 1704. He died at London, 14th January 1711, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his brother erected a noble monument to his memory. As he left no issue, his title of viscount of Teviot became extinct. He married a foreign lady, named Macktellina, Walrave de Nimmequen, and in Fountainhall's Decisions, (vol. ii. p. 199.) there is a report of a cause against him by his wife, for an alimony.

THANE, (from the German word *than* or *thegan*, a sword,) a title in use among the Anglo-Saxons, and supposed by Skene to have been equal in rank to an earl's son. Camden says the thanes were only dignified by the offices which they bore. Chalmers has given a very clear account of the office of a thane, which he shows to have been one of a subordinate nature. The thanes were mere land-stewards or bailiffs, who had the management of the *ridings*, that is, the bondmen or *naties*, as the serfs were called. The author last mentioned says, (*Caledonia*, vol. i. p. 716.) they "are more dignified by fiction than memorable from fact. Thanes and thanedoms were unknown to Celtic Scotland, as they were equally unheard of in Celtic Ireland." He adds in a note, "It is a still more instructive fact that the thanedoms of Scotland lay all on the east coast, the proper country of the Scots-Saxons, and not on the western shores of Galloway, Argyre, and Ross, the appropriate districts of the Gaelic peo-

ple. The Scottish historians, indeed, speak of the existence of thanes in North Britain during the Celtic times of Macbeth; but they are not to be believed when they scribble of improbabilities, whereof, either as writers or as witnesses, they knew nothing but the name; yet sober inquiry resists in vain, the overpowering magic of Shakspeare, which will for ever convince the eye and the understanding that 'the thane of Cawdor lives.'" The name and office did not come into use in Scotland till they were falling into desuetude in England, "because," as Chalmers remarks, "the Scto-Saxon period in Scotland did not commence till after the Saxon period of the English annals had ended." In England, a freeman not noble was raised to the rank of a thane by acquiring a certain portion of land, by making three voyages at sea, or by receiving holy orders. It is doubtful whether the office of thane was hereditary. That of Cawdor appears to have been so.

The abthane, that is, the thane of an abbot, or ecclesiastical bailiff or steward, was of higher dignity than the thane, the royal bailiff or steward, (see *ARTHAKE*, vol. i. p. 16).

THOM, JAMES, a self-taught sculptor of great original genius, was born in Ayrshire in 1799. At first an obscure stone-cutter, without education or any knowledge of the schools of art, he all at once became celebrated for a group, the size of life, cut with great skill and perfect truth of character, in the Scottish grey stone in which he had been accustomed to work, representing "Tam O' Shanter and Souter Johnny," the exact embodiment, in form, attitude, and expression, of the renowned personages of Burns' immortal poem, as conveyed in these lines:

"Ae market night,  
Tam had got planted unco right,  
Fast by an ingle, bleezing finely,  
Wi' reaming swats, that drank divinely;  
And at his elbow Souter Johnny,  
His ancient, trusty, drowsy crony."

This admirable group was exhibited in Edinburgh in November 1828, and afterwards in several of the other principal towns of Scotland. It was subsequently removed to London, and secured for the humble but highly-gifted sculptor both fame and employment, numerous orders for statues and busts being given to him in the metropolis. With another group, "Old Mortality," also in grey stone, it was purchased by some speculators, who sent them with an agent for exhibition in America. No returns being obtained from that person nor any report of his proceedings, Mr. Thom himself was induced to leave London about the year 1837, and sail to the United States in pursuit of him. In this object he to some extent succeeded,

and receiving considerable encouragement to remain, he commenced the practice of his profession at New York, joining to it that of a builder and architect. He was favoured with numerous orders for copies of his far-famed groups, besides being commissioned to chisel others, of a similar kind, and as he was both frugal and industrious, he was enabled to save money. He died at his lodgings in New York, of consumption, 17th April 1850, aged 51.

THOM, WILLIAM, one of the most natural of our minor poets, was born in Aberdeen towards the close of 1799, or beginning of 1800. His parents were in the humblest circumstances, and he was lame from his birth. He lost his father at an early age, and his widowed mother was so poor that she could not give him education and scarcely food. At the age of ten, therefore, he was placed in a factory to earn his bread. After four years' apprenticeship, he entered the weaving establishment of Messrs. Gordon, Barron & Co. in his native city, where he continued for seventeen years. In the hope of bettering his condition, he then removed to the village of Newtyle, Forfarshire, the inhabitants of which were at that time, and to a great extent are yet, almost exclusively occupied as weavers of linen fabrics, chiefly sheetings, for the manufacturers of Dundee. In 1837, the failure of certain great commercial establishments in America was the means of stopping upwards of 6,000 looms in Dundee and the adjacent villages, and William Thom's among the rest. The misery and distress which ensued among the humble and dependent class of weavers were very great. Thom and his family, for he was at this time married, suffered the utmost privation and want. Houseless and penniless, he was forced to wander through the country with them, deriving his only subsistence from his flute. On one of these occasions, while travelling, footsore, hungry, and weary, through Fife, he had the added agony of his child dying from want, in an unsheltered outhouse. Returning to Aberdeen, he was glad to find employment at the miserable pittance of six shillings a-week. Thence he proceeded to Inverury, about fifteen miles north-west of Aberdeen, where he obtained "customer work." For seven or eight months in the year he was enabled

by weaving to earn ten or twelve shillings a-week.

It was while he resided at Inverury that he began to contribute some small poems to an Aberdeen paper. His 'Mitherless Bairn,' published in that local print, attracted the notice of James Adam Gordon, Esq. of Knockespoek, who immediately sent him five pounds, and in 1841 invited him to visit him at an estate which he had near Bristol. On his return to Scotland, Thom married a second wife, his first having died in 1840. His poems were published in one volume in 1845. He died at Hawkhill, near Dundee, Feb. 28, 1848, leaving a widow and three children, in great poverty. His portrait is subjoined.



THOMSON, JAMES, the celebrated poet of the Seasons, was born September 11, 1700, at Ednam, within two miles of Kelso, being one of the nine children of the minister of that place. After receiving the usual course of school education at Jedburgh, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, with the view of studying for the ministry; but he soon relinquished all intention of entering the church. After acting some time as private tutor to Lord Binning, he went to London, where he wrote the poem of 'Winter,' which was purchased by Miller for a very small sum, and published in March 1726, with a dedication to Sir

Spencer Compton. The poem gained by degrees on the public, and soon brought the author many friends, among others Dr. Rundle, afterwards bishop of Derry, who recommended him to Lord-chancellor Talbot, from whose patronage he afterwards derived the most essential benefit. In 1727 he published his 'Summer,' inscribed to Bubb Doddington. The same year he produced 'A Poem on the Death of Sir Isaac Newton,' and his 'Britannia,' a poetical appeal, designed to rouse the nation to the assertion of its rights against the Spaniards, for their interruptions to our trade. In the beginning of 1728 appeared his 'Spring,' dedicated to the Countess of Hertford; and in 1730 his 'Autumn' was published in a quarto edition of his works, in which the Seasons are placed in their natural order.

In 1729 he brought on the stage his tragedy of 'Sophonisba;' but its success was not commensurate with the expectations that had been formed regarding it. Having been selected as the travelling companion of the Hon. Charles Talbot, 'eldest son of the lord-chancellor, with that young gentleman he made a tour on the Continent, and visited most of the courts of Europe. On his return his lordship appointed him his secretary of Briefs, which was nearly a sinecure. Soon after, he published his poem of 'Liberty,' which, though but coldly received, he himself thought the best of all his writings. By the death of Lord Talbot, Thomson was deprived of his post of secretary, and Lord Hardwicke, who succeeded to the chancellorship, bestowed it on another. By the good offices of Mr., afterwards Lord Lyttleton, he became known to Frederick prince of Wales, who conferred on him a pension of £100 a-year. In 1738 he produced a second tragedy, entitled 'Agamemnon,' which, although not very favourably received, brought him a handsome sum. In the year following he offered to the stage another tragedy, called 'Edward and Eleonora,' but the dramatic censor withheld his sanction from its representation, in consequence of his connection with the prince of Wales. In 1740, in conjunction with Mallet, he composed 'The Masque of Alfred,' by command of the prince, for the entertainment of his royal highness' court at his summer residence at Chiseldon. In this piece appeared the national

song of 'Rule, Britannia,' written by Thomson. In 1745 the most successful of all his plays, 'Tamerlane and Sigismunda,' founded on a story in Gil Blas, was brought out and received with great applause. It is still occasionally performed; but none of his tragedies possesses much dramatic interest. His friend, Mr. Lyttleton, being now in office, procured for him the situation of surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands, with a salary of £300 a-year, the duties of which were performed by deputy. In 1746 appeared his admirable po-



*James Thomson.*

em of 'The Castle of Indolence,' which exhibits throughout a high degree of moral, poetical, and descriptive power. While engaged in the preparation of another tragedy for the stage, he was seized with an illness which proved fatal. One summer evening, in his walk from London to Richmond, where he resided, he overheated himself by the time he had reached Hammersmith, and imprudently taking a boat to go the rest of the way by water, he caught cold on the river, and found himself next day in a high fever. By the aid of medicine, however, he so far recovered as to be declared out of danger; but being tempted by fine weather to expose himself once more

to the evening dews, his fever returned with violence, and he died August 22, 1748. He was buried in the church at Richmond; and the earl of Buchan afterwards erected a brass plate on the wall of the church, with a suitable inscription. In 1762 a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with the profits of an edition of his works. His tragedy of *Coriolanus*, which he left behind him, was brought on the stage for the benefit of his sisters, to whom throughout life he had always shown the most brotherly affection. "Thomson," says Dr. Johnson, "was of a stature above the middle size, and 'more fat than bard beseems,' of a dull countenance, and a gross, unanimated, uninviting appearance, silent in mingled company, but cheerful among select friends, and by his friends very tenderly and warmly beloved." His poem of the *Seasons* will always remain one of the classics of English literature.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, LL.D., an industrious miscellaneous writer, was born in 1746 in a cottage in the parish of Forteviot, Perthshire. His father, Matthew Thomson, a carpenter and builder, rented a small farm from the earl of Kinnoul, and his mother was the daughter of a neighbouring schoolmaster, named Miller. He received his elementary education at the parish school, and became so great a favourite with his teacher, that, on the latter's removal to a more profitable establishment at Inchtute, on the banks of the Tay, young Thomson, at his special request, was allowed to accompany him. He was afterwards sent to the grammar-school of Perth, where he had for a school-fellow William Murray, afterwards the first earl of Mansfield. Thence he was removed, in his fifteenth year, to the university of St. Andrews, where he soon attained great eminence, both as a classical scholar and as a metaphysician. In 1763 he was introduced by the professors to the notice of Lord Kinnoul, then chancellor of the university, who appointed him his librarian at Dupplin Castle. Being destined for the church, he obtained, through the influence of his patron, one of the king's bursaries at St. Andrews, and after studying six years there, and attending two sessions at the university of Edinburgh, he was admitted a licensed preacher, and

soon after was appointed assistant minister and successor at Monivaird, to which he was ordained in 1776.

Unfortunately, his social disposition and convivial habits rendered his conduct on too many occasions certainly not altogether becoming that of a minister of the gospel; and, in the course of a few years, he deemed it expedient to resign his charge, and repair to London to try his fortune, his patron the earl of Kinnoul allowing him for two or three years £50 a-year out of his private purse. He now devoted himself to literature as a profession, and the first important work he undertook was the continuation of Dr. Watson's '*History of Philip III.*,' which he completed in 2 vols. 8vo, in 1786, about which time he obtained from the university of St. Andrews the degree of LL.D. It would be impossible to enumerate all the publications on which he was engaged, as he literally wrote on all possible subjects connected with the politics, the history, or the passing occurrences of the times in which he lived. He was at all times ready to undertake any sort of employment for the booksellers, and is described as having been the most active, laborious, and indefatigable man of letters that appeared in the long reign of George III., and one who could "boast that he had written on a greater variety of subjects than any of his contemporaries." He died at his house at Kensington, March 16, 1817, in the 71st year of his age. He was twice married, first to Diana Miltoe, a countrywoman of his own; and, secondly, to the authoress of '*The Labyrinth of Life*,' and other novels, and had children by both his wives. Among his original works, compilations, continuations, and translations, may be mentioned the following:

*Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa.* 1782, 8vo.

*History of Great Britain, from the Latin Manuscript of Alexander Cunningham.* 1787, 2 vols. 4to.

*The Man in the Moon; a satire, after the manner of Swift.* London, 1782, 2 vols. 12mo.

*Memoirs of the War in Asia, from 1780 to 1784.* 1788, 2 vols. 8vo.

*Appeal to the People of England on behalf of Warren Hastings.* 1788, 8vo.

*Mammuth, or Human Nature displayed on a Grand Scale, in a Tour with the Tinkers into the Central Parts of Africa.* 1789, 2 vols. 12mo.

*Travels into Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.* 1792.

*Continuation of Goldsmith's History of Greece, from Alexander the Great to the Sacking of Constantinople.* 2 vols.



*Buchanan's Travels in the Hebrides.* 1793, 8vo.

*Introduction to the Trial of Mr. Hastings.* 1796, 8vo.

*Military Memoirs*, second edition. London, 1805, 8vo.

*Travels to the North Cape*, translated from the Italian of Acerbi. 4to.

*Caledonia, or the Clans of Yore*, a tragedy in five acts. 1818, 8vo.

Many of Dr. Thomson's publications appeared under assumed names. He was the compiler of a Commentary on the Bible, published under the name of Harrison; and of the Narrative of an Expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam, supposed to be written by Lieutenant-colonel Stedman, who, however, was a chief actor in the scenes described.

He also compiled the historical part of Dodsley's Annual Register for ten years; and wrote for The European Magazine, The English Review, of which he was, in the latter part of its career, sole proprietor; The Political Herald, The Oracle, and The Whitehall Evening Post.

Besides the works mentioned, he is likewise said to be the author of Newte's and Hall's Travels in Scotland.

THOMSON, GEORGE, editor of a well-known 'Collection of Scottish Songs,' and celebrated as "the friend and correspondent of Burns," was the son of Robert Thomson, teacher at Limekilns, Fifeshire, and Anne Stirling, his wife, and was born there, 4th March 1757, or, as he himself thought, in 1759. His father having removed to Banff, the subject of this notice received his education at the grammar school of that burgh. The family subsequently went to reside at Edinburgh, and in 1776 George obtained a situation as clerk in the office of a writer to the signet. In 1780, through the influence of Mr. George Home, the author of the tragedy of 'Douglas,' he was appointed junior clerk to the honourable the commissioners of the board of trustees for manufactures, &c., in Scotland. He afterwards succeeded to the post of principal clerk, under the secretaryship, first of Mr. Robert Arbuthnot, and subsequently of his son, Sir William Arbuthnot, baronet. In this situation he continued till the year 1838, having altogether served the board for nearly sixty years.

From an early period he had devoted his leisure hours to the study of music and painting, but as he grew in years, the charms of the former predominated, and having acquired a knowledge of the violin, it was his custom, he tells us, after the hours of business, "to con over our Scottish melodies, and to devour the chorusses of Handel's oratorios, in which, when performed at St. Cecilia's Hall, he generally took a part, along with a few other gentlemen." So great was his devotion

to music, and to that of his native land in particular, that he resolved upon forming a national collection of our best melodies and songs, with suitable accompaniments. In an autobiographical sketch of his life written by him for the 'Land of Burns' in 1838, he says, in reference to the difficulties which he had to encounter in commencing such a task: "On examining with great attention the various collections on which I could by any means lay my hands, I found them all more or less exceptionable; a sad mixture of good and evil, the pure and the impure. The melodies in general were without any symphonies to introduce and conclude them; and the accompaniments, for the piano only, meagre and commonplace; while the verses united with the melodies were, in a great many instances, coarse and vulgar, the productions of a rude age, and such as could not be tolerated or sung in good society." The accompaniments to the different airs were supplied by Pleyel, Haydn, and others of the most eminent composers of that day, and for the poetry and the adaptation of new verses to old tunes, he had the assistance of Robert Burns, the fittest man of modern times for such an undertaking. He had already contributed many fine songs to a publication of a similar kind, called Johnson's 'Scots Musical Museum,' and on being applied to by Mr. Thomson, he entered with ardour on this to him "labour of love." His enthusiasm was at once excited, and altogether he wrote for Mr. Thomson's 'Collection' one hundred and twenty songs, besides giving him permission to use those which he had written for Johnson's Museum. Their correspondence commenced in 1792, and the letters which passed between them, with all the songs he had contributed, were first printed in Dr. Currie's edition of the poet's works, Mr. Thomson having given them freely up for the purpose, on learning that it was to be published for the benefit of his widow and family.

The work on which Mr. Thomson had bestowed so much of his time and attention forms five volumes folio. The first volume was published at Edinburgh in 1799, three years after Burns' death, under the title of 'A Select Collection of original Scottish Airs for the Voice, to which are added introductory and concluding Symphonies and Ac-

companiments for the Pianoforte and the Violin by Pleyel and Kozeluch. With select and characteristic Verses by the most admired Scottish Poets.' The concluding volume appeared in 1818.

Mr. Thomson subsequently published similar Collections of Welsh and Irish Melodies. After Burns' death a charge was, most unjustly, brought against Mr. Thomson of having withheld from him all remuneration for his assistance, but the calumny was easily refuted. The poet was of too proud and independent a spirit to accept of any price for his services. He not only returned with indignation a sum of money which Mr. Thomson sent to him, but declared that if he ever again hinted at any requital for his contributions, he would hold no farther correspondence with him.

In September 1838, after leaving the Trustees' office, Mr. Thomson went to reside in London, and afterwards in Brighton. In June 1845, he returned to Edinburgh. In March 1847, he was publicly presented with an elegant silver vase, by a numerous body of his friends and admirers in that city. Lord Cockburn presided on the occasion, and the following sentiment expressed by his lordship was a most deserved and fitting compliment to his character. "It is," he said, "pleasant to admire a man for his public services; it is pleasant to pay a tribute to his understanding, but it is far more gratifying to the heart to say that you love him for his virtues." In 1848, Mr. Thomson again went to reside in London, but in the end of the following year he finally returned to Edinburgh. He died at Leith, 18th February 1851, at the advanced age of ninety-two, and was buried at Kensal Green cemetery, near London. He had married, in 1783, the daughter of a Lieutenant Miller of the 50th regiment, and had by her a large family. Six of his children survived him, namely, Colonel Robert Thomson, royal engineers; Assistant-commissary-general William Thomson; Mrs. Hogarth, wife of George Hogarth, Esq., author of the 'History of Music,' and mother-in-law of Charles Dickens, and three other daughters who resided with him.

His half-brother, Mr. Keith Thomson, music-master at Inverness, died there in November 1855, aged 83. He was induced to go to Inverness many years previously by the magistrates,

III.

who were desirous of his services in the town as a teacher of music, and guaranteed him an annual sum of £40, which was paid him till his death.

THOMSON, THOMAS, an eminent antiquarian, and at his death president of the Bannatyne Club, was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Thomson, minister of Dailly, Ayrshire, by his second wife, Mary Hay, daughter of Francis Hay, in Lochside, parish of Dundonald, and was born in the manse of Dailly, 10th November 1768. His progenitors were proprietors of the lands of Newton of Collessie in Fife, which were sold in 1760 by James Thomson, M.D., translator of the Commentaries of the Emperor Antonianus, London, 1747, 8vo. His grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Thomson, was minister of Auchtermuchty, and his great-grandfather, the Rev. James Thomson, was minister, first at Colinton, and afterwards at Elgin, where he died 1st June 1726, bequeathing 600 merks to buy Bibles for the poor of the parish. A younger brother of the subject of this notice was the Rev. John Thomson of Duddingston, celebrated as one of the best landscape painters that Scotland ever produced, a memoir of whom follows.

Mr. Thomas Thomson was originally intended, like so many of his family, for the church, and in 1782 was sent to pursue his studies in the university of Glasgow. After completing the usual curriculum, he took the degree of A.M. 27th April 1789. During the two following sessions he attended the lectures on divinity and ecclesiastical history, but the bent of his mind being otherwise, he then resolved upon abandoning all views in reference to the church, and adopting the legal profession instead. Accordingly, after attending the law classes of the celebrated Professor Millar at Glasgow, he went to the university of Edinburgh, and on 10th December 1793, was admitted advocate. His fondness for antiquarian pursuits soon became known, and in 1800 he was selected to edit a contemplated collected edition of the works of Lord Hailes, to be accompanied with memoirs of his life and his correspondence, which, however, never appeared, but he rendered some assistance to an edition of that learned judge's 'Annals,' and 'Historical Tracts,' which was published in 1819.

In the early part of the year 1800, the state of the public records throughout the kingdom was brought under the consideration of the House of Commons, and an address being presented to the king on the subject, two royal commissions in reference to them were issued, dated 19th July 1800, and 23d May 1806, and it was resolved that a deputy-clerk-register for Scotland should be appointed. Lord Frederick Campbell, then lord-clerk-register, and one of the record commissioners, addressed a memorial to his majesty, and obtained a royal warrant for the creation of such an office, dated 19th June 1806. On the 30th of the same month, he appointed Mr. Thomson deputy-clerk-register. To the duties of this important situation he devoted his whole attention, and by his judicious management and unwearied superintendence the entire system of the public registries was revised and improved, and a series of publications commenced which are honourable alike to himself, to the record commissioners, and to Scotland. His portrait is subjoined.



In February 1828, Mr. Thomson was admitted one of the principal clerks of the court of session. The duties of this office did not materially interfere with his labours in the record publications

and other congenial pursuits. On the institution of the Bannatyne Club in 1823, for the publication of works illustrative of the history and antiquities of Scotland, Mr. Thomson was chosen vice-president, and on the death, in September 1832, of Sir Walter Scott, the founder and first president of the club, he was unanimously elected president. He took an active interest in its proceedings till his death. He died at his residence at Shrubhill, Leith Walk, near Edinburgh, October 2, 1852. He had married Anne, daughter of Thomas Reed, Esq., at one time an army agent in Dublin. Her mother was the daughter of Sir Francis James Buchanan, and she was by marriage niece to General Drummond of Druma whance, Perthshire.

The following list of the publications brought out under his superintendence shows how much he accomplished for the elucidation of the ancient historical and legal muniments of Scotland, besides the aid which he so liberally gave to other associates in the same work :

Works published under the authority of the Record Commissioners :

*Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum, quæ in Publicis Archivis Scotiæ adhuc servantur, Abbreviatio.* 1811, 1816, 3 vols. folio.

*Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Sctorum in Archivis Publicis asservatum, MCCCXVI.—MCCCXXIV.* 1814, fol.

*The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland.* Vol. ii. to vol. xi. MCCCXXIV.—MDCCVII. 1814 to 1824, 10 vols. folio. The first volume of the series, to contain the 'Regiam Majestatem,' with the most ancient recorded proceedings and acts of parliament, was delayed till the conclusion of the entire work. Previous to April 1841, when his official connection with the General Register House and the Record Commission terminated, Mr. Thomson had completed, or prepared for press, with the exception of the preface, all that he considered as properly appertaining to the series of the public statutes of Scotland. The volume was published in 1844, under the superintendence of Mr. Innes, who contributed the preliminary matter, and made large additions to the volume.

*The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints, MCCCCLXVI.—MCCCXCIV.* 1839, folio.

*The Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes, MCCCCLXXVIII.—MCCCXCIV.* 1839, folio.

Abbreviations of various Registers, printed exclusively for the use of the office, according to the plans digested by Mr. Thomson :

*A Continuation of the Retours of Services to the Chancery Office, from the Union, A. D. 1707.*

*An Abbreviate or Digest of the Registers of Sasines, General and Particular, arranged in counties, with relative Indexes, from the 1st of January 1781.*

An Abbreviate of Adjudications from the same period to 1880.

An Abbreviate of Inhibitions, General and Particular, arranged in Counties, from the same period to 1880.

The first Annual Report of the Deputy-clerk Register of Scotland, 1807, folio. This, and the next four Reports, 1808 to 1811, form one volume with a general title, and an Index of the principal contents. The sixth to the fourteenth Report, in 1822, being the latest furnished by Mr. Thomson, form a similar volume when bound together.

Miscellaneous, Historical, or Antiquarian works, chiefly printed for private circulation :

A Compilation of the forms of Process in the Court of Session during the earlier periods after its establishment, with the Variations which they have since undergone, &c. Edinburgh, 1809, 8vo.

A Collection of Inventories, and other Records of the Royal Wardrobe and Jewellhouse; and of the Artillery and Munition in some of the Royal Castles, 1488—1606. Edinburgh, 1815, 4to.

The Chamberlain Rolls, 1306—1406. Edinburgh, 1817. Included under the next division.

In his Tenth Annual Report Mr. Thomson alludes to these two works, which he says "are not strictly official, but which my official situation has enabled me to undertake with some peculiar advantages, and to which I have been prompted by the desire of laying open some of the least known and least accessible of our ancient records, to those whose literary taste may lead them to the study and cultivation of Scottish history and antiquities."

Inventory of Work done for the State, by (Evan Tyler) his Majesty's Printer in Scotland, December 1642—October 1647. Edinburgh, 1815, 4to.

Anne Addicioun of Scottis Cronikles and Deidis. A short Chronicle of the Reign of James the Second, King of Scots. From Asloane's Manuscript in the Auchinlock Library. Edinburgh, 1819, small 4to.

Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland from the Restoration of King Charles Second, A. D. 1660. By Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Knight. Edinburgh, 1821, 4to.

Memoirs of the Lives and Characters of the Right Honourable George Baillie of Jerviswood and of Lady Grissell, by their Daughter, Lady Murray. Edinburgh, 1822, 8vo. This interesting volume was re-published for sale in 1824, small octavo.

Menu de la Maison de la Roynie faict. Par Mons. de Pinquillon, M.D.LXII. (Edinburgh, 1824), 4to.

Historical and other works edited for the Bannatyne Club :

Alex. Myln. Vitæ Dunkeldensis Ecclesiæ Episcoporum. 1823, 4to.

Discours Particulier d'Escoffe, escrit en 1559. 1824, 4to.

The History and Life of King James the Sixth. 1825, 4to.

Memoirs of his own Life by Sir James Melville of Halhill. 1827, 4to

Memoirs of his own Life and Times by Sir James Turner. 1829, 4to.

The History of Scotland by John Lesley, Bishop of Ross. 1880, 4to.

Collection of Ancient Scottish Prophecies in alliterative verse. 1883, 4to.

Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrences from the Pollok MS. 1888, 4to.

The Ragman Rolls, 1291—1296. 1834, 4to.

The Book of the Universall Kirk of Scotland, 1560—1618. 1839, 1840, 1845, 3 vols. 4to.

The Accounts of the Great Chamberlains of Scotland, &c. 1326—1406, 2 vols. printed in the year 1817, and circulated in 1841. Vol. 3, 1406—1453. 1845, 4to.

A Diary of the Public Correspondence of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall. 1843, 4to.

Munimenta Vetustiora Comitatus de Mortoun, and Original Letters and Papers in the Archives of the Earls of Mortoun. 1852, 4to.

#### Law Papers :

The number of Session papers prepared by Mr. Thomson was not considerable. One of them has been regarded as of peculiar value, the 'Memorial for Thomas Cranstoun, Esq. of Dewar, against Archibald Gibson, Esq.' 24th February 1816, as containing an elaborate investigation into the subject of the valued property in Scotland in early times, under the name of old and new extent.

Mr. Thomson contributed some articles to the earlier numbers of the Edinburgh Review; and on more than one occasion, the charge of the Review itself was intrusted to his care by Mr. Jeffrey, the editor, during his absence from Edinburgh.

A biographical memoir of Mr. Thomson, furnished by Mr. David Laing to the Bannatyne Club, has mainly supplied the materials for this notice of its second president.

THOMSON, REV. JOHN, a highly distinguished landscape painter, the youngest brother of the subject of the preceding notice, was born at the manse of Dailly, Ayrshire, September 1, 1778. His father, the minister of that parish, whose fourth son he was, intended him, as well as his brother Thomas, for the ministry, but he had been gifted with a fine genius for depicting the more romantic aspects of nature, and he would rather that he had been allowed to have followed its guidance than devote himself to studies of such a widely different character. On his father intimating his wish to him that he should be a minister, he went down on his knees before him, and with tears in his eyes implored him to make him a painter. Fathers, however, as Shakspeare says, "have flinty hearts, no tears can move them." The old gentleman merely patted him on the head, and bade him go to his book and learn his lessons. From early boyhood, he was accustomed to wander to great distances from the manse, to view the romantic scenery along the banks of the Girvan water, and on his return home, he would record

his impressions of it on the walls of the house, on pasteboard, or on any stray piece of paper, using for the purpose, in the absence of more suitable implements, charred wood or candle-snuffings, or anything else he could procure that would do. At this period he would rise at two o'clock of a summer morning, and travel several miles to witness a peculiar effect at sunrise, from its rays penetrating a neighbouring wood. At the same time that he thus studied nature he did not neglect the acquisition of a knowledge of physical science, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with astronomy, geology, optics, and chemistry. Whatever was striking, picturesque, or effective in nature had early attracted his attention, but, as he grew in years, he penetrated deeper than the mere external world. "He was familiar," says a personal friend of his, who had many opportunities of knowing his mind, "with the laws of nature before he attempted to represent them; and to the study of the natural world, during his early years, he attributed all his knowledge, and his intense love of art."

He was sent to the university of Edinburgh, to prepare for the ministry, and during the years he remained at college he had little time for painting, except in the university vacations in summer, when he quietly pursued his favourite study. In the course of his last session, in Edinburgh, he took a month's lessons from Alexander Naysmith, the father of the Scottish school of landscape painting, and this was all the instruction in art that he ever received. On attaining his twenty-first year, he was licensed for the ministry, and his father dying shortly after, he was appointed his successor in Dailly, being ordained minister of that parish in 1800.

During the time that he remained at Dailly, he painted a number of landscapes, which he made presents of to his friends. In 1805 he was translated to the pastoral charge of the parish of Duddingston, within a mile of Edinburgh. His predilection for art had grown stronger with his years, and the scenery around his new neighbourhood, which included within it the fine old ruin of Queen Mary's ancient castle of Craigmillar, afforded fitting subjects for his pencil. He soon became celebrated as a landscape painter, and be-

ing early admitted an honorary member of the Royal Scottish academy, his works continued to grace the walls of their exhibitions as long as life was spared to him. His subjects were found in the grandeur and sublimity of nature, and his style is marked chiefly by great power and breadth of general effect, and the embodiment of a sentiment suitable to the scene. Orders for pictures poured in upon him from all quarters, and at one period his annual receipts from this source alone actually amounted to £1,800. For the first picture he sold he got fifteen guineas. He himself thought this too much, but on consulting Mr. Williams, the well-known delineator of Grecian scenery, on the subject, his friend told him that his picture was worth three times the money, and he was satisfied. In the heyday of his prosperity, he has counted nine carriages in a forenoon at his door at Duddingston with orders for pictures. Ancient castles and decayed fortresses were favourite subjects with him, and he searched far and near for them, executing sketches of those best known. Dunstaffnage near Oban, Dnnluce in Galloway, Wolf's Crag, and every other place of note, were painted by him, besides numerous views of Craigmillar in every variety of aspect. He studied much the works of the old masters, Salvator Rosa, Poussin, Claud, &c., but he did not imitate them. His own genius was too original for that, and besides, he devoted it to the delineation of Scottish, not Italian scenery. His representations of the internal scenery of his native land are marked by great truthfulness, beauty, and poetical sentiment. The Trosachs, Ben-blaffen, Glenfishie, Lochlomond, Loch Achray, Achray water, Loch Etive, and the other principal lakes of the north and west of Scotland, were repeatedly portrayed by him, and always with success. A small picture of Achray water done by him was by the best judges pronounced one of the happiest efforts of pictorial genius. While engaged painting, it was his habit to repeat passages from the Greek, Latin, and English poets that approximately bore on the subject in hand, or the particular aspect under which he proposed to represent it. Among his frequent visitors at Duddingston manse were Sir Walter Scott, John Clerk of Eldin, advocate, afterwards Lord Eldin,

Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and most of the leading counsel at the Scottish bar. Clerk, himself no mean artist, used to impress upon him to be bold and resolute in painting, for the very effort at boldness of expression contributed to strengthen the conception of the mind. His house was also visited by every artist of distinction who came to Edinburgh. Among the rest, Turner, Wilkie, and most of the great English painters of the day, found their way to Duddingston manse.

Notwithstanding his addiction to art, his clerical duties were never neglected, and he kept pace with the science and thought of the age. Among other things, he contributed several articles on physical science to some of the earlier numbers of the Edinburgh Review, which were much admired at the time, for their clear and vigorous style. His portrait is subjoined :



Soon after becoming minister of Dailly, Mr. Thomson had married a daughter of the Rev. John Renny, minister of Kilmichael, Ayrshire, by whom he had a family. His wife having died, he married a second time, under circumstances of a somewhat romantic nature. The lady was Mrs. Fanny Spence or Dalrymple, daughter of Mr. Spence, the celebrated London dentist, and widow

of Mr. Dalrymple of Cleland. She herself was an amateur artist of no mean pretensions. Being accidentally in the shop of a picture dealer in Edinburgh, she was much struck with a painting of the Fall of Foyers. Enquiring the artist's name, she was surprised to find that it was the Rev. Mr. Thomson, for though she had seen several of his pictures, she had never beheld any that so thoroughly realized her ideal in landscape. Desirous of becoming acquainted with an artist whom she admired so much, she soon found an opportunity of being introduced to him. Mr. Thomson, on his part, felt, the moment he saw her, that she was destined to be his wife, for as he said, "She was the only being that he had seen for years, with whom he could deeply sympathise." They were soon after married, and from congeniality of mind and sentiment they found, to their continued happiness, that they were indeed suited to each other. Mrs. Thomson's intense love for music and painting harmonized perfectly with her husband's tastes, for he was also deeply skilled in music, in the cultivation of which he took much delight, being an excellent performer on the flute and violin. Mrs. Thomson had a class for music, which she taught gratuitously, drawn from all parts of the parish, and even from Edinburgh. His eldest son, John by name, was first mate of the Kent, East Indiaman, at the time that that ship took fire and went down, one sheet of flame, at sea. On the fire being discovered, the captain was so overwhelmed by the astounding intelligence that he was completely paralysed and rendered incapable of issuing orders. Young Thomson at once took his place, and ordered the boats to be lowered. Amidst the most terrific scene of distress and alarm, he succeeded in landing in safety not only all the passengers, but the entire crew, himself being the last to quit the burning ship. On the arrival of these tidings, Mr. Thomson shed tears of delight and honest pride at the noble conduct of his son.

About the beginning of 1840, his health began to decline, and during the summer and autumn of that year he grew worse. In the middle of October he was confined to a sickbed, his strength entirely gone. On the 26th of that month, an old pupil arrived to visit him. Mr. Thomson felt

weaker than usual, and had a strong presentiment that that was the last day he had to live. He requested his son and young friend to move his bed towards the window, that he might behold, for the last time, the setting sun. This being done, he gazed with such intense earnestness on the beautiful scene without that he fainted from weakness. He afterwards fell into a quiet slumber, but on the following morning about seven o'clock he breathed his last, in his 62d year. His character as a man and a minister of the gospel was altogether irreproachable. To manners kind, affable, and inoffensive, he joined the practice of a warm and generous benevolence, and he never allowed his love of painting to interfere with the discharge of his ministerial duties. As the greatest Scottish landscape painter of his time, his name will always remain distinguished in the annals of British art. The materials for this memoir have been mainly furnished by an article in 'Hogg's Instructor.'

THOMSON, THOMAS, M.D. and F.R.S., a distinguished chemist, the youngest son of John Thomson and Elizabeth Ewan, sister of the Rev. John Ewan, minister of Whittingham, East Lothian, was born at Crieff, 12th April 1773. He received the rudiments of education at the parish school of his native place, and in his thirteenth year was sent to the burgh school of Stirling, then presided over by Dr. Doig. Here he continued for two years, and acquired a thorough classical education, the benefits of which have been so signally manifested in his numerous improvements of chemical nomenclature now generally adopted in the science. In consequence of having written a Latin Horatian poem of considerable merit, he was induced, by the advice of his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Ewan, who seems to have undertaken the charge of his education, to try for a bursary at the university of St. Andrews, which was open to public competition. After standing an examination, he carried the scholarship, which entitled him to board and lodgings at the university for three years. This was in 1788, and in 1791 he went to Edinburgh, and became tutor in the family of Mr. Kerr of Blackshields. Being desirous of studying medicine, about the end of 1794 he went to reside at Edinburgh with his brother,

the Rev. James Thomson, afterwards D.D., and minister of the parish of Eccles, Berwickshire, but at that time one of the editors of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In the session of 1795-6, he attended the chemical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Black, whose instructions first awoke his latent taste for the science of chemistry. In this session he wrote the article 'Sea' for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In November 1796, he succeeded his brother in the editorship of the Supplement to the third edition of that work. His connection with it continued till 1800, and during that period the first outline of his system of chemistry appeared in its pages, under the articles Chemistry, Mineralogy, Vegetable Substances, Animal Substances, and Dyeing Substances. It was in the article on Mineralogy, written about 1798, that he first introduced the use of symbols into chemical science, universally acknowledged to be one of the most valuable improvements in modern times. He graduated in 1799, and during the winter session of 1800-1 he commenced lecturing on chemistry, his first course being attended by fifty-two pupils.

About the year 1802, Dr. Thomson invented the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, in which he introduced the oxygen and hydrogen into one vessel, but the whole apparatus having exploded and nearly proved fatal to him, he placed the gases in separate gasholders. In August 1804, in a paper on lead, he first published his new nomenclature of the oxides and acids, in which Latin and Greek numerals were made to denote the number of atoms of oxygen in an oxide. This paper was translated into the French language, and the nomenclature speedily introduced into France. Previous to the publication of this arrangement, British chemists were contented with translations from the French, and it was believed on the continent that "Great Britain possessed scarcely a successful chemist." Many of these remarkable views were devised by the self-taught chemist under circumstances very different from the costly education and refined apparatus of the modern laboratory, for it was in a narrow close in the High Street of Edinburgh, at a time when he was only in receipt of a salary of £50 a-year, out of which he sent £15 to his aged parents. During the first years of this century he discovered many new

compounds and minerals, as chloride of sulphur, allanite, sodalite, &c., and there is probably no chemist who has added so many new bodies to the science.

In the third edition of his 'System of Chemistry,' published in 1807, he first introduced to notice Dalton's views of the atomic theory, which had been privately communicated to him three years before. He made many important deductions of his own, and by his clear, perspicuous, and transparent style, rendered the new theory soon universally known. In 1810 he published his 'Elements of Chemistry' in one volume, his object being to furnish an accurate outline of the actual state of the science.

He continued to lecture in Edinburgh till 1811, and during that time he opened a laboratory for pupils, the first of the kind, it is believed, in Great Britain. At this period he also made his important investigations for government in the malt and distillation questions, which laid the basis of the Scottish legislation on excise, and rendered him in after-life the arbitrator in many important revenue cases. He likewise invented his saccharometer, which is still used by the Scottish excise, under the title of Allan's saccharometer. All these inventions were merely parts of the arrangement adopted in his 'System of Chemistry,' a work which has produced results to chemical science similar to those which the systems of Ray, Linnaeus, and Jussieu effected for botany.

In 1812 appeared his 'History of the Royal Society,' a most important work, as showing the influence which that society produced on the progress of science. In August of that year he made a tour in Sweden, and in 1813 published his 'Observations,' which contain a very complete view of the state of science and society in that country. The same year he removed to London, and started the 'Annals of Philosophy,' a periodical which he continued to conduct till 1822. For this work he wrote several biographies of eminent scientific men. It was afterwards merged in the 'Philosophical Magazine.'

In 1817 Dr. Thomson was appointed lecturer on chemistry in the university of Glasgow, and the following year, at the instance of the duke of Montrose, then chancellor of the university, the

appointment was made a professorship, with a small salary, under the patronage of the crown. As soon as he could obtain a laboratory, he commenced his researches into the atomic constitution of chemical bodies, and produced an amount of work unparalleled in the whole range of the science, by the publication, in 1825, of his 'Attempt to Establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment,' in 2 vols. It contained "the result of many thousand experiments, conducted with as much care and precision as it was in his power to employ, including the specific gravities of all the important gases, ascertained by careful experiment." After the publication of this work, he devoted himself to the examination of the inorganic kingdom of nature, purchasing every species of mineral obtainable, until his museum became one of the noblest mineral collections in the kingdom, as well as a substantial monument of his taste and devotion to science. In 1830-1 he published his 'History of Chemistry,' a masterpiece of learning and research. In 1834, in which year he lost his wife, he was chosen president of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, and regularly attended its fortnightly meetings in the winter session till a short time before his death. In 1836 appeared his 'Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology,' in 2 vols., containing an account of about fifty new minerals which he had discovered in a period of little more than ten years. To the Popular Cyclopaedia, a Glasgow publication, he contributed an introductory treatise on the 'Progress of Physical Science.'

He continued his lectures in the university, without assistance, till 1841, but being then in his 69th year, he, in that year, associated with him his nephew and son-in-law, Dr. Robert Dundas Thomson, then resident in London. After that period he confined himself to the delivery of the inorganic course till 1846, when the dangerous illness of his second son, from disease contracted in India, hurried him for the winter to Nice, and his nephew was appointed by the *senatus academicus* to discharge all the duties of the chair, the university having no retiring allowance for its most distinguished professor. Dr. Thomson died at Kilmun, Argyllshire, 2d August, 1852, in his 80th year. He was F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, and F.L.S.



He married in 1816, Miss Agnes Colquhoun, daughter of a distiller near Stirling, and left issue. His son, Dr. Thomas Thomson of the Bengal army, author of 'Travels in Thibet,' was appointed superintendent of the Botanic gardens at Calcutta. His daughter's husband, Dr. R. D. Thomson, became professor of chemistry at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, whither his valuable mineral collection was removed after his death. A memoir in the Annual Register of 1852 has supplied the materials for this notice.

Subjoined is a list of Dr. Thomson's works.

A System of Chemistry. Edin. 1802, 4 vols. 8vo. Second edition much enlarged, 1804, 4 vols. 8vo. Third edit. Edin. 1807, 5 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1817, 4 vols. 8vo.

Elements of Chemistry. Edin. 1810, 8vo.

History of the Royal Society of London, from its institution to the end of the eighteenth century. London, 1812, 4to. Travels in Sweden, during the summer of 1812. Illustrated with Maps and other Plates. Lond. 1813, 4to.

Annals of Philosophy; or Magazine of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Mechanics, Natural History, Agriculture, and the Arts. Lond. 1813, &c. Published monthly.

On Oxalic Acid. Phil. Trans. 1808, 63. Ib. Nich. Jour. xxi. 14, 1808.

Analysis of a new Species of Copper Ore. Ib. 1814, 45.

Chemical Analysis of a Black Sand from the river Dee, in Aberdeenshire, and of a Copper Ore from Artlrey, in Stirlingshire. Trans. Soc. Edin. 1812, vol. vi. 253. Ib. Nich. Jour. xlviii. 19.

Experiments on Allanite, a new Mineral from Greenland. Ib. 371. Ib. Nich. Jour. xxix. 47.

Chemical Analysis of Sodolite, a new Mineral from Greenland. Ib. 387. Ib. Nich. Jour. xxix. 285.

Experiments to determine whether or not Fluids be Conductors of Caloric. Nich. Jour. iv. 529, 1801.

On the supposed Currents in Hot Liquids. Ib. i. 81. 1802. Remarks on Combustion. Ib. ii. 10.

On the Compounds of Sulphur and Oxygen.

On the Oxides of Lead. Ib. viii. 280, 1804.

On Pepper. Ib. ix. 68.

On Silver Coins. Ib. xiv. 396, 1806.

On the Inflammable Gas formed during the Distillation of Peat. Ib. xvi. 241, 1807.

On the Oxides of Iron. Ib. xxvii. 375, 1810.

An Analysis of Fluor Spar. Ib. 157.

On the Gaseous Combinations of Hydrogen and Carbon. Ib. 321.

A Biographical Account of the Honourable Henry Cavendish. Thom. Ann. Phil. i. 1, 1813.

On Ulimin. Ib. 23.

Biographical Account of the Life of Joseph Priestley, LL.D., &c. Ib. 81.

On the Liquid Gum from Botany Bay. Ib. 163.

On the Specific Gravity of the Gases. Ib. 177.

Some Observations in answer to Mr. Chenevix's Attack upon Werner's Mineralogical Method. Ib. 243.

Biographical Account of M. de Fourcroy. Ib. 321.

On Veins. Ib. 850.

Description of a Resinous Substance lately dug out of the earth at Highgate Ib. ii. f

On a new variety of Ulimin. Ib. 11.

On the Heat evolved during the Inflammation of the Human Body. Ib. 26.

On the Daltonian Theory of Definite Proportions in Chemical Combinations. Ib. 32.

Biographical Account of M. Lavoisier. Ib. 81.

Analysis of the Chinese Gong. Ib. 208.

Some Mineralogical Observations in Cornwall. Ib. 247.

On the Composition of Oxide of Zinc. Ib. 410.

Sketch of the improvement of Science made during the year 1813. Ib. iii. 1, 1814.

A Discovery of the Atomic Theory. Ib. 829.

Outline of D. Berzelius's Chemical Nomenclature. Ib. 450.

On the Composition of Blende. Ib. iv. 89.

On the Composition of Sulphuret of Antimony. Ib. 95.

On the Arctia Phæorrhœa. Ib. 129.

Biographical Account of Mr. Scheele. Ib. 161.

On the Oxides of Arsenic. Ib. 171.

Analysis of the Asbestos Actmolite. Ib. 209.

A Geognostical Sketch of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, and part of Cumberland. Ib. 337.

On the Aurora Borealis. Ib. 427.

Sketch of the latest Improvements in the Physical Sciences. Ib. v. 1, 1815.

A Biographical Account of David Rittenhous, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., late President of the American Philosophical Society. Ib. 161.

Observations on some Points connected with the Atomic Theory. Ib. 184.

A Biographical Account of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Knt. Count Rumford. Ib. 241.

Biographical Account of Joseph Black, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. Ib. 321.

Account of the Improvements in Physical Science during the year 1815. Ib. vii. 1, 1816.

Account of an Accident which happened in a Coal-Mine at Liege in 1812. Ib. 260.

On the re-union of Parts accidentally separated from the Living Body. Ib. 263.

Some Observations on the relations between the Specific Gravity of Gaseous Bodies, and the Weights of their Atoms. Ib. 343.

On the Introduction of the Mode of Bleaching into Great Britain. Ib. viii. 1, 1816.

Experiments on Phosphurated Hydrogen Gas. Ib. 87.

Geological Sketch of the Country round Birmingham. Ib. 161.

Account of the Improvements in Physical Science during the year 1816. Ib. ix. 1, 1817.

Biographical Account of the Right Reverend Richard Watson, D.D., F.R.S., Lord Bishop of Llandaff. Ib. 257.

Account of a Remarkable Fossil. Ib. 342.

Biographical Account of Jean de Carro, M.D. Ib. x. 1, 1817.

On the Salts composed of Sulphuric Acid and Peroxide of Iron. Ib. 98.

Chemical Analysis of Tin, from the different Smelting-Houses in Cornwall. Ib. 166, &c.

Attempt to Establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment. 1825, 2 vols.

Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology. 1836, 2 vols.

History of Chemistry. 1830-1.

He also contributed to the 'Records of General Science,' a journal started and edited by his nephew, Dr. R. D. Thom-

THOMSON, ANDREW, D.D., an eminent modern divine, was born at Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, July 11, 1779. He was the son of Dr. John Thomson, at that time minister of Sanquhar, subsequently of Markinch in Fife, and afterwards one of the ministers of Edinburgh. From his earliest years he was remarkable for intelligence, and vivacity, and especially for that free, open, and manly character which distinguished him through life. Having duly studied for the ministry, in the beginning of 1802 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Kelso, and in March of the same year was ordained minister of the parish of Sprouston, within the bounds of the same presbytery. He early began to take a considerable share in the business of the ecclesiastical courts; and, ever anxious to promote the religious interests of his people, he published a Catechism on the Lord's Supper, for the benefit of the young among them, which has passed through numerous editions. In 1808, he was removed to the East Church, Perth, of which town his brother, Dr. William Thomson, was one of the ministers. In the spring of 1810 he received a presentation from the magistrates and council of Edinburgh to the New Greyfriars' Church in that city; and, accordingly, entered upon a sphere of duty better adapted to his talents, and to the active character of his mind, than had been either of his preceding charges. A few months thereafter, with the assistance of several of his clerical brethren, he commenced the publication of 'The Christian Instructor,' a periodical work which he edited for many years, and which was the means of doing much good to the cause of religion. To the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, conducted by Dr. Brewster, he also, about this time, contributed various valuable articles. In 1814, on the opening of St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Dr. Thomson was fixed upon as the individual best qualified to be minister of that important charge, to which he was admitted June 16th of that year. "He entered on this charge," says Dr. Mc'Crie, "with a deep sense of the importance of the station, as one of the largest parishes of the metropolis, containing a population of the most highly educated class of society, and not without the knowledge that there was, in the minds of a part of those among whom he was

called to labour, a prepossession against the peculiar doctrines which had always held a prominent place in his public ministrations. But he had not long occupied that pulpit, when, in spite of the delicate situation in which he was placed by more than one public event, which obliged him to give a practical testimony, (displeasing to many in high places,) in favour of the purity of Presbyterian worship, and the independence of the Church of Scotland, he disappointed those who had foreboded his ill success, and exceeded the expectations of such of his friends as had the greatest confidence in his talents. By the ability and eloquence of his discourses, by the assiduity and prudence of his more private ministrations, and by the affectionate solicitude which he evinced for the spiritual interests of those committed to his care, he not only dissipated every unfavourable impression, but seated himself so firmly in the hearts of his people, that, long before his lamented death, no clergyman in the city, established or dissenting, was more cordially revered and beloved by his congregation;" or, it may be added, was held in higher estimation by the religious public of Edinburgh.

For many years after entering on his new charge, he employed the interval between the forenoon and afternoon services on Sunday in catechising the young belonging to his congregation. He also established a week-day school, compiled suitable books for the different classes, and spent entire days in teaching the children of the poor in his parish the elementary principles of education and religion. Having an exquisite ear for music, he likewise set about improving the psalmody of his church, and drew up a collection of the most approved psalm tunes, all of which he carefully revised, and added to them several original compositions, and a few of great beauty of his own. In the Church courts his capacity for business, and his singular expertness and eloquence in debate, as well as the high estimation in which he was held by his brethren, pointed him out to the evangelical party in the church as one peculiarly fitted to be their leader, and he was spontaneously recognised by them in that character. In the General Assembly he particularly distinguished himself as the fearless and uncompromising champion

of the freedom and independence of the church, and of the rights and privileges of the Christian people. With his characteristic energy and zeal, he engaged in the discussions connected with the memorable "Apocryphal question," and in the latter years of his life spent much of his time in exposing the misrepresentations of those of the adherents of the British and Foreign Bible Society who approved of the conduct of that body, in printing and circulating the Bible containing the Apocrypha, in opposition to its own leading principle. It is supposed that the personal tone which the controversy assumed in the hands of his opponents, combined with the labours and anxieties which the part he had undertaken imposed on him, had the effect of seriously impairing his constitution. The last great public question in which he made a prominent appearance, was that of the abolition of slavery in our West India colonies, when he came forward as the advocate of immediate emancipation.

Dr. Thomson died suddenly, February 9, 1831. About five in the afternoon of that day he was returning home from a meeting of presbytery, and having met a friend by the way, he conversed, with animation and cheerfulness, till he reached his own door, on the threshold of which, stopping for a moment, he muttered some words indistinctly, and instantly, without a struggle or a groan, fell down on the pavement. He was carried into his own house in a state of insensibility, and a vein being opened, only a few ounces of blood flowed, and he immediately expired. He was interred in a piece of ground connected with St. Cuthbert's churchyard. Soon after his death a volume of his 'Sermons and Sacramental Exhortations' was published at Edinburgh, with an interesting memoir prefixed, which has furnished us with the details of this notice. On his settlement at Sprouston, he married a lady of the name of Carmichael, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom survived him. Through the recommendation of Lord Brougham, William IV. granted a pension of £150 to his widow. His eldest son, Mr. John Thomson, who was the first professor of music in the university of Edinburgh, appointed under the liberal endowment of the late General Reid, died at Edinburgh in May 1841.

THORBURN, a surname, a corruption of Thorbrand, meaning the thunderbolt of Thor, the Jupiter of the Teutonic nations. Thursday, the day of Thor, has its name from him. The Norse surname of *Thorbiorn* or *Thorbarn* signifies the child or bairn of Thor. *Biorn* is also the Norse name for a bear.

THRIEPLAND, the name of a Perthshire family possessing a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred, 10th November 1687, on Sir Patrick Thriepland, of Fingask castle, in the parish of Kilspeindie. He had previously been knighted by Charles II. in 1674. His baronetcy was given with remainder to his heirs male. He was a staunch supporter of the royal cause, when the troubles broke out in Scotland in the reign of Charles I., and died in 1689.

His only son, Sir David, second baronet, adhered to the cause of the abdicated king, James VII., and after the death of that monarch, held a secret correspondence with his son, the Chevalier de St. George, and those who favoured his pretensions. In 1715 he was among the first, with his sons and a party of followers, to join the standard of the earl of Mar, and when the Chevalier de St. George arrived in Scotland he spent a night at Fingask castle, the seat of Sir David. After the dispersion of the insurgents, about 160 officers and gentlemen who had followed the rebel army into the Highlands, among whom was Sir David Thriepland, hearing that two French frigates had arrived off the Orkney coast, sallied from the hills on horseback, and crossing the low country of Moray, embarked in boats at Burgh-head, and landed in Caithness. Thence they proceeded to the Orkney Islands, where they had the good fortune to reach the French ships, which carried them to Gottenburg in Sweden. In consequence of the active part he took in the rebellion, he was attainted by act of parliament in 1716. He died in 1746. He married, first, in 1688, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Ramsay of Bamff, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters; and, secondly, in 1707, Dame Catherine Smith of Barnhill, by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

His youngest and only surviving son, Sir Stuart Thriepland, became third baronet. This gentleman was also strongly attached to the house of Stuart, after whom he was named. He took part in the insurrection of 1745, and continued with Prince Charles Edward till the battle of Culloden. His mother's property which he had inherited was forfeited, as his paternal estate had been in 1716, and a reward offered for his apprehension. He escaped to France, where he remained at the court of the Stuarts until the act of indemnity permitted his return to Scotland. For some time he practised in Edinburgh as a surgeon. At a sale of forfeited lands in 1782, he repurchased the family estates. He died 2d February 1805. He had married in 1753, Janet, eldest daughter of David Sinclair, Esq. of Southdun, by whom he had a son and daughter, who both died without issue; and, secondly, in 1761, Miss Janet Budge Murray of Pennyland, by whom he had four sons and a daughter.

His eldest son, Sir Patrick Murray Thriepland, fourth baronet, born in November 1762, petitioned George IV., when in Scotland in 1822, for the restoration of the forfeited title of the family, and, on 25th April 1826, his majesty was pleased to signify his assent to the introduction of a bill into parliament, whereby the attainder was reversed. He died 11th January 1837. By his wife, Jessie Murray, daughter of William Scott Ker, Esq. of Chatto, Roxburghshire, he had a son and three daughters. The son, Sir Patrick Murray Thriepland, succeeded him as fifth baronet. He was born 26th May 1800. He was major of the Perthshire militia, but resigned in 1843.

**TILLOCH, ALEXANDER, LL.D.**, an ingenious writer on science and mechanics, the son of a respectable tobacconist in Glasgow, was born there, February 28, 1759. He was intended by his father to follow his own business, but a strong bias towards science and mechanics soon led him away from commercial pursuits. Having in 1781 directed his attention to the improvement of the mode of printing, he was fortunate enough to discover the art of stereotyping, and flattered himself with many advantages that would result from his successful labours, being at the time ignorant that, so early as 1736, Mr. Ged, a jeweller of Edinburgh, had exercised the art, having published an edition of Sallust printed from metallic plates. From the want of encouragement, however, Ged's method perished with him, and to Dr. Tilloch belongs the merit of having new invented the art, and carried it to the state of practical utility which it now exhibits. In this new process, Mr. Foulis, the printer to the university of Glasgow, joined him, and a joint-patent in their names was taken out both in England and Scotland. Circumstances, however, induced them to lay aside the business for a time, and it never was renewed by them as a speculation.

Dr. Tilloch afterwards entered into the tobacco trade at Glasgow, in conjunction with his brother and brother-in-law, but, not finding the business succeed, it was finally abandoned. He then turned his attention to printing, and, either singly or in partnership, carried on this trade for some time in his native city. In 1787 he removed to London, and two years afterwards, in connection with others, purchased 'The Star' evening newspaper, which he continued to edit till within four years of his death. In 1797, being forcibly struck with the great increase of the crime of forgery, Dr. Tilloch presented to the Bank of England a specimen of a plan of engraving calculated to prevent the forgery of bank-notes, respecting which he had been previously in communication with the French government, but, like all similar proposals, it was declined; and in 1820 he petitioned parliament on the subject, but without any practical result. In June 1797 he projected and established 'The Philosophical Magazine;' and, only fifteen days before his death, he obtained a patent

for an improvement on the steam-engine. Amidst his other avocations, he found leisure to apply himself to theological studies with no common perseverance, the fruits of which appeared in a volume of 'Dissertations on the Apocalypse,' published in 1823, besides a series of detached essays on the Prophecies, collected in one volume under the name of 'Biblicus.' His great object in the former work appears to be to prove that the Apocalypse was written at a much earlier period than commentators suppose, and prior to most of the Epistles contained in the New Testament. The last work which he was engaged to superintend was 'The Mechanic's Oracle,' published in numbers at the Caxton Press. In his religious opinions Dr. Tilloch was supposed to belong to the sect of Sandemanians, and preached occasionally to a congregation who assembled in a house in Goswell Street Road. He died at his house in Barnsbury Street, Islington, January 26, 1825. He married previous to quitting Glasgow, but his wife died in 1783, leaving a daughter, who became the wife of Mr. Galt, the novelist.

**Ton**, a surname derived from the Scottish and north of England term *Tod*, a fox. An eminent person of this name, Lieutenant-colonel James Tod, of the East India Company's service, author of 'Annals of Rajasthan,' and 'Travels in Western India,' and at the time of his death, 7th November 1835, librarian of the Asiatic Society, is supposed to have been a native of Scotland, but was in reality born at Islington, London. He surveyed Rajpootana and completed a comprehensive and accurate map of it in 1845, when political agent to the western Rajpoot states, and it was by him that the name of Central India was originally given to that interesting country of the east.

**TORPHICHEN**, a surname, now very rare, derived from the parish of that name in the county of Linlithgow. Among the favourites of James III. hanged by the incensed nobles over Lauder bridge in 1478, was one Torphichen, a dancing-master.

"The name," says Dr. Hetherington, in his description of the parish in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, "is evidently Celtic in its origin, but etymologists are by no means agreed with regard to its true composition and meaning. The word *Tor* is unquestionably hill, but the latter part of the name is more doubtful. Some assert it to mean ten, and say that it refers to a range of hills in the vicinity having ten summits. The range, however, has not more than seven distinct summits; and the Gaelic word *schead* means twenty, not ten, as they assume. The most probable derivation seems to be *Torfeochan*, or the hill of the Ravens. It may be regarded as some corroboration of this meaning that there is an estate in the neighbourhood of the village named Crawlhill, and that the crest of the most extensive land proprietor in the parish is a raven chained to a rock, as if in allusion to the parochial name."

**TORPHICHEN**, Baron, a title in the Scottish peerage, granted in 1568 to Sir James Sandilands, who at the Reformation was chief of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland. These knights were at one time called knights of Rhodes, and finally knights of Malta. Their principal residence in this country was a little to the north-east of the village of Torphichen, and Sir James Sandilands having acquired all their property there, got it erected into a temporal lordship.

The surname of Sandilands is very ancient, being derived from lands of that name in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. Some writers affirm that the noble family of this surname belonged originally to Northumberland, and were driven into Scotland after the English conquest, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Their immediate ancestor was Sir James Sandilands, a valiant knight, who distinguished himself in the wars against the English in the reign of David II., from whom he had two charters, one of the lands of Wiston in Lanarkshire. He had also a charter of confirmation in 1346 from William, Lord Douglas, of lands in Douglasdale. He married Eleanor, countess of Carrick, sister of Douglas, and widow of Alexander, earl of Carrick, the son of Edward Bruce, king of Ireland, and received with her, in free marriage, the barony of West Calder, Mid Lothian. This grant was confirmed by Duncan, earl of Fife, the superior of the same, and by David II. In consequence of this alliance, the family of Sandilands quartered the arms of Douglas with their own. Sir James was killed at the battle of Halidonhill in 1333. His widow was afterwards three times married, being five times in all. With a daughter, Marion, Lady Kennedy of Dunure, they had a son, Sir James Sandilands of Calder, whose name frequently occurs in the register of charters of King Robert II. He married, in 1384, the princess Johanna, second daughter of that monarch, and widow of Sir John Lyon of Glamis.

Their only son, James Sandilands of Calder, was one of the hostages for King James I., when he was allowed to visit Scotland 31st May 1421; also when he finally returned to his kingdom 28th March 1424. At that time his annual revenue was estimated at 400 merks. He was dead before 7th December 1426.

His son, Sir John Sandilands of Calder, was assassinated near Dumbarton, in 1456, on account of his unshaken loyalty to James II., by one Patrick Thornton, of the king's court, a favourite of the Douglas faction. The murderer, with his accomplices, was apprehended and executed.

Sir John's son, also named Sir John Sandilands of Calder, made over, in 1466, his estate to his son, Sir James Sandilands. The latter had a charter of the lands and barony of Airth, Bisset, Slamannan, Bannockburn, &c., dated July 14, 1489. He was twice married, first to Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Kinloch of Crutie, Fifeshire, and had, with two daughters, two sons: John, who succeeded him, and James Sandilands of Crutie, ancestor of Lord Abercrombie; secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Andrew Ker of Auldtonburn, ancestor of the dukes of Roxburghe, without issue. After his death, she married the third earl of Errol.

Sir John Sandilands, the elder son, married Elizabeth, daughter of James Scrimgeour, lord of Dudhope and constable of Dundee, and had a son, Sir James Sandilands of Calder, who is described in Crawford's Peerage as a person of great wisdom and of the most exemplary piety and virtue. He died after 1553. By his wife, Margaret or Mariot, only daughter of Archibald Forrester of Corstorphine, he had, with two daughters, two sons, John, who succeeded his father, and James, first Lord Torphichen.

The elder son, John Sandilands of Calder, married, first,

Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Barton of Over Barnton, high-treasurer of Scotland, and had one son, James, who died in 1577, leaving a son, James, second Lord Torphichen, secondly, Johanna, third daughter of John, Lord Fleming. By this lady he also had a son, Sir James Sandilands of Slamannanmure, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to King James VI., and on 2d October 1595, appointed constable and keeper of the castle of Blackness.

James, first Lord Torphichen, second son of Sir James Sandilands of Calder and Elizabeth Scrimgeour, was, on account of his great talents and learning, recommended by Sir Walter Lindsay, preceptor of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland, to the master of that order at Malta, as a person well qualified to be his successor. The knights of this order were introduced into Scotland, in 1153, by David I., and had many possessions conferred on them by him and his successors. When the knights templars were suppressed in 1308, they got possession of the extensive property of that great rival order, which had its chief seat at Temple, Mid Lothian. In 1291 and 1296, Alexander de Wells, "prior hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerusalemiani in Scotia," swore fealty to Edward I.; and from precepts which the English king issued to the sheriffs to restore the property of the knights, the order seems, even at that early period, to have had estates in almost every shire except Argyle, Bute, and Orkney.

Sir James Sandilands resided for some years at Malta, and gave such proofs of his ability that he was admitted one of the knights and inaugurated as the future preceptor. On Sir Walter Lindsay's death in 1538, he was invested with the title, power, and jurisdiction of Lord St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland. He was often employed in negotiations of importance with England, and both he and his brother were great supporters of the Reformation, which he embraced in 1553. After John Knox's arrival in Scotland in 1555, it is well known that he resided for some time at Calder, preaching often in Edinburgh. A portrait of the reformer is hung up in the hall or gallery of Calder house, the seat of Lord Torphichen, where it is asserted by some writers that he dispensed the ordinance of the Lord's supper for the first time in Scotland after the Reformation. The picture bears on its back the following statement: "Mr. John Knox. The first sacrament of the supper given in Scotland, after the Reformation, was dispensed by him in this hall." This is incorrect. The first time the sacrament of the Supper was dispensed after the reformed manner in Scotland was in the castle of St. Andrews in 1547. (*McCrrie*, p. 50, 1st ed.) The account given by Knox himself, in his History of the Reformation, seems to imply that he dispensed this ordinance in the west country before he did it in Calder House. Calderwood (vol. i. p. 306) says: "In the beginning of January, 1556, Mr. Knox was conveyed to Kyle by Robert Campbell of Kingzeancluche, and taught in the Barr, Carnell, Kingzeancluche, Aire, Ochiltree, Gathgirth, and ministered the Lord's Table in some of these parts. The erle of Glencarne sent for him to Finlaston, where he also ministered the Lord's Table, wherof the erle, his ladie, two of his sonnes, and certane of his friends were partakers. From thence he returned to Calder, where diverse from Edinburgh and other parts of the countrie assembled, as weil for doctrine as for the right ministratioun of the Lord's Table, which before they had never seen."

In 1559, Sir James Sandilands joined the lords of the Congregation who were in arms against the queen-regent at Cupar Muir, Fifeshire, and the following year, after the death of that princess, he was sent to France by the reformers to

give an account of their proceedings before Francis and Mary, "not so much," says Calderwood (vol. ii. p. 39), "to seek pardon for any bypast offences, as to purge his countrymen, and lay the blame of the late tumults upon the French. The Gwisians rebuked him sharply that he, being a knight of the holy order, should have taken upon him any message or instructions from rebels, for that execrable religion which had been lately condemned in the council of Trent," and he was dismissed without an answer.

Two years after Queen Mary's return to Scotland, he resigned into her hands the property of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland, and on 24th January 1563, she was pleased, on payment by him of 10,000 crowns of the sun (equal to about £1,100 sterling, a large sum in those days), and an annual rent of 500 merks, to grant to him and his heirs and assigns whatever, the lands and baronies of Torphichen, Liston, and the other estates of the order, in different counties, erecting the same into the temporal lordship of Torphichen. He died, without issue, 29th November 1596, when his title and estates devolved on his grand-nephew, James Sandilands of Calder, as above stated.

James, second Lord Torphichen, was, in the decret of ranking of the Scots nobility, dated in 1606, placed immediately after Lord Boyd, whose peerage dated before 1459, and died in 1617. He was twice married, but had issue only by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot of Tra-brown, viz. a daughter, Isabel, wife of Hugh Wallace of Elderslie, and four sons. 1. James, third Lord Torphichen, who voted in parliament in 1621 against the five articles of Perth, and died the following year. 2. John, fourth Lord Torphichen, who died in July 1637. 3. Hon. William Sandilands of Hilderston, Linlithgowshire, tutor of Calder. 4. Hon. Robert Sandilands. William's son, Walter Sandilands, younger of Hilderston, married in 1674, Anna Hamilton, daughter and heiress of James Hamilton of Westport, Linlithgowshire, and, in consequence, assumed the name and arms of Hamilton. Walter's son, Sir James Sandilands Hamilton of Westport, dying in 1733, was succeeded by his brother, Sir Walter Sandilands Hamilton, whose daughter, Grizel, married John Ferrier, Esq. of Kirkland, Renfrewshire, writer in Edinburgh, and their son, on succeeding his grandfather, in 1763, also took the name of Hamilton.

The fourth Lord Torphichen had, with two daughters, three sons. 1. John, fifth lord, who succeeded his father when very young. 2. Walter, sixth lord. 3. Hon. William Sandilands of Coustoun, Linlithgowshire, which lands were entailed by his son, William Sandilands of Coustoun.

During the minority of John, fifth Lord Torphichen, he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, the Hon. William Sandilands of Hilderston, who was commonly called the tutor of Calder. His lordship protested against the "Engagement" to march into England for the rescue of Charles I., in 1648. He was one of the few peers who sat in the parliament of Scotland in January 1649, and died in July following, unmarried. His brother, Walter, sixth Lord Torphichen, was four times married, and had issue by all his wives. On his death in 1696, he was succeeded by his second youngest son, James, seventh Lord Torphichen.

This nobleman took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 6th July 1704, and gave his warm support to the treaty of union. As lieutenant-colonel of the 7th dragoons, he served on the continent in the wars of Queen Anne. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he hastened from London to Scotland, where his regiment happened to be stationed. At the head of a body of 600 horse and foot, he marched from Edinburgh, 17th October, to Seton house, the seat

of the earl of Wintoun, which had been taken possession of by the rebels. Finding them, however, too strongly entrenched within the surrounding high stone wall, to be dislodged without artillery, he returned to Edinburgh, after exchanging some shots. At the battle of Sheriffmuir, 18th November, at the head of his regiment of dragoons, he did good service against the Highlanders. In 1722, he quitted the army, and by George I. was appointed one of the lords of police. He died 10th August 1753, after possessing the title 57 years. He had married Lady Jean Home, youngest daughter of the first earl of Marchmont, and sister of the celebrated Lady Grizel Baillie, and, with three daughters, had eight sons. 1. James, master of Torphichen, a lieutenant in the 44th foot, who received no fewer than twenty-six wounds from the rebels at the battle of Preston in 1745, and after lingering for more than three years, died, 20th April 1749 of consumption, unmarried. 2. Walter, eighth Lord Torphichen. 3. Hon. Patrick Sandilands, who obtained the command of one of the East India Company's country ships, on account of his gallant behaviour in repulsing a party of Angria pirates who had boarded the vessel. He was drowned in a storm at sea, without issue. 4. Hon. Alexander Sandilands, who died young. 5. Hon. Andrew Sandilands, a lieutenant in the 21st foot, or Royal Scots fusiliers, who behaved so well at the battle of Dettingen that he was promoted to a company in August 1743. At the battle of Fontenoy in April 1745, he was shot through the thigh. He was at that time major of the regiment, but on account of that wound he quitted the army at the peace, and died, unmarried, 27th June 1776. 6. Hon. George Sandilands, who died young. 7. Hon. Charles Sandilands, lieutenant R.N., who died in the Carthage expedition under Admiral Vernon in 1741. 8. Hon. Robert Sandilands, an officer in the army, first in the Scottish brigade in the Dutch service, and afterwards in a regiment of light dragoons. He married Grizel, daughter of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, baronet, and died 18th May 1791. His only son, James, succeeded as tenth Lord Torphichen.

Walter, eighth Lord Torphichen, was admitted advocate in 1727, and as sheriff-depute of Mid Lothian, was extremely active and useful when the rebels had possession of Edinburgh in 1745, in preserving order and inducing the inhabitants to provide necessaries of all kinds for the king's forces. He succeeded his father in 1753, and died 9th November 1765. By his wife, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Alexander Sandilands, M.D., physician of the British hospital in Flanders, he had four sons. 1. James, ninth Lord Torphichen. 2. Hon. Alexander Sandilands, lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys, who died 20th November 1806, in his 46th year, unmarried. 3. Hon. Walter Sandilands, who died young. 4. Hon. Hugh Sandilands, lieutenant 78th foot. Accompanying his regiment to the East Indies, he was severely wounded on board the *Monarca*, in the engagement between Sir Edward Hughes and Admiral de Suffren, one of the bravest and most skilful of the French naval commanders, 2d September 1782, and died the following month at Madras.

James, ninth Lord Torphichen, born 15th November 1759, was in his youth an officer in the 21st foot, or Royal Scots fusiliers, in General Burgoyne's unfortunate expedition to America, and was one of those who piled their arms at Saratoga in 1777, in consequence of the convention concluded by Burgoyne with General Gates. Being exchanged, he had a company in the 24th foot in 1781, and a lieutenancy in the Coldstream foot guards in 1787, in which regiment he had a company, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in 1793. He

served under the duke of York in the campaign in Flanders in 1798 and 1794, and retired from the service in 1795. He was chosen one of the 16 Scots representative peers in 1790, and again in 1796, and died in 1815. He had married Anne, only surviving child and heiress of Sir John Inglis of Cra-mond, baronet, but without issue. He was succeeded by his first cousin, James, only son of the Hon. Robert Sandilands.

This nobleman, 10th Lord Torphichen, born July 21, 1770, married Nov. 3, 1806, Margaret Douglas, second daughter of John Stirling, Esq. of Kippendavie, and by her, with one daughter, Mary, Hon. Mrs. Ramsay of Barnton, he had three sons. 1. Robert, master of Torphichen, born 3d Aug. 1807. 2. The Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, M.A., rector of Coston, Leicestershire. 3. Hon. James Sandilands, at one period captain in the 8th hussars. The 10th Lord Torphichen died March 22, 1862, in his 92d year, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, as 11th Lord Torphichen. He died December 24, 1869, and was succeeded by his nephew, James Walter Sandilands, born May 4, 1846.

The property belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland at the time of the creation of the title of Lord Torphichen, comprised no less than eight baronies in different counties, but the lands have been gradually sold till little more remains than that portion in which the title is vested, lying around and adjacent to the ancient preceptory of the order.

The title of Lord St. John, held by the preceptor of the knights of that name in Scotland, entitled its holder to a seat in parliament, and was possessed, without patent, in virtue of the office, which was one of great power and importance. The title of Lord Torphichen which replaced it, was granted by the charter of Queen Mary, dated January 24, 1563, which is the only writing under which the Lords Torphichen were entitled to sit and vote in the Scots parliament. The grantee and his heirs and assigns acquired the newly erected barony of Torphichen, with a right to all the immunities, privileges, dignities, and pre-eminences vested formerly in the preceptors. The title being thus conferred, without further creation, must be considered a territorial one.

**TORRANCE**, a surname derived from lands in the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, formerly in possession of the Hamiltons, but afterwards belonging to a family of the name of Stuart. The Gaelic word *Torran*, the diminutive of *Tor*, a mount or hill, is said to have been the origin of the name, having been taken from a mound of earth, called the *Tor*, situated about a quarter of a mile from the house of Torrance.

**TRAILL**, a surname supposed to be a corruption of Tyrrael, the first of the name in this island having been said to have come from the province of Tyrol in Germany. (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 212.) The name is probably in some instances but another form of the Norse *Troil*, from *Trold*, an elf or fairy. In the reign of Robert III., a Scottish warrior, named Hugh Traill, defeated an English champion in single combat at Berwick.

The Traills of Blebo were an old family in the parish of Kemback, Fifeshire, which produced some eminent members. Among the most distinguished was Walter Traill, who became bishop of St. Andrews in 1885. He studied on the continent, and was a doctor of the civil and canon law, and a canon of St. Andrews. According to Fordun, he was "referendarius Papæ Clementis septimi," and was attending that pontiff at Avignon, when a vacancy in the see of St. Andrews took place. So high was the opinion which Clement

had of his learning and worth that, by his own authority, without any election, he appointed him to the bishopric, saying to those beside him: "This man deserveth better to be pope than bishop; the place is better provided than the person," meaning that he was an honour to the place, and not the place to him. In 1890, he and the bishop of Glasgow assisted at the funeral of Robert II., and the day following he placed the crown on the head of Robert III. In 1891, he was sent ambassador to France, where he remained a year. He is witness to a charter of King Robert III., confirming former donations to the abbey of Paisley, 6th April, 1896. He died in the year 1401, in the castle of St. Andrews, which had been rebuilt by him, and was buried, among his predecessors, in the cathedral of that city, near the high altar with this inscription on his monument: "Hic fuit Ecclesia directa columna, fenestra lucida, thuribulum redolens, campana sonora."

It is stated by Nisbet (*Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 212), that the lands of Blebo were purchased by Bishop Traill, in the reign of Robert III., and gifted by him to his nephew, Traill of Blebo. Keith (*Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*, p. 26) and other writers say that the bishop was the son of the laird of Blebo. In the early part of the reign of Charles I., Blebo was purchased by a gentleman of the name of Kay, but in 1649 it was sold to Mr. Andrew Bethune, a son of Bethune of Balfour, in possession of whose descendants it still remains.

Andrew Traill, a younger brother of the family of Blebo, was a colonel in the Dutch service, in the war of independence against Philip II. of Spain. When he quitted the Netherlands his arrears of pay amounted to £2,700 sterling, for which he had a bond from the city of Bruges and other towns of Flanders. He afterwards served with distinction under the king of Navarre in the civil wars of France. On his return to Britain, he was made a gentleman of Prince Henry's privy chamber. His son, James, had a small property in the parish of Denino, where he lived. He endeavoured to recover the sum due to his father by the cities of Flanders, and upon a petition to King James, he obtained a warrant to arrest a ship belonging to the city of Bruges at London, but through the influence of the king's favourite, the duke of Buckingham, was prevented from obtaining possession of her. He never obtained any part of the debt due to his father, and he was obliged to dispose of his estate in Denino. This James had two sons, James and Robert.

The younger son, Robert Traill, born at Denino in 1603, was educated at St. Andrews. On the invitation of his brother, James, then in France, with a pupil, who was afterwards Lord Brook in England, he went over to Paris, and subsequently joined his brother in Orleans. He then went to Saumur, and entered the Protestant college there. He was afterwards teacher in a school established by a Protestant minister at Montagne, in Bas Poitou. In 1630 he returned to Scotland. In 1639 he was ordained minister at Elie, Fifeshire. In 1640, he was ordered to attend Lord Lindsay's regiment at Newcastle for three months. In 1644 he again attended the army in England as chaplain, and was present at the battle of Marston Moor. In 1649 he was translated to the Greyfriars' church, Edinburgh. He was one of the covenanting ministers who attended the marquis of Montrose on the scaffold, at his execution in 1650. In 1668 he was banished from Scotland, being then sixty years of age, for having read and expounded a portion of scripture to a few friends in his own house. He retired to Holland, where he died. A painting of him was, in 1857, placed in one of the windows of Greyfriars' church, Edinburgh. He had three sons and three daughters. The sons were 1. William, minis-

ter of Borthwick, 2. Robert, of whom a notice follows in larger type, 3. James, lieutenant of the garrison of Stirling.

Dr. Thomas Stewart Traill, professor of medical jurisprudence in the university of Edinburgh, born in Oct. 1781, at Kirkwall, Orkney, was the son of the parish minister of that place. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1801 took his degree of M.D. In 1803 he settled at Liverpool as a general practitioner, and soon rose to distinction in his profession. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Currie, author of the 'Life of Burns.' In 1832 he was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence in the university of Edinburgh, and held that chair for thirty years. He lectured frequently on chemistry and natural history in Liverpool, and in the university, in the absence of the professors of both these classes. He was a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of various associations connected with natural history; author of a small and comprehensive manual on medical jurisprudence, and editor of the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, on which he had been engaged for ten years. He died at Edinburgh, July 30, 1862. He had married, in 1811, a daughter of Dr. Henry Robertson, minister of Kiltarn, Ross-shire, and had two sons and three daughters, of whom only 2 daughters survived him.

TRAILL, ROBERT, an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, son of Robert Traill, minister of Greyfriars, Edinburgh, was born at Elie, Fifeshire, in May 1642, when his father was minister of that place (see previous page). He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and while yet a student, he evinced his strong attachment to the principles and discipline of the Presbyterian church by accompanying Guthrie, the martyr, to the scaffold, on June 1, 1661. In 1667 a proclamation was issued for apprehending him, in consequence of which he retired to Holland to his father.

In 1669 he was ordained by some Presbyterian divines in London, and appointed to a charge at Cranbrook, Kent, where he preached for several years. In 1677 he visited Edinburgh, and during his stay there, he was apprehended for privately preaching, and brought before the privy council. On his examination he owned that he had kept house-conventicles, but declined to answer when they asked him if he had held field-preachings also, peremptorily refusing to reply upon oath to any of their questions that might affect his life. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Bass, and after being confined there for three months, he was in October of the same year released by order of the government. He then returned to Cranbrook, but was afterwards for many years pastor of a Scots congregation in London, and at one time was colleague with the Rev. Nathaniel Mather, in a

meeting-house in Lime Street in the city. He was a rigid Calvinist, and the author of several theological works, chiefly sermons, which were for a long time popular in Scotland. He survived the Revolution, and saw the accession of the house of Hanover to the throne. He died in May 1716, aged 74. His son, also named Robert, was minister of Panbride, Forfarshire, and was the father of Dr. James Traill, who, conforming to the Church of England, was presented to the living of West Ham in Essex, in 1762. Three years afterwards he was consecrated bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland, and died in Dublin in 1783.—Mr. Traill's works are:

How Ministers may best win Souls. A Sermon.

Vindication of the Protestant Doctrine of Justification, and of its first Preachers and Professors, from the unjust charge of Antinomianism. London, 1692.

Thirteen Discourses on the Throne of Grace, from Heb iv. 16.

Sixteen Sermons on the Prayer of our Saviour in John xvii. 24.

The following were left in manuscript, and published after his death.

Twenty-one Sermons on Steadfast Adherence to the Profession of our Faith, from Heb. x. 23.

Eleven Sermons from 1 Peter i. 1—4.

Six Sermons on Galatians ii. 21.

His works were first collected and published at Glasgow in 1776, and in 1810 a more complete edition appeared at Edinburgh in 4 vols. 8vo, with a life prefixed.

Ten Sermons on Various Subjects, transcribed from family manuscripts, and issued by the Cheap Publication Society of the Free Church of Scotland, in 1845.

TRAIN, JOSEPH, a poet and antiquarian, the friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, was born in the village of Sorn, Ayrshire, in 1779. About 1787 his parents, who were in humble circumstances, removed to Ayr, where Joseph was for a short time at school. His education was very limited, as he was early put to a mechanical occupation. Evincing, however, a decided taste for literature, all his leisure hours were devoted to reading and the improvement of his mind. In 1799 he was balloted for the Ayrshire militia, and served in its ranks till the spring of 1802, when, owing to the peace of Amiens, the militia regiments were disbanded. While stationed at Inverness he had become a subscriber for Currie's edition of Burns' works, published at Liverpool in 1800, although the price was a guinea and a half. The colonel of his regiment, Sir David Blair, hap-



pening to be in the shop of a bookseller in that town, saw the work on the counter, and expressed a wish to purchase it, but was informed, to his great surprise, that it had already been subscribed for by one of his own men. Sir David asked the name of the individual, and was so greatly pleased that he gave orders to have it bound in the best style, and delivered to Train free of expense. He did not content himself even with this, for on their return to Ayr, he recommended him to the notice of Mr. Hamilton of Pinmore, banker in that town, who procured for him an agency for the extensive manufacturing house of Messrs. James Finlay & Co. of Glasgow. In 1808, through Sir David's influence, backed by the recommendation of the earl of Eglinton and David Boyle, afterwards lord-justice-general of Scotland, then solicitor-general, he obtained an appointment in the excise.

At first he was employed as a supernumerary, and in 1810 was one of a number of assistant officers sent to Perth, for the suppression of illicit distillation, then carried on in that quarter to a great extent. Here he drew up an Essay suggesting certain salutary alterations in the working of the excise statutes. It was not, however, till 1815, that he had an opportunity of bringing it before the board, when meeting the approbation not only of the board of excise but also of that of customs, it was forwarded to the lords of the treasury, and he had the satisfaction of seeing his suggestions ultimately adopted.

In 1811, he was appointed to permanent duty at Largs, in his native county, a place full of grand antiquities, where vestiges of cairns and tumuli abound, memorials of the battle fought there between Haco, king of Norway, and Alexander III. of Scotland, 2d October 1263. In 1813 he was transferred to Newton Stewart, in Galloway, where, as well as previously at Largs, he enjoyed more than ordinary opportunities of prosecuting those antiquarian researches to which the bent of his mind had inclined him from his early youth.

In 1814, Mr. Train published at Edinburgh a volume of poetry, entitled 'Strains of the Mountain Muse,' consisting chiefly of metrical tales, illustrative of Galloway and Ayrshire traditions, with notes. This work was the means of introducing him to the notice of Sir (then Mr.) Walter

Scott, whom he afterwards greatly assisted by transmitting to him many of those legendary stories in which he delighted, and which he introduced, in various forms, into his works. Having seen the announcement of Mr. Train's volume previous to publication, and obtained a perusal of the sheets from the publisher, Mr. Scott wrote to the author, subscribing for several copies, and on the book being sent to him by Mr. Train, in acknowledging receipt, he stated that he was not at all acquainted with Galloway traditions and stories, and would be much obliged by any communications from him on these subjects.

Among other traditionary pieces in Mr. Train's volume was one entitled 'The Funeral of Sir Archibald the Wicked,' meaning Sir Archibald Kennedy of Dunure, ancestor of the earls of Cassillis, a famous persecutor of the Covenanters, who died in 1710. In the Notes to this poem was one relating to another persecutor, Grierson of Lagg, on which Scott founded his romance of Redgauntlet. From his eagerness in collecting that traditionary lore which was then scarcely sought after in Galloway, Mr. Train soon obtained such a reputation that, to use his own words, "even beggars, in the hope of reward, came frequently from afar to Newton Stewart, to recite old ballads and relate old stories" to him.

When Sir Walter Scott was engaged in composing his poem of 'The Lord of the Isles,' he wrote to Mr. Train, thanking him for certain traditionary matter which he had sent to him, and requesting some information regarding the state of Turnberry castle, the ancient seat of the Bruces. "With what success," says his biographer in the *Contemporaries of Burns*, (Edinb., Paton, 1840,) "Mr. Train set about the necessary inquiries, having undertaken a journey to the coast of Ayrshire for the purpose, appears from the notes appended to canto five of that magnificent poem, wherein is given a description of Turnberry castle, the landing of Robert the Bruce, and of the hospital founded by the deliverer of Scotland at King's Case, near Prestwick. Through the kindness of Mr. Hamilton of Pinmore, Mr. Train procured from Colonel Fullerton, one of the *mazers*, or drinking horns, provided by the king for the use of the lepers, which he transmitted to Sir Walter

This interesting relic much prized by the baronet, was among the first of the many valuable antiquarian remains afterwards presented to him—the extensive collection of which now forms one of the chief attractions at Abbotsford."

Previously to his correspondence with Sir Walter Scott, he had, in conjunction with Captain James Denniston, author of '*Legends of Galloway*,' formed the plan of writing a history of ancient Galloway, and they had accumulated a large amount of information relative to the history, antiquities, manners and customs of the former inhabitants of the district. Abandoning the idea of a separate publication, Mr. Train ultimately forwarded the greater portion of the materials collected, in a digested form, to Sir Walter Scott, to be used by him as suited his various publications. Among other communications sent by him was the ballad on which the novel of '*Guy Mannerling*' is founded, which had been recovered by Mr. Train from the recitation of an old lady then residing in Castle Douglas. In his researches throughout Galloway, he discovered a great variety of curious remains, and on his first visit to Scott at Edinburgh in May 1816, he took with him, as a present to the latter, an antique purse or *spleuchan*, at one time the property of Rob Roy, which he had obtained indirectly from a descendant of "the bold outlaw." It was during this visit that Scott first heard from Mr. Train the name of Old Mortality, and received from him all the particulars of that singular individual that he could then recollect. He was so much interested in the details that he exacted a promise from his visitor that, on his return to Galloway, he would send him all the information he could collect concerning him as well as relative to the Covenants. On the information thus obtained for him Scott founded his novel entitled *Old Mortality*. In reference to this first interview with Sir Walter, Mr. Lockhart says:—"To this intercourse with Mr. Train we owe the whole machinery of the *Tales of my Landlord*, as well as the adoption of Claverhouse's period for the scene of some of its first fictions. I think it highly probable that we owe a farther obligation to the worthy supervisor's presentation of Rob Roy's *spleuchan*."

His name having been mentioned by Scott to

Mr. Chalmers, author of *Caledonia*, while the latter was engaged in preparing the third volume of that work for publication, as a person able to assist him in the ancient history of Galloway and Ayrshire, a correspondence was commenced between them, and Mr. Train contributed to his great national work a succinct account of the Roman Post on the "Black Water of Dee," near New Galloway, a sketch and description of the Roman camp at Rispaun near Whithorn, and of the Roman Way from the Doon of Tyron in Dumfries-shire, to the town of Ayr. In his Introduction, Mr. Chalmers had stated that the Romans had never penetrated into Wigtownshire, but in the third volume he took the opportunity of correcting the mistake, and in a letter to Mr. Train, dated "Office for Trade, Whitehall, 20th June 1818," he says, "You will enjoy the glory of being the first who has traced the Roman footsteps so far westward into Wigtownshire, and the Roman Road from Dumfries-shire to Ayr town. You have gone far beyond any correspondent of mine in these parts." (*Contemporaries of Burns*, p. 276.) He also traced another vestige of antiquity in that quarter, called '*The Devil's Dyke*,' being an old wall extending to nearly eighty miles, of which the builders, the age, and the object are alike unknown.

In 1820, through the unwearied exertions of Sir Walter Scott on his behalf, he was appointed supervisor of excise, and removed to Cupar-Fife, where he had the charge of an extensive district. In this new field for antiquarian inquiry, he was successful in collecting some curious traditions respecting the famous crosses of Macduff and Mugdrum, which he sent to Sir Walter, who was so much interested that the following summer he visited the place, and soon after published his drama of '*M'Duff's Cross*.'

Mr. Train was next removed, for temporary duty, to Kirkintilloch, where he got possession of several valuable Roman relics, a sword, a tripod, and a brass-plate, the latter found in the ruins of Castle Cary in 1775. These he transmitted to Abbotsford with an interesting account of the image of St. Flanning, which, prior to the Reformation, had adorned a chapel dedicated to that saint, the ruins of which still stand a few miles

from Kirkintilloch. In June 1822, he was appointed to Queensferry, whence he also transmitted several remains of antiquity to Sir Walter, with an amusing account of the annual "riding of the marches" by the freemen of Linlithgow. At Sir Walter's request, he collected information respecting the manners, customs, traditions, and superstitions of the fishermen of Buckhaven, and first gave him a description of the "Hailly Hoo," a superstition alluded to in *Quentin Durward*.

After being about six months at Queensferry, Mr. Train was, in consequence of the cessation of the duty on salt, ordered in January 1823, to Falkirk. While in Edinburgh in the spring of 1826, he related to Sir Walter Scott the story of a Fifeshire 'Surgeon's daughter,' which suggested to him the tale bearing that name in the 'Chronicles of the Canongate.'

The last district to which Mr. Train was appointed was that of Castle Douglas, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, where for nine years he discharged his laborious duties as supervisor of excise. For the edition of the *Waverley novels*, published in 1829, he furnished much of the information contained in the notes, and the assistance thus rendered by him was acknowledged by Sir Walter in the different volumes. In November of the same year, on the recommendation of Mr. Skene of Rubislaw, Mr. Train was admitted an honorary member of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

Having formed the design of writing a history of the Isle of Man, in the course of his researches for materials, he obtained possession of several curious records, relative to the annals of the island, and was enabled to transmit to Sir Walter Scott some interesting and little-known particulars, which were duly made use of in *Peveril of the Peak*.

After being twenty-eight years in the service of the excise, Mr. Train was placed on the retired list in 1836, and afterwards resided in a cottage in the neighbourhood of Castle Douglas, pursuing his literary studies to the last, and occasionally contributing tales and poetry to 'Chambers' Journal,' the 'Dumfries Magazine,' and other periodicals. The last of his publications was 'The Buchanites from first to last.' He died 14th December

1852, aged 74. He left several works, including a 'History of the Isle of Man.' He had married in 1803, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Wilson, gardener in Ayr, by whom he had five children. His eldest son, William, became cashier in the Southern Bank, Dumfries, and was afterwards appointed one of the inspectors of the National Provincial Bank of England. In the Collected edition of the *Waverley Novels* and in *Lockhart's Life of Scott*, there are several notices of Mr. Train, to which and to his Life in the 'Contemporaries of Burns,' we have been indebted for the materials for this memoir.

His works are :

Poetical Reveries. Glasgow, 1806, 8vo.

Strains of the Mountain Muse. Edinburgh, 1814, 8vo.

Historical and Statistical Account of the Isle of Man. From the earliest times to the present date; with a view of its ancient Laws, peculiar Customs and popular Superstitions. Douglas, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Buchanites from First to Last. Edin. 1816, 12mo.

TRAQUAIR, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1633, on Sir John Stuart, lord-high-treasurer of Scotland, the fifth in descent from James Stewart, a natural son of the earl of Buchan, brother uterine of James II. and the second son of Sir James Stewart, called the Black Knight of Lorn, by Jane Beaufort, queen dowager of King James I. James Stewart obtained from his father an act of legitimation, under the great seal, 20th February 1489, and a charter of the lands of Traquair, Peebles-shire, to him and the heirs male of his body legitimately begotten. He fell at Flodden, 9th September 1513. Having married the heiress of Rutherford, and got with her the lands of Rutherford and Wells, Roxburghshire, he quartered the arms of Rutherford with his own. His son, William Stewart of Traquair, had four sons. 1. Robert, who succeeded to the family estates but died without issue, 9th September 1548. 2. Sir John Stuart of Traquair, who was knighted, 20th July 1565, when Queen Mary created Darnley duke of Albany, and the following year was appointed captain of her guards. He remained a steady friend to that ill-fated queen, and was one of those who entered into a bond of association to support and defend her rights, after her escape from Lochleven, in 1568. He was afterwards continued as captain of the king's guard. 3. Sir William Stuart of Traquair, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to James VI. and governor of Dumbarton castle in 1582. This laird of Traquair was a courtier of King James. At the meeting of the estates of parliament, 17th January 1593, he was one of the commissioners appointed "to convene in the Checker house," to consider as to the payment of the king's debts, "as also touching his majesty's visitation of the Isles" the following summer, "and needful provisions to be made therefor." (*Calderswood*, vol. v. p. 221.) At the baptism of Prince Henry in the chapel royal of Stirling in August 1594, the laird of Traquair officiated as a "pale" bearer. In a convention held at Holyrood-house, 10th December 1598, he was present as one of the king's privy council. He died, unmarried, 20th May, 1605. 4. James, who also possessed the Traquair estates, and died in

the beginning of 1606. He had two sons, namely, 1. John Stuart, younger of Traquair, who predeceased his father, leaving by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Andrew, master of Ochiltree, an only son, John, first earl of Traquair. 2. Sir Robert Stuart. He had also one daughter, Isobel, wife of William Rutherford of Quarrieholes.

John, first earl of Traquair, succeeded his grandfather in 1606. He was educated by him under Thomas Sydserf, bishop of Galloway. After returning from his travels on the continent, he was, in 1621, elected commissioner for Tweeddale in the Scots parliament. He was knighted by King James VI., and sworn one of his privy council. On the accession of Charles I., he became a great favourite with that monarch, and was by him raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Stuart of Traquair, 19th April, 1628, to him and his heirs male. He was appointed treasurer-depute in 1630, and an extraordinary lord of session 10th November the same year. When Charles I. visited Scotland in 1633, he created his lordship earl of Traquair, with the secondary titles of Lord Linton and Calerston, by patent, dated at Holyrood, 23d June, 1633, to him and his heirs male whatever, bearing the name and arms of Stuart. In 1635, on the resignation of the earl of Morton, he was appointed lord-high-treasurer, and in March of that year he was chancellor of the jury on the trial of Lord Balmerinoch, (see vol. i. p. 229.) when that nobleman was found guilty of having published a seditious libel, but as the sentence was unpopular, his lordship hastened up to London, and obtained Balmerinoch's pardon from the king. In 1637, on the attempted introduction of the liturgy into Scotland, the earl of Traquair acted a very prominent part in carrying out the king's commands. In December of that year he was sent by the privy council to court, to inform his majesty as to the state of parties. His advice that the liturgy should be recalled was disregarded; but in consequence of giving it, he was accused by the bishops of being himself friendly to the Covenanters. Previous to going to London he had expressed himself to the earl of Rothes as opposed to the liturgy, as thus related by that nobleman in his 'Relation of Affairs,' (p. 43): "The treasurer (Traquair) and Southesk meeting in Durie's house at their return from Linlithgow, sent for Rothes on Friday, 8th December, at night, Durie being present, when the treasurer spoke to Rothes more freely than ever. Having never before shown directly his own particular dislike of the service-book, he did there declare he would rather lay down his white staff than practise it, and would write his mind freely to his majesty, but did run much upon some satisfaction to the king's majesty's honour, by getting Edinburgh submitted, either by legal pursuit or voluntary submission, and gave all vows and oaths that he should bleed sooner than any of them lose life or blood, but only that the king might be righted in the eyes of the world for the contempt which appeared to proceed from this people to his authority." In the beginning of February 1638, he returned to Edinburgh, and was immediately applied to by some of the leading nobles for information relative to the king's intentions and the measures to be proposed by him, but he declined giving an answer till the meeting of the privy council, which had been appointed to be held at Stirling on the 20th February. The Presbyterians, however, had already received secret information respecting the real character of his commission, and great numbers of them began to move towards Stirling, there to act as occasion might require. Resolving to publish the king's proclamation commanding obedience to the service-book and canons, before they could assemble in sufficient force to prevent it, he hastened by night to that town for the purpose. His design,

however, had become known, and when the members of privy council appeared in Stirling to publish the proclamation, they were met by Lords Home and Lindsay, who read a protest, and affixed a copy of it on the market-cross, beside that of the proclamation. On the 28th of the same month the renewal of the National Covenant took place in Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh. The king in consequence ordered the earls of Traquair, Roxburgh, and Lorn, to repair to London without delay, to consult then as to the state of matters. In the memorable General Assembly which met at Glasgow in November 1638, the commencement of that "ten years' conflict" between the king and the people which ended in the signal discomfiture of the unfortunate Charles, the earl of Traquair was one of the assessors to the king's commissioner, the marquis of Hamilton. On 22d March 1639, he was obliged to deliver up Dalkeith house to the Covenanters. It was then a royal palace, and contained a quantity of ammunition and the regalia of Scotland. He then went to meet Charles at York, but, on account of the surrender of Dalkeith house, was but coldly received by the king, and commanded to keep his chamber, until he should account for it. After a short confinement he was sent to the borders to obtain recruits for the king's service. In July of the same year, he was mobbed by the rabble of Edinburgh, and the white staff which, as the ensign of his office of treasurer, was carried before his coach, pulled out of his servant's hand, and broken. On complaint of this being made to the town council, all the redress which they offered him was to bring him another white staff, so that it was said that the affront to the king, in the person of his treasurer, was rated at sixpence! After the pacification of Berwick the same year, the earl was appointed the king's commissioner to the General Assembly which met at Edinburgh 12th August 1639, and rose on the 30th. In this Assembly, the proceedings of the Glasgow Assembly were confirmed, episcopacy abolished, the articles of Perth rescinded, and the covenant ratified and ordered to be subscribed. This was accordingly done by Traquair, both as commissioner and as an individual, he being allowed, in his former capacity, to adject a particular declaration to his signature.

The day after the rising of the Assembly, as king's commissioner, he opened parliament in great state, this being the last occasion, according to Sir James Balfour, on which the ancient observances of the *riding* were complied with. The demands of the estates being incompatible with the instructions of the commissioner, the earl, whose conduct had been deceptive throughout these memorable proceedings, greatly to the indignation of the Covenanters, prorogued the parliament from 30th October to 14th November, and afterwards, on receiving the king's commands, continued the prorogation till the 2d of the following June. On repairing to London, he found himself coldly received at court, on account of his having subscribed the covenant; but he justified himself on the ground of necessity, and maintained that coercive measures, or a total compliance with the wishes of the Scots people, were inevitable. On his report, the former were resorted to. As a pretext for war, a letter to the king was produced by him, subscribed by seven of the chief nobility, and addressed *au Roi*, in the style used to the king of France, imploring his assistance. For this he was afterwards prosecuted as the grand incendiary. In the following session of parliament an act was passed "anent leasing makers of quhatsoever qualitie, office, place, or dignity," which concludes that "all bad counsailaris quho, instead of geving his Ma: aue trew and effauld counsail, hes geven or will give informacione and counsail to the evident prejudice and ruine of

the liberties of this kirk and kingdome, sould be exemplarie judged and censured," and which, according to Sir James Balfour, "was purposely made to catch Traquair," and others, (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iii. p. 377). In 1641 he was impeached in parliament as an incendiary, but the king interposed to save him from a capital punishment. Although pardoned, he was deprived of the office of treasurer, and obliged to find caution to conduct himself in such a quiet manner as might best conduce to the peace of the kingdom, under forfeiture of the pardon he had obtained. The king, moreover, was forced to declare, in reference to him and the other incendiaries, that he would not employ any of them in offices or places of court or state without consent of parliament, nor grant them access to his person, whereby they might interrupt or disturb the firm peace which had been so happily concluded. (*Acts of Parliament*, 5, 495.) In 1643, Traquair was the bearer of a communication from the lords of the royal party to Charles, then at Oxford, and while there, he and a few other Scots lords signed a remonstrance, testifying their abhorrence of the conjunction between the Scots nation and the English parliament against the king. In the following year his estate was sequestrated, and in consequence of his having broken the conditions of his former liberation, by repairing to the king's person and refusing to take the covenant, he was declared an enemy to religion, his majesty's honour and the peace of the kingdom. His whole moveable goods were ordered to be confiscated, and he himself to be further punished. To avert an entire forfeiture, his son, Lord Linton, appeared on his behalf, and offered 40,000 merks as a testimony of his zeal and affection to the public. This procured his pardon, with the condition that he should confine himself within the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles, find caution to the extent of £100,000 Scots, that he should not repair to the king's person without the consent of parliament, and farther, satisfy the church as to subscribing the covenant. In 1645, he sent his son, Lord Linton, with a troop of horse to join the marquis of Montrose the day before the battle of Philiphaugh, but withdrew them during the night, without acquainting Montrose, a circumstance which has led both Wishart and Guthrie to suspect that the earl of Traquair was the person who sent to the camp of the covenanting general the secret information of the low and impaired state of Montrose's army. In November 1646, Charles addressed the following letter on his behalf to the earl of Lanark, the Scottish secretary of state: "Albeit I am confident that you will further all my friends' affairs, yet I must not be negligent in Traquair's behalf as not to name his business to you, for admitting him to his place in parliament, of which I will say no more, but you know his sufferings for me, and this is particularly recommended to you by your most assured, real, constant friend, Charles R." The effect of this letter was soon seen. On the 26th of the following month an act was passed in his favour, of which, however, the title only remains, and, in the subsequent month of March, he was appointed a member of the committee of estates. In 1648 the earl of Traquair raised a troop of horse for the 'Engagement,' to attempt the rescue of Charles, and, with his son, Lord Linton, was taken prisoner at the battle of Preston. He was sent, under a strong guard, to Warwick castle, where he was confined for four years, his estates being, in the meantime, sequestrated. On being set at liberty by Cromwell, he returned to Scotland, and for the remainder of his days, lived in great obscurity and poverty. He died, suddenly, 27th March 1659. The subjoined portrait of the first earl of Traquair is taken from an engraving of him in Smith's *Iconographia Scotica*:



He was the author of a 'Letter to Father Philips, London, 1641, 4to. Not having suffered attainder, his titles and estates descended to his son. It was the first earl of Traquair who employed the daring moostrooper, Willie Armstrong, called Christy's Will, to kidnap Lord Durie, lord-president of the court of session, in the manner related in the life of that judge. (See GINSON, SIR ALEXANDER, vol. ii. page 297.) By his countess, Lady Catherine Carnegie, third daughter of the first earl of Southesk, he had, with four daughters, one son, John, Lord Linton, second earl of Traquair. The latter, born in 1622, died in April 1666, in his 44th year. He was twice married, but had issue only by his second wife, Lady Ann Seton, second daughter of the second earl of Wintoun, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, William, third earl of Traquair, died unmarried, and his next brother, George, having predeceased his father, was succeeded by the third son, Charles, fourth earl of Traquair. This nobleman died 13th June 1741, in his 82d year. By his countess, Lady Mary Maxwell, only daughter of the fourth earl of Nithsdale, he had two sons, Charles, fifth earl, and John, sixth earl of Traquair, and six daughters. The third daughter, Lady Mary, married John Drummond, styled duke of Perth. The fourth daughter, Lady Catherine, was countess of Nithsdale. On the two youngest daughters, Ladies Barbara and Margaret Stuart, who were twins, Dr. Pitcairn wrote Latin verses, "In Barbaram et Margaritam Caroli Stuarti Comites de Traquair filias gemellas."

The 6th earl died at Paris, March 28, 1779, in his 81st year, and was succeeded by his only son, Charles, 7th earl. The latter married Mary, daughter and coheirress of George Ravenscroft, Esq. of Wickham, Lincolnshire, and had a son and a daughter. He died in 1827.

The son, Charles, 8th earl of Traquair, was born in 1781, and his sister, Lady Louisa, in 1776; both unmarried. The earl died Aug. 2, 1861, in his 81st year. The title is dormant. This family were Roman Catholics.

TROTTER, the surname of a border clan, the head of which appears to have been Trotter of Prentannan, Berwickshire. On the failure of the direct male line of that family, and of the old foraying border clan of the name, the representatives of the Trotters of Prentannan are considered to be the family of Trotter, situated in Galloway, as being the nearest collateral branch, although the estates went, with an heiress, by marriage, into another family.

The origin of the name of Trotter is uncertain. The original name is said to have been Gifford, and tradition states that a brother of Lord Gifford having been summoned to the court of James III., made such haste, on a hard-trotting horse, that he was there much sooner than was expected, on which he got the surname of Trotter. There were, however, persons of the name in Scotland before the time of James III. Some say that the name was derived from one of the dual family of Trotti in Italy, who settled in Scotland in the time of Malcolm III., while others assert that it is of Celtic origin, being compounded of the words, *Trobdh ard*, bestowed, on account of some warlike achievement, on the founder of the family. But all this is mere conjecture, and it is impossible to put faith in any of the received stories as to the derivation of the name.

The first of the name mentioned in authentic records is Robert Trotter, who owned some houses in Winchester, in the time of Edward the Confessor. Another is mentioned temp. Henry II. of England. What time they settled in Scotland is not certainly known. From *Montgomery's Chronicle* we find that the Trotters were a riding or foraying border clan, so called in contradistinction to the head or chief clans, such as the Johnstones, Maxwells, Homes, &c. They were under Lord Home, which their position in the centre of the Merse would lead one to presuppose. The chief of the family was slain at Flodden.

In Nisbet's *Heraldry* (vol. i. p. 323) mention is made of the Rev. Alexander Trotter, minister of Edrom, Berwickshire, as a descendant of the Prentannan family. He was a son of Capt. Alexander Trotter, who fought under Dundee at Killiecrankie, a younger son of the laird of Prentannan. He married the eldest daughter of Walter Tulliedielph, M.D., and sister of Lady Ogilvy of Inverquhar.

His eldest son, the Rev. Robert Trotter, A.M., rector of the grammar school, Dumfries, in 1742, was the author of a Latin grammar, long in use in the south of Scotland, and a *Life of Christ* and the *Twelve Apostles*, and other works, also in Latin.

The eldest son of this gentleman, Dr. John Trotter, was a surgeon at Tynron, Dumfries-shire, in 1745, when some of Prince Charles Edward's sick were intrusted to his care, during his retreat from England. These he concealed and protected until after Culloden. The prince promised him knighthood should he obtain his own again.

His eldest son, Dr. Robert Trotter, a surgeon at New Galloway, in the Glenkens, for upwards of 30 years, wrote several poetical pieces, and was celebrated in his day as the discoverer, in 1770, of the remedy whereby the loathsome disease called the yaws, once the scourge of Europe, has been almost completely eradicated. He was acquainted with the poet Burns, and for refusing to doctor the lapdog, Echo, on which Burns very unwillingly wrote the *Elegy* given in his works, he was discontinued for a time as medical attendant to the family of Kenmure. He died in 1815. His eldest daughter, Isabella Trotter, was authoress of two published works, '*Family Memoirs*,' Dumfries, 1822. '*The Four Glenkens Minstrelers*,' a tale, published in the *Dumfries Magazine* and republished in *Nicholson's Galloway Tales*, 1840.

His eldest son was Dr. James Trotter, surgeon, Worsley-Mills, near Manchester, who died without issue. His 2d son, Dr. Robert Trotter, surgeon, of New Galloway and Auchencraigh, Kirkcudbrightshire, was author of '*Traditional Tales of Galloway*,' Edinburgh, 1815; '*Derwentwater, a Tale*,' 1820, with an Appendix, containing Genealogical notices of some of the principal families in Galloway, furnished principally by themselves; '*Herbert Herries, a Tale of Dundrennan Abbey*,' Edinburgh, 1825, and various contributions to the *Dumfries Magazine*, *Castle Douglas Miscellany*, and various newspapers, some of which were copied into the *Scottish Journal of Antiquities*. He married Maria Maxwell, descended from the Maxwells of Nithsdale, and had 1. Robert, surgeon, Birkenhead. 2. Alexander, M.D., Blyth, Northumberland, and three other sons.

There appears to have been three principal families of the name in the Merse, viz., Trotter of Prentannan, Trotter of Charterhall, and Trotter of Cutchelah. Of the two latter, Trotter of Mortonhall is the representative. There are numerous families of the name in Northumberland and Durham, without doubt descendants of the same border clan, as they bear the arms used by the oldest families of the name.

The progenitor of Trotter of Mortonhall, Mid Lothian, was Thomas Trotter, temp. Kings Robert II. and III., proprietor of the lands of Poulshaw, Cutchelah, Kilnhill, and others, Berwickshire. He died temp. James I.

His eldest son, William Trotter of Cutchelah, was one of the captains for keeping the peace on the borders in 1437 and 1450. He married Isabella, daughter of Trotter of Prentannan, a cousin of his own, and got with her estates in Fogo and neighbouring parishes, which the family still retains. He died in the beginning of the reign of James III.

His son, Thomas Trotter of Cutchelah, m. in 1490, Jean, daughter of Hepburn of Wauchton, and had a son, Robert, born in 1518, who succeeded him. Robert had 3 sons, 1. Thomas, 2. Robert, 3. William, burgess, guild-brother and treasurer of the city of Edinburgh.

The eldest son, Thomas Trotter of Cutchelah, had also 3 sons, of whom the second, John, was the first of the family of Mortonhall. Born in 1553, he was bred a merchant and acquired a large estate, particularly Mortonhall, which thence became the chief title of the family. He m. Janet, eldest daughter of David MacMath of MacMath, Dumfries-shire, and had 5 sons and 4 daughters. He was a faithful adherent of Charles I., and died in 1641, aged 81.

His eldest son, John Trotter, 2d of Mortonhall, also a loyal cavalier, was fined £500 sterling by the Scots Estates in 1645, for assisting the marquis of Montrose. He died in 1651. Thomas Trotter, 7th of Mortonhall, who died in 1793, had, with 6 daughters, 3 sons, John and Henry, the two elder, who both succeeded to the estate, died without issue, John in 1804, and Henry in 1838.

Alexander, the 3d son, a lieutenant-general, m. in 1793, Margaret Catherine, daughter of Richard Fisher, Esq. of Lovetts, Mid Lothian, and died in 1825. He had 2 sons and 2 daughters. Sons, 1. Richard, who succeeded his uncle Henry in Mortonhall. 2. Thomas, lieutenant 2d dragons, killed at Waterloo in 1815. Daughters, 1. Margaret Richard Fisher, m., in 1813, Lord Cunningham, a lord of session. 2. Joanna, m., in 1838, Rev. John Morrell MacKenzie, A.M.

Richard Trotter, 10th of Mortonhall, Convener of Mid Lothian, born in 1797, m. Mary, daughter of General Sir John Oswald, G.C.B., of Dunnikier, issue, 2 sons. 1. Henry, born in 1844. 2. John Oswald, born in 1849, and 3 daughters.

The Trotters of Dryden and Bush, Mid Lothian, are descended from Archibald Trotter, 2d son of Alexander Trotter of Castleshiels, who succeeded his father in 1693. Archibald *m.*, in 1748, Jean, daughter and heiress of Robert Moubray, Esq. of Bush and Castletaw, grandson of Robert Moubray, Esq. of Cockairny, and had, with 1 daughter, 4 sons. 1. Robert. 2. Alexander, of Dreghorn. 3. John, of Dyrrham Park, Herts. 4. Sir Coutts, of Westville, Lincolnshire, created a baronet in 1821, grandfather of Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart.

The eldest son, Robert, of Bush and Castletaw, was postmaster-general for Scotland, and died in 1807. He had, with 2 daughters, 2 sons, John, and Archibald, of Dryden.

The elder son, John Trotter of Bush and Castletaw, born in 1788, died, without issue, Nov. 13, 1852.

His brother, Archibald Trotter of Dryden, born in 1789, succeeded him. Appointed to the Bengal civil service in 1806, he retired in 1840; twice married, with issue by both wives.

Alexander Trotter of Dreghorn, above mentioned, born in 1755, died in 1842. He had 5 sons and 1 daughter. Archibald Trotter of Dreghorn, his eldest son, born in 1799, died Oct. 26, 1844. He *m.* Louisa Jane, youngest daughter of James Strange, Madras civil service, and Ann, daughter of 1st Viscount Melville; issue, 5 sons and 3 daughters. Coutts Trotter of Dreghorn, the eldest son, was born April 9, 1831, and in 1854 was appointed to the Bengal civil service. His next brother, James Stuart, R.N., was born in 1839.

The Trotters of Ballindean, Perthshire, belong to an Edinburgh family, three of whom were merchants and burgesses of that city.

William Trotter, born in 1772, was, in 1826 and 1827, lord-provost of Edinburgh. He *m.*, in 1801, his cousin, St. Clair Stuart, *dr.* of Robert Knox, Esq., physician, London; issue, 4 sons and 3 *drs.*

Robert Knox Trotter of Ballindean, the eldest son, entered when young into the 17th regiment of Lancers, in which he rose to the rank of captain. He *m.*, in 1833, Hon. Mary Rollo, eldest *dr.* of 8th Lord Rollo, with issue.

THOMAS TROTTER, M.D., at one time physician to the Channel Fleet, a native of Roxburghshire, was educated at the university of Edinburgh. In 1782, while still very young, he was appointed surgeon in the royal navy, and was the first member of his corps who was obliged to seek employment in the African trade. In 1785, he settled at a small town in Northumberland; and in 1788 he obtained his doctor's degree at Edinburgh. In 1789, by the friendship of Admiral Roddam, he was appointed surgeon of his flag-ship. In 1790 he published a 'Review of the Medical Department of the British Navy'; in 1793 he was appointed physician of the Royal Hospital at Portsmouth, and in 1794 physician to the Fleet.

The improvement of the medical discipline of the navy, both as regards the care of the men's health and the advancement of the medical officers, was early attended to by Dr. Trotter, and the many marks of respect which he received, from both officers and seamen, afford satisfactory evidence of the advantageous nature of the changes which he effected.

After a long and laborious attendance on his duties in the fleet, he retired with a pension of £200 a-year, and, settling at Newcastle, practised there for many years with great reputation, occasionally amusing himself with poetry, and other elegant literary pursuits. His professional works deservedly rank high. He died Sept. 5th, 1832. His works are:

Observations on the Scurvy. Edin. 1785, 8vo. 2d edit. enlarged. 1792, 8vo.

De Ebrietate ejusque Effectibus in Corpus Humanum. 1788, 4to.

A Review of the Medical Department in the British Navy; with a Method of Reform proposed. Lond. 1790, 8vo.

Medical and Chemical Essays; containing additional Observations on Scurvy, with Cases and Miscellaneous Facts, in Reply to Dr. Berdoes and others; Case and Dissection of a Blue Boy; Communications from New South Wales on Scurvy; on preserving Water pure and sweet in Long Voyages, &c. Lond. 1795, 8vo. 2d edit. 1796, 8vo.

Medica Nautica; an Essay on the Diseases of Seamen, comprehending the History of Health in his Majesty's Fleet, under the command of Richard, Earl Howe, Admiral. London, 1797, 8vo; vol. ii. 1799, 8vo; vol. iii. comprehending the Health of the Channel Fleet for the years 1799, 1800, and 1801. Lond. 1803, 8vo.

Suspiria Oceani; a Monody on the late Earl Howe. Lond. 1800, 4to.

An Essay, Medical, Philosophical and Chemical, on Drunkenness, and its Effects on the Human Body. Lond. 1804, 8vo. 4th edit. 1812; translated from De Ebrietate, &c.

A Proposal for destroying the Fire and Choak Damps of Coal Mines; and their Production explained on the Principles of Modern Chemistry; addressed to the Owners and Agents of Coal-works. Lond. 1805, 8vo.

A second Address to the Owners and Agents of Coal-Mines, on destroying the Fire and Choak Damp, in confutation of two Pamphlets lately circulated in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. Lond. 1806, 8vo.

A View of the Nervous Temperament; being a Practical Inquiry into the increasing Prevalence, Preventions and Treatment of those Diseases commonly called Nervous, Bilious, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Low Spirits, Gout, &c. Lond. 1807, 8vo. 2d edit. 1808, 8vo. 3d edit. 1812, 8vo.

The Noble Foundling; or, the Hermit of the Tweed; a Tragedy. Lond. 1812, 8vo.

Also many contributions to the Medical Journal, the European Magazine, and other periodical works.

TULLIBARDINE, Earl of, a title, now merged in the dukedom of Athol, conferred, 10th July 1606, on Sir John Murray, Lord Murray of Tullibardine. His son, William, second earl of Tullibardine, resigned his earldom into the hands of King Charles I., 1st April 1626, that it might be transferred to his brother, Sir Patrick Murray, as his son enjoyed the earldom of Athol. (See vol. i. p. 165.) This Sir Patrick Murray was the third son of the first earl of Tullibardine, and on his brother's resignation, he was created earl of Tullibardine and Lord Murray of Gask, 13th January 1629, to him and his heirs male whatsoever. By his wife, an English lady, the widow of Sir Francis Vere, he had two sons, James, fourth earl of Tullibardine, and the Hon. William Murray of Redcastle, of whom afterwards.

The fourth earl succeeded his father in 1643. He took an active part with the parliament against the king, and did not scruple, it is said, to sacrifice his brother, who had taken arms for the royal cause. In January 1647 he opposed the delivering up of Charles I. to the English by the Scots army. In 1654 he was fined £1,500 by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon. He died in January 1670, without issue. His title devolved on John earl of Athol, whose son, John Lord Murray, was created earl of Tullibardine for life, 27th July 1696.

The earl's brother, the Hon. William Murray of Redcastle, a young man of firm loyalty, joined the marquis of Montrose, and was, with several other noblemen and gentlemen,

taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh. The committee of estates having been urged by a deputation from the church to proceed to the punishment of the prisoners, the deputation, according to Guthrie, (*Memoirs*, p. 164.) reported that some of the lords of the committee slighted the desire of the committee of the kirk, and they were likely to have obtained nothing had not the earl of Tullibardine made a speech to this effect: "that because he had a brother among those men, it might be that their lordships so valued his concurrence with them in the good cause, that for respect of him they were the more loth to resolve upon the question. But that as for himself, since that young man had joined with that wicked crew, he did not esteem him his brother, and therefore declared that he would take it for no favour if upon that account any indulgence was granted him." The prisoners were in consequence brought to trial, and amongst the rest, Mr. Murray was condemned, under an act passed the preceding year, declaring that all persons who, after having subscribed the covenant, withdrew from it, should be held guilty of high treason. From the following entries in Balfour's Annals, (vol. iii. pp. 362, 363,) it would appear that, notwithstanding his fratricidal speech, Lord Tullibardine exerted himself to save his brother's life: "17th January 1646. The earl of Tullibardine humbly petitions the House that they would be pleased to pardon his brother, William Murray's life, in respect he averred on his honour that he was *non compos mentis*, as also within age." "19th January 1646. The earl of Tullibardine again this day gave in a humble petition to the House for prolonging the execution of that sentence pronounced against his brother." His intercession, however, came too late, as his brother was soon after executed at St. Andrews, on the 23d of the same month. "The case of this unfortunate young man," says Browne, (*History of the Highlands*, vol. i. p. 437.) "excited a strong feeling of regret among the Covenanters themselves, and some writers have not scrupled to blame the earl as the cause of his death, that he might succeed to his patrimony. Some countenance is afforded to this conjecture from the circumstance that the earl not only made no exertions to save his brother from condemnation, but that he even absented himself from parliament the day that his brother's case came to be discussed, when, by his presence or his vote, he might have saved his brother's life. Nor is this supposition, it is contended, in any shape weakened by the attempt he afterwards made to get off his brother; for he must have known that the parliament had gone too far to retract, and could not, without laying itself open to the charge of the grossest partiality, relieve Mr. Murray, and allow their sentence to be carried into execution against the other prisoners. If true, however, that he delivered the speech imputed to him, there can be no doubt of his being a participator in the death of his brother, but it would be hard to condemn him on such questionable authority." Mr. Murray's last words on the scaffold were: "I hope, my countrymen, you will reckon that the house of Tullibardine, and the whole family of Murray, have this day acquired a new and no small addition of honour; that a young man, descended of that ancient race, has, though innocent, and in the flower of his age, with the greatest readiness and cheerfulness, delivered up his life for his king, the father of his country, and the most munificent patron and benefactor of that family from which he is sprung. Let not my honoured mother, my dearest sisters, my kindred or my friends, lament the shortness of my life, seeing that it is abundantly recompensed by the honour of my death. Pray for my soul, and God be with you."

TULLIBARDINE, Marquis of, since 1703, one of the titles possessed by the duke of Athol.

TURNBULL, the surname of a border clan, whose possessions were in Roxburghshire. The chief of the family of Turnbull—a branch of the very ancient family of Rule—had his principal residence at Bedrule castle in that county. The name Turnbull is said to have been first acquired by a brawny and gigantic borderer, on account of his having saved King Robert the Bruce from being gored to death by a wild bull which had overthrown him while he was hunting. The fate of this man was remarkable. Just previous to the battle of Halidon-hill, 19th July 1333, attended by a large mastiff, he approached the English army, and challenged any person in it to come forth and fight him in single combat. His challenge was accepted by Sir Robert Benhale, a young Norfolk knight, who was inferior to Turnbull in stature, but possessed great bodily strength and an eminent degree of soldierly skill and cleverness. Benhale was first met by the mastiff, but he fetched it such a cleaving blow upon its loins as to separate its hinder legs from its body. He then encountered Turnbull, eluded his assaults and thrusts, and cut off first his left arm and then his head.

TURNBULL, WILLIAM, bishop of Glasgow, the founder of the university of that city, was descended from the Turnbulls of Minto, in Roxburghshire, and was born in the early part of the fifteenth century. After entering into orders, he was, in 1440, appointed prebend of Balenrick, with which dignity the lordship of Prevan was connected; and in 1445 was preferred to be secretary and keeper of the privy seal of Scotland. Soon after he was created doctor of laws, and made archdeacon of St. Andrews. In 1447 he was promoted to the bishopric of Glasgow, and consecrated in 1418. With the view of erecting a university in that city, he procured from the Pope a bull for the purpose, in January 1450, and the university was established in the following year. He died at Rome, September 3, 1454.

TURNBULL, DR. WILLIAM, an eminent physician, was born at Hawick in 1729. After receiving the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of that town, he removed to the university of Edinburgh, where he studied the several branches of philosophy and medicine. In 1777 he repaired to London, and having previously obtained the degree of M.D. from the university of Glasgow, was chosen physician to the eastern dispensary. He furnished the medical and anatomical articles for 4 'Dictionary of Arts and Sciences,' by the Rev. Erasmus Middleton and others, published in 1779. He died May 29, 1796.



TWEEDDALE, Marquis of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1694 on John Hay, earl of Tweeddale, descended from Robert, second and younger son of William de Haya, who held the office of *pincerna domini regis*, or king's butler, in the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. (For the origin of the surname of Hay, see vol. ii. p. 141.) Robert's son, Sir William de Haya, witnessed a charter of King Alexander II. to the abbot and monks of Kelso in 1240. He was father of Sir John de Haya, who acquired the lands of Locherworth, Mid Lothian, by marriage. His son, Sir William de Haya of Locherworth, appeared in the parliament at Brigham, 12th March 1290, when the marriage of the Princess Margaret of Scotland and Prince Edward of England was proposed. In the contest for the crown, he was one of the nominees on the part of Bruce the competitor in 1292. In July of the latter year he swore fealty to King Edward I., and also submitted to that monarch in 1297. Sir William's son, Sir Gilbert, swore fealty to the English king in 1296. By his marriage with Mary, one of the daughters and coheirresses of that distinguished patriot, Sir Simon Fraser of Oliver castle, executed by Edward I. in 1306, he acquired considerable lands in the county of Peebles, and quartered the Fraser arms with his own. His grandson, Sir William de Haya of Locherworth, was made prisoner at the battle of Durham, 17th October 1346. In Dalrymple's Annals, (vol. ii. p. 108.) he is said to have been among the killed in that battle; but this is incorrect, as he was one of the commissioners to treat concerning the ransom of King David II. in 1354. His son, Sir Thomas Hay, was one of the hostages for the liberation of that monarch, 3d October, 1357, and was placed in the custody of the sheriff of Northumberland. He got leave from Edward to go to Rome, 16th May 1369. He afterwards returned home, and in 1385 had 400 of the 40,000 francs sent by the king of France with John de Vienne to be distributed among the principal persons of Scotland. His son, Sir William Hay, sheriff of Peebles, was twice a commissioner to treat with the English. He married, first, Johanna, eldest daughter of Hugh Gifford of Yester, Haddingtonshire, with whom he got the manor of Yester, with the patronage of the church. Originally called St. Bathnan's, and afterwards Yester, the church was in 1421 restored to its own name, and converted by Sir William into a collegiate establishment for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys, which it continued to be until the Reformation. In consequence of this marriage, Sir William added the arms of Gifford to his own. He married, secondly, Alicia, daughter of Sir Thomas Hay of Errol, and had issue by both wives; by the first, three sons and three daughters; and by the second, a son and a daughter. The eldest son, Sir William Hay, predeceased his father. The second son, Sir Thomas Hay of Yester, was one of the hostages for King James I., 4th December 1423, when his annual revenue was estimated at 600 merks, and again 16th July 1425. He died without issue, in 1432. The third son succeeded his brother. The youngest son, Edmund de Hay, was ancestor of the Hays of Barra, Rannes, Mountblair, Cocklaw, Faichfield, Ranfield, Linplum, Alderston, Mordington, and other families of the name.

Sir David Hay of Yester, the third but eldest surviving son, married Lady Mary Douglas, relict of the first Lord Forbes, only daughter of George, first earl of Angus, of that house, by Mary, daughter of King Robert III., and had two sons and a daughter. John Hay of Yester, the elder son, was created a peer, by solemn investiture in parliament, by the title of Lord Hay of Yester, 29th January, 1487-8. He was twice married; first, to Mary, daughter of John, Lord

Lindsay of Byres, by whom he had a son, John, second Lord Yester; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Cunningham, son of Sir William Cunningham of Belton, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. John, second Lord Yester, fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513, leaving three sons and three daughters. The sons were, John, third Lord Yester; George Hay of Oliver castle; and William, ancestor of the Hays of Monkton. John, third Lord Yester, signed the letter to Henry VIII. refusing to remove the duke of Albany from the guardianship of King James V., 4th July 1516. He set his seal to a treaty with England, 7th October 1517, and died in 1543. He was twice married; first, to Elizabeth Douglas, sister of Archibald, sixth earl of Angus, by whom he had a son, John, fourth Lord Yester, and a daughter, Elizabeth, Lady Seton; and, secondly, to the daughter and sole heiress of Dickson of Smithfield, Peebles-shire, and had by her a son, John, ancestor of the family of Hay of Smithfield and Haystoun, baronet, and a daughter, Jane, wife of Broun of Coalstoun. John, fourth Lord Yester, was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547, and sent to the Tower of London, where he remained till peace was concluded, when he was released. He died in 1557. By his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of the fourth earl of Livingstone, he had two sons: William, fifth Lord Yester, and Thomas, provost of St. Bathnan's, and a daughter, Mary, Mrs. Congalton of Congalton.

William, fifth Lord Yester, joined the Reformation, and was one of the noblemen who subscribed the Book of Discipline, in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, 27th January 1561. He adhered to Queen Mary, and was present with her forces at Carberry Hill in 1567. He was also on the queen's side at the battle of Langside in the following year. In 1570 he was one of the noblemen who signed a letter to Queen Elizabeth in behalf of Queen Mary, then a captive in England. He died in August 1576. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Kerr of Fernihirst, he had, with four daughters, two sons: William, sixth Lord Yester, and James, seventh Lord Yester.

William, sixth Lord Yester, was one of the nobles engaged in the Raid of Ruthven in 1582. The following year he retired to the continent, but returned in 1585, and died in 1591. Leaving daughters only, his brother James, seventh Lord Yester, had a charter from James VI., to him and his heirs male, of the lordship and barony of Yester, containing a new creation. He died in February 1609. By his wife, Lady Margaret Kerr, third daughter of the first earl of Lothian, he had, with a daughter, two sons: John, eighth Lord Yester, and Hon. Sir William Hay of Linplum.

John, eighth Lord Yester, and first earl of Tweeddale, was distinguished for his sagacity and attention to business. He was opposed to the obnoxious five articles of Perth, and voted against them in the parliament of 1621. In 1633 he opposed the act for regulating the apparel of churchmen, and in 1637 was one of the supplicants against the introduction of the liturgy into Scotland. In 1639 he had the command of a regiment in the Scots army. He was created earl of Tweeddale by patent dated at Newcastle, 1st December 1646, to him and his heirs male for ever. He died in 1654. He was twice married; first, to Lady Jane Seton, daughter of his brother-in-law, Alexander, first earl of Dunfermline, high-chancellor of Scotland, and by her had one son, John, second earl of Tweeddale; and, secondly, to Lady Margaret Montgomery, eldest daughter of the sixth earl of Eglintoun, by whom he had another son, Hon. William Hay, on whom he settled the barony of Drumelzier.

John, second earl of Tweeddale, born in 1626, in 1642 joined the standard of Charles I., when he erected it at Nottingham, at the commencement of the civil wars. The following year he returned to Scotland, and had the command of a regiment in the army raised by the estates for the defence of the national religion and liberties. In 1644, at the head of his regiment he fought against the royal army at the battle of Marston-moor, where Charles for the first time encountered the combined banners of England and Scotland arrayed against him. In 1646, when the king had surrendered to the Scots army at Newcastle, he waited on his majesty, and at the battle of Preston, in 1648, he commanded the East Lothian regiment, of 1,200 men, raised for his rescue. In 1657 he assisted at the coronation of Charles II. at Scone, and having garrisoned his house at Niedpath, he repaired to Dundee. He succeeded his father in 1654, and the following year was member for the county of Haddington in Cromwell's parliament. At the Restoration he waited upon Charles II., and was sworn a privy councillor. In the parliament of 1661, the earl of Tweeddale was the only person who opposed the passing sentence of death on the martyr Guthrie, for declining the king's authority in matters ecclesiastical, and moved that he should only be banished. His words being misrepresented to the king, he was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, 14th September of that year. On the 4th October he was liberated on giving security in £100,000 Scots that he would appear when called upon. He was appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury, and on 2d June, 1664, an extraordinary lord of session. In 1667 he represented to the king the oppressed state of the people of Scotland, and the administration was for a time placed in the hands of his lordship, the earl of Kincardine, and Sir Robert Murray. In a private letter, dated in 1668, from Tweeddale to Lauderdale, it was stated, that of those who had been concerned in the insurrection at Pentland 218 had submitted, 309 refused, 80 had been killed in the field, 40 executed, 31 had died in the counties of Galloway and Dumfries, 30 had fled, and 20 forfeited, (*Wodrow*, vol. ii. p. 107). Tweeddale had always been favourable to the ejected ministers, and had held interviews with some of them, with a view to ascertain whether some terms of mutual accommodation might not be framed, or some measure adopted, calculated to restore peace to the country. On the 15th July 1669, he laid a letter from the king before the council, containing the first Indulgence.

He joined the opposition against Lauderdale, and early in 1674 was dismissed from his offices, and even deprived of his seat in the privy council. On the downfall of Lauderdale in 1680, he was restored to his post as commissioner of the treasury, and resworn a privy councillor. After the death of Charles II. he was continued in the same by James VII. Having become deeply involved in debt, chiefly on account of his cautionary engagements for the earl of Dunfermline, he was obliged in 1686 to dispose of the ancient estates of his family in the county of Peebles. He joined cordially in the revolution, and, with the earl of Leven, was sent by the convention of estates held at Edinburgh in March 1689, with an order to the duke of Gordon, who held the castle for King James, to deliver it up within twenty-four hours. The duke, overcome by the insinuating behaviour of Tweeddale, reluctantly yielded, and promised to surrender the castle next morning at ten o'clock. He afterwards decided upon retaining it. The earl was sworn a privy councillor of William and Mary, 18th May 1689. On 7th December following, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury, and on 5th January 1692 constituted high-chancellor of Scotland.

He was created marquis of Tweeddale, earl of Gifford, viscount of Walden, and Lord Hay of Yester, to him and his heirs male whatsoever, by patent dated at Kensington, 17th December 1694. He was high commissioner to the parliament that met at Edinburgh 9th May 1695, but not complying with the policy of the court in the affair of Darien, he was deprived of his office of high-chancellor in 1696. He died at Edinburgh 11th August 1697, in his 71st year, and was buried at Yester. By his wife, Lady Jane Scott, daughter of the first earl of Buccleuch, he had seven sons and two daughters, Margaret, countess of Roxburghe, and Jane, countess of March. His sons were: 1. John, second marquis of Tweeddale. 2. Hon. Francis Hay, died young. 3. Lord David Hay of Belton, whose descendants inherited that estate. 4. Hon. Charles Hay, died young. 5. Lord Alexander Hay of Spott. 6. Lord Gilbert. 7. Lord William Hay.

John, second marquis of Tweeddale, the eldest son, born in 1645, received his education principally at home. On the invasion of Scotland by the earl of Argyll in 1685, he was constituted colonel of the East Lothian regiment, raised to suppress the rebellion, and at the revolution of 1689 he was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed sheriff of the county of Haddington. In the parliament of 1695, he sat and voted as high-treasurer of Scotland, on the king's letter. On succeeding to the titles of his family, he was continued a privy councillor by Queen Anne. In the parliament of 1703, the marquis and the duke of Hamilton took the direction of the country party, who were opposed to the Union, and who insisted on indemnification for the losses sustained in the Darien expedition, and satisfaction for the massacre of Glencoe and other grievances suffered in the last reign. He was high-commissioner to the parliament at Edinburgh, wherein the famous "act for the security of the kingdom" received the royal assent, 5th August 1704. On 17th October the same year he was appointed high-chancellor of Scotland, in room of the earl of Seafield, but on a change of ministers the latter nobleman was reinstated in that office, 9th March following. The marquis of Tweeddale, with his displaced friends, formed a strong party called the *Squadron volante*, or flying squadron, from their sometimes supporting and at other times opposing the measures of the court. State intrigue was never so active at any period of the Scots parliament as in this the last of its existence, and the marquis of Tweeddale, on the change of ministry, was applied to by the Cavaliers, or Jacobite members, to unite with them against the court; but he declined the proposal, as being inconsistent with the object for which his party had been formed, viz., to keep the contending parties in parliament in check, and to vote only for such measures, by whatever party introduced, as should appear most beneficial to the country. Uniting with the court party, the marquis supported the Union, and the "squadron" having given it their aid, the measure was carried by a large majority. He was one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage chosen by parliament 13th February 1707. He died at his seat of Yester, 20th April 1713, in his 68th year. Macky, in his Memoirs, mentions him as "a great encourager and promoter of trade and the welfare of his country." Scot of Satchel, in the dedication of his *Rhyming History* of the name of Scott, in 1688, compliments his lordship for his poetical abilities. He married, 11th December 1666, Lady Anne Maitland, only child of the duke of Lauderdale, at that time considered the greatest heiress in the kingdom, and by her had, with two daughters, Anne, Lady Ross, and Jean, countess of Rothes, three sons, viz., 1. Charles, third marquis. 2. Lord John Hay, colonel of the Royal Scots Greys, 7th April 1704. He had the rank of

brigadier-general, and distinguished himself at the battles of Schellenberg in 1704, and Ramillies in 1706. He died 25th August 1706. 3. Lord William Hay of Newhall.

Charles, third marquis of Tweeddale, was, on the accession of George I., in 1714, appointed president of the court of police and lord-lieutenant of the county of Haddington. At the general election, 3d March 1715, he was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers, and died 17th December following. By his marchioness, Lady Susan Hamilton, countess of Dandonald, second daughter of William and Anne, duke and duchess of Hamilton, he had, with four daughters, four sons: 1. John, fourth marquis. 2. James, died young. 3. Lord Charles Hay of Linplum. 4. George, sixth marquis. The third son, Lord Charles Hay, served at the siege of Gibraltar, and afterwards in Germany, as a volunteer under Prince Eugene of Savoy. He had the commission of ensign 18th May 1722, and in 1729 obtained a troop in the 9th regiment of dragoons. At the general election of 1741 he was chosen M.P. for the county of Haddington. In April 1743 he was promoted to the command of a company in the 3d regiment of foot-guards. He behaved gallantly at the battle of Fontenoy, 30th April 1745, and was wounded. His lordship was appointed aide-de-camp to the king, 4th March 1749, colonel of the 33d foot 20th November 1752, and major-general 22d February 1757. In May of the latter year he sailed for America as second in command under General Hopson, and joined the earl of Loudoun, commander-in-chief, who had under him 11,000 land forces, supported by 33 ships of war and 10,200 seamen. As this formidable armament, instead of being engaged in active operations, was for a time idly employed in sham fights at Halifax, Lord Charles Hay threw out some reflections on his superior officers for not at once attacking the enemy, a council of war was called, 31st July 1757, when he was ordered under arrest, and sent a prisoner to England. His trial commenced 12th February 1760, before a general court martial at the horse-guards, London, and was finished 4th March. The result was not made public. The case was laid before the king, but no decision appears to have been given, as Lord Charles died at London two months afterwards, 1st May 1760, unmarried.

John, fourth marquis of Tweeddale, having studied the law, was appointed an extraordinary lord of session 7th March 1721. He was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers in 1722, and afterwards several times re-elected. He distinguished himself much in parliament, and on the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole in February 1742, he was named one of the cabinet ministers. The office of principal secretary of state for Scotland was revived and conferred on him, and he was also appointed principal keeper of the signet; but resigned both offices in January 1746, when the former was abolished. In June 1761 he was appointed justice-general of Scotland. He was also a privy councillor and governor of the Bank of Scotland. He died at London in 1762. He was not only the last secretary of state for Scotland, but the last who held the office of extraordinary lord of session. He married Lady Frances Carteret, daughter of John, earl of Granville, and, with four daughters, had two sons, George, earl of Gifford, who died in infancy, and George, fifth marquis, who died 4th October 1770, in his 13th year. The title devolved on his uncle, George, sixth marquis of Tweeddale. This nobleman was appointed one of the board of police, June 1755, but resigned that office in 1771. By a rigid system of economy he accumulated a large fortune, which he bequeathed to trustees to be laid out in the purchase of lands to be entailed on the title of Tweeddale. He

died 16th November 1787, and was succeeded by his cousin, George Hay, an officer in the naval service of the East India Company, grandson of Lord William Hay of Newhall, third son of John, second marquis of Tweeddale.

The seventh marquis was one of the sixteen representative peers and lord-lieutenant of the county of Haddington. He married at Edinburgh, 18th April 1785, Lady Hannah Charlotte Maitland, fourth daughter of the seventh earl of Lauderdale. They went to the continent in 1802, on account of the state of the marquis's health, and unfortunately happened to be in France at the commencement of hostilities in 1803, when all British subjects in that country were detained by Bonaparte. The marchioness died at Verdun, May 8, and the marquis 9th Aug. 1804. They had six sons and six daughters. The eldest son, George, succeeded as 8th marquis. The 2d son, Lord James Hay, became a lieutenant-general in the army in 1854, and died in 1862. The 3d son, Lord John Hay, C.B., born in 1793, entered the royal navy, and when a lieutenant in the *Seahorse* frigate, lost his left arm in the Dardanelles in August 1807, by a shot from a battery, while pursuing in the boats some small coasting vessels that had taken shelter under the land. In 1818 he became captain R.N., and rose to the rank of rear-admiral. He served as commodore in command of a small squadron on the north coast of Spain during the civil war in that country. For his services he received the Grand Cross of the Spanish order of Charles III. In 1846 he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, and in the following year was chosen M.P. for Windsor. Lord William, the 4th son, died young. Lord Edward George, the 5th son, born in 1800, became lieutenant-colonel in the army in 1831. Lord Thomas, the 6th son, in holy orders, was appointed rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, in 1830.

George, 8th marquis of Tweeddale, born Feb. 1, 1787, succeeded his father in 1804, and entered the army the same year. He was aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington during the Peninsular war, and was wounded at the battle of Busaco, Sept. 7, 1810. He received a medal for his services as assistant-quarter-master-general, at Vittoria. He became major 41st foot, 1812; C.B., 1815, and K.T., 1820. In 1854 he attained the full rank of general in the army. In 1842 he was appointed governor of Madras, where he continued till 1846; one of the sixteen representative peers, lord-lieutenant of Haddingtonshire, and hereditary bailie or chamberlain of Dunfermline. He married in 1816, Lady Susan Montague, third daughter of the 5th duke of Manchester; issue, 6 sons and 7 daughters. Sons: 1. George, earl of Gifford, born 1822. 2. Lord Arthur Hay, born 1824, a colonel in the army. 3. Lord William Montague, born 1826. 4. Lord John, born 1827, and 5. Lord Charles Edward, born in 1833, officers in the army. 6. Lord Frederick, born in 1835. Daughters: 1. Lady Susan Georgiana, *m.*, in 1836, James, Lord Ramsay, afterwards marquis of Dalhousie, and died in 1853. 2. Lady Hannah Charlotte, born in 1818, *m.*, in 1843, Simon Watson Taylor, Esq. of Earlsstoke Park, Wilts. 3. Lady Louisa Jane, born in 1819, *m.*, in 1841, Robert B. Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq. of Whitehill, with issue. 4. Lady Elizabeth, born in 1820, *m.*, in 1839, Arthur, marquis of Douro, 2d duke of Wellington. 5. Lady Jane. 6. Lady Julia. 7. Lady Emily, *m.*, in 1856, Sir Robert Peel, 3d bart. of Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

TYTLER, the surname of a family distinguished in the literature of Scotland, one branch of which possesses the estate of Ealnain, Inverness-shire, and another that of Woodhouselee, Mid Lothian,—the “haunted Woodhouselee” of Sir Walter Scott’s ballad of ‘The Gray Brother.’ The family name originally was Seton, that of Tytler having been assumed by

the ancestor of the family, a cadet of the noble house of Seton, who *temp.* James IV., in a sudden quarrel at a hunting match, slew a gentleman of the name of Gray, fled to France, and changed his name to Tytler. His two sons returned to Scotland in the train of Queen Mary in 1561, and from the elder the families of Balmair and Woodhouselee descend.

TYTLER, WILLIAM, historian and antiquarian, the son of Alexander Tytler, a writer in Edinburgh, was born there October 12, 1711. He received his education at the High School and at the university of his native city, and in 1744 was admitted into the society of writers to the signet, which profession he exercised till his death. His portrait, from a painting by Raeburn, engraved by Beugo, (in Scots Magazine, vol. lxxiii.) is subjoined:



In 1759 he published, in one volume, his celebrated 'Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary, Queen of Scots.' In this work he warmly vindicated the cause of the unfortunate Mary, and with much ingenuity and plausibility exposed the fallacy of the proofs on which the charges against her had been founded. In 1783 he published 'The Poetical Remains of James I., King of Scotland,' with a Dissertation on the Life and Writings of that monarch. He was an active member, and one of

the vice-presidents of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society, and besides the works named, he wrote an 'Essay on Scottish Music,' appended to Arnot's History of Edinburgh, as well as several papers inserted in the 'Antiquarian Transactions.' To the sixteenth number of 'The Lounger' he contributed a paper on the 'Defects of Modern Female Education, in teaching the Duties of a Wife.' He died September 12, 1792. He married, in 1745, Anne, daughter of James Craig, Esq. of Costerton, in the county of Mid Lothian, writer to the signet, by whom he left one daughter, Christina, and two sons, Alexander Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, and Major Patrick Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, and Lieut.-Col. Patrick Tytler, fort-major of the castle of Stirling.

A Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence produced against Mary Queen of Scots, and an Examination of the Histories of Dr. Robertson and Mr. Hume with respect to that evidence. Edin. 1759, 1767, 8vo. Third edit. with Additions, and a Postscript. Edin. 1772, 8vo. Fourth edit. Lond. 1790, 2 vols. 8vo. With large additions.

The Poetical Remains of James I. of Scotland: consisting of the King's Quair, in six Cantos, and Christ's Kirk on the Green: to which is prefixed, a Dissertation on the Life and Writings of King James. Edin. 1783, 8vo.

A Dissertation on Scottish Music, first subjoined to Arnot's History of Edinburgh.

A Dissertation on the Marriage of Queen Mary to the Earl of Bothwell. Printed in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. i. 1791.

Observations in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries on the Vision; a Poem; first published in Ramsay's Evergreen. This may be considered as a part of the literary history of Scotland.

On the Fashionable Amusements in Edinburgh during the last century. 1b.

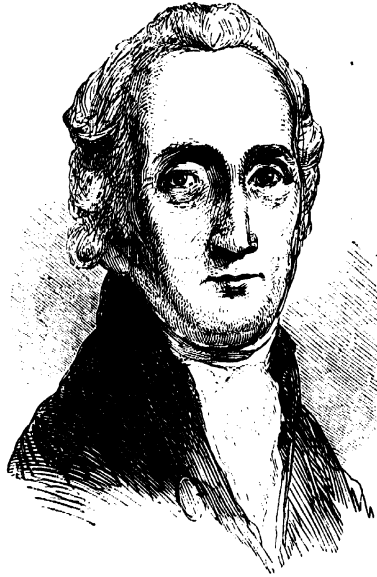
He also contributed No. 16 to 'The Lounger.'

TYTLER, ALEXANDER FRASER, LORD WOODHOUSELEE, elder son of the subject of the preceding notice, was born at Edinburgh, October 15, 1747. In his eighth year he was sent to the High School of his native city, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency, and in the last year of his course became dux of the rector's class. In 1763 he was placed under the care of a Mr. Elphinston, who kept an academy at Kensington. Here he cultivated, with assiduity, his talent for Latin versification, and one of his poems having been shown to Dr. Jortin, that eminent scholar, as an encouragement to him to proceed, presented him with a copy of his own Latin poems. After residing at Kensington for two years, he returned

home, and, in 1765, entered the university of Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his studies with great success. In 1770 he was admitted advocate, and in the spring of 1771 he accompanied his relation, Mr. Kerr of Blackshields, on a tour to Paris, returning by Flanders and Holland. In 1771 he published, at Edinburgh, 'Piscatory Eclogues, with other Poetical Miscellanies, by Phineas Fletcher; illustrated with Notes, Critical and Explanatory.' To the Works of Dr. John Gregory, published in 1778, he contributed the Preliminary account of the Author's Life and Writings. During the same year he published a folio volume, Supplementary to Lord Kames's Dictionary of Decisions. In 1780 he was appointed, conjunctly with Mr. Pringle, professor of civil history in the university of Edinburgh, and in 1786 he became sole professor. For the use of his students he printed, in 1782, 'A Plan and Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Universal History, Ancient and Modern,' which he afterwards enlarged and published, in 1801, in 2 vols. 8vo, under the title of 'Elements of General History, Ancient and Modern.' In 1791 appeared, anonymously, his best work, being an 'Essay on the Principles of Translation,' the third edition of which, considerably enlarged, was published in 1813.

In 1790, through the influence of Lord Melville, Mr. Tytler was appointed judge-advocate of Scotland; and on the death of his father, in 1792, he succeeded to the estate of Woodhouselee, near Edinburgh. He had previously, on the death of his father-in-law, become possessed, in right of his wife, of the estate of Balnain, in the county of Inverness. In 1799 he published an edition of Dr. Derham's Physico-Theology, with an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, and a short 'Dissertation on Final Causes,' accompanied by notes. During the same year he wrote a pamphlet, which was published at Dublin, under the title of 'Ireland Profiting by Example; or the Question Considered, whether Scotland has Gained or Lost by the Union?' which came out at such a seasonable time that, on the day of publication, the sale amounted to three thousand. In 1800 appeared from his pen an 'Essay on Military Law, and the Practice of Courts-Martial,' a sec-

ond edition of which was printed at London in 1806.—Lord Woodhouselee's portrait is subjoined.



Having been appointed a senator of the college of Justice, he took his seat on the bench of the court of session, February 2, 1802, with the title of Lord Woodhouselee, and in 1811 he became a judge of the justiciary court. In 1807 he published at Edinburgh, in two vols. 4to, 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Hon. Henry Home, Lord Kames;' and in 1810 he produced 'An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch; with a Translation of a few of his Sonnets.' Among other literary projects, which his death prevented his completing, was the Life of George Buchanan. He died at Edinburgh, January 5, 1813, in the 68th year of his age. He was a contributor to the Mirror and the Lounger, and also communicated some papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was an original member. By his wife, Ann, eldest daughter of William Fraser, Esq. of Balnain, whom he married in 1776, he left four sons and two daughters. The eldest son succeeded to the estate of Balnain, and the second to that of Woodhouselee. Another son, Alexander, published, in 1815, a work in two volumes.

entitled 'Considerations on the Present Political State of India.' Lord Woodhouselee's principal works are :

The Decisions of the Court of Session, from its first institution to the present time; abridged and digested under proper heads in form of a Dictionary. Edin. 1778, fol. 1797, 2 vols. fol. (A Supplement to Lord Kames's Dictionary.)

Plan and Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Universal History, ancient and modern, delivered in the University of Edinburgh. Edin. 1783, 8vo.

Essay on the Principles of Translation. Lond. 1797, 8vo.

An Essay on Military Law and the Practice of Courts-Martial. Edin. 1800, 8vo.

Elements of General History, ancient and modern; to which is added, a Table of Chronology, and a Comparison of ancient and modern Geography. Edin. 1801, 2 vols. 8vo.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Hon. Henry Home of Kames; containing Sketches of the Progress of Literature and general Improvement in Scotland during the greater part of the eighteenth century. Edin. 1807, 2 vols. 4to. Supplement. 1810, 4to.

An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life of Petrarch; with a Translation of a few of his Sonnets. Lond. 1810, 8vo. Edin. 1812, 8vo.

An Account of some extraordinary Structures on the tops of Hills in the Highlands; with Remarks on the Progress of the Arts among the ancient Inhabitants of Scotland. Trans. Soc. Edin. 1790, vol. ii. 3.

Remarks on a mixed Species of Evidence in Matters of History. Ib. 1805, vol. v. 119.

TYTLER, PATRICK FRASER, author of the History of Scotland and other historical and biographical works, youngest son of the subject of the preceding memoir, was born at Edinburgh 30th August 1791. He was educated at the High School of his native city, and in 1805 entered the university. Having studied for the bar, he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates 3d July 1813, and for some years held the office of king's counsel in exchequer. Belonging to a literary family, his tastes and inclinations had the same bent, and he soon forsook the law for the laborious paths of historical research. On the peace of 1814, when the continent, so long closed, was thrown open to British travellers, Mr. Tytler, in company with Mr., afterwards Sir Archibald Alison, baronet, author of the History of Europe, and John Hope, advocate, afterwards lord-justice-clerk, visited France and Belgium; and to a work published anonymously the following year, by the former of these gentlemen, entitled 'Travels in France during the years 1814-15,' he is understood to have communicated the journals of his residence at Paris during the stay of the allied armies there. He subsequently contributed to the pages of the

Edinburgh Magazine and Blackwood's Magazine. A 'Life of Walter Scott' and 'A Literary Romance' are particularly mentioned as among these early productions.

His first separate publication was the 'Life of James Crichton of Cluny, commonly called the Admirable Crichton,' which appeared at Edinburgh in 1819. In this work, which was very carefully written, he adduced the most satisfactory evidence, to establish the authenticity of the testimonies and authorities on which the statements regarding the marvellous stories related of Crichton rest. A second edition of it, corrected and enlarged, with an appendix of original papers, appeared in 1823. The same year he also published, in one volume, an interesting and elaborate work, entitled 'An Account of the Life and Writings of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, including Biographical Sketches of the most eminent Legal Characters, from the Institution of the Court of Session, by James V., till the period of the Union of the Crowns.' In 1826 he published anonymously the 'Life of John Wickliffe.'

His principal work, 'The History of Scotland,' was undertaken chiefly by the advice of Sir Walter Scott, who at one time had the intention of preparing one himself, the want of a complete, accurate, and comprehensive history of our country having been long felt. The first volume appeared in the summer of 1828. It professed to be an attempt "to build the history of Scotland upon unquestionable muniments." In the prosecution of this important work, Mr. Tytler anxiously and carefully examined the most authentic sources of information, and consulted the state papers in London, and all other attainable documents bearing on the events of the times commemorated. Successive volumes of his history appeared at intervals, and the ninth and last was issued in the winter of 1843. He concluded his labours on it with this touching paragraph:—"It is with feelings of gratitude, mingled with regret, that the author now closes this work—the history of his country—the labour of little less than eighteen years;—gratitude to the Giver of all good, that life and health have been spared to complete, however imperfectly, an arduous undertaking; regret that the tranquil pleasures of histori-

cal investigation, the happy hours devoted to the pursuit of truth, are at an end, and that he must at last bid farewell to an old and dear companion." The work commences with the accession of Alexander III. in 1249; the period when our national annals become particularly interesting to the general reader,—and continues to the accession of James VI. to the throne of England in 1603. Mr. Tytler's style is plain and perspicuous, always animated, and often elegant and vigorous. His laborious researches begin especially to be most effective when he reaches the troublous times of the fifth James. He is then most successful in bringing new sources of information to light, in correcting old mistakes, and combating and overturning cherished prejudices. The first and second volumes were reviewed by Sir Walter Scott in the *Quarterly*, and he intended, had he lived, to have criticised the work throughout, for he considered it, says Mr. Lockhart, as a very important one in itself, and had, moreover, a warm regard for the author, the son of his early friend, Lord Woodhouselee. Mr. Tytler's high church episcopalian principles pervade the tone of his admirable history, and a charge which, in the seventh volume, he brought against John Knox, of being "pre-cognizant of and implicated in" the murder of David Rizzio, was ably answered by the Rev. Thomas McCrie, D.D., son of the distinguished biographer of Knox, in the Appendix to his 'Sketches of Scottish Church History,' as well as by other writers, jealous for the character and honour of the great reformer. The evidence adduced by Mr. Tytler certainly appears altogether insufficient to sustain such a charge, in the face of all historical testimony to the contrary. Mr. Tytler's 'History of Scotland' introduced him to the notice of Sir Robert Peel, when premier, and a pension of £200 a-year was bestowed upon him by government.

During the period when he was chiefly occupied in the composition of his great national work, Mr. Tytler wrote several other works of interest and value, a list of which is given below. One of these, contributed to the 'Family Library,' published by Mr. Murray, entitled 'Lives of Scottish Worthies,' in 3 vols. 12mo, contained biographies of Alexander III. Michael Scott, Sir William

Wallace, Robert the Bruce, John Barbour, Andrew Winton, John de Fordoun, James I., Robert Henryson, William Dunbar, and Sir David Lindsay, and was one of the most attractive of his publications. His life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1832, is remarkable for the view which he starts and supports on the subject of Sir Robert Cecil's plots, connected with Raleigh's ruin. It contains some new materials of interest, and is valuable for its able defence of that adventurous and interesting personage, and for its careful digest of state papers, and graphic descriptions of contemporaneous events. The same indeed may be said of all Mr. Tytler's works.

With his other attainments, he was a good lyrical poet, and about 1829 he wrote a few verses for one of the 'Bannatyne Garlands.' Having in his youth served in the Mid Lothian yeomanry cavalry, the lively songs which he then composed, having reference to the military duties of himself and comrades, were frequently sung with great applause at the mess table. In 1833, in conjunction with Mr. Hog of Newliston, and Mr. Adam Urquhart, advocate, he presented to the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, a volume illustrative of the Revolution, entitled 'Memoirs of the War carried on in Scotland and Ireland in 1689-91,' by Major-general Hugh Mackay.

Mr. Tytler's constitution, never robust, gradually gave way under the exhausting labours of a literary life. He was a severe and in general an accurate historical student; and his pension, it was thought, would have enabled him to continue his researches in British history, and perhaps have induced him to have written a work connected with the annals of England, which he is known to have contemplated, and for which he collected materials. For the last six or seven years of his life, however, the state of his health prevented him from pursuing his favourite studies. He died at Great Malvern, Worcestershire, on Christmas eve, 1849, in his 59th year. He was twice married. His first wife, Rachel Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hog, Esq. of Newliston, died in 1835. By her he had two sons, Alexander and Thomas Patrick, both in the East India Company's military service, and one daughter. His second wife, Anastasia, daughter of Thomson Bonar, Esq

of Campden Place, Kent, an eminent Russian merchant, survived him.

Mr. Tytler's works are :

Life of James Crichton of Cluny, commonly called the Admirable Crichton. Edin. 1819, 8vo. 2d edit. corrected and enlarged, with an Appendix of original papers. 1823.

An Account of the Life and Writings of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, including Biographical Sketches of the most eminent legal characters, since the Institution of the Court of Session by James V. to the period of the Union of the two Crowns. Edin. 1823, 8vo.

Life of John Wickliffe, published anonymously. Edin. 1826. The History of Scotland, in nine volumes imperial octavo. Edin. 1828—1843.

Lives of Scottish Worthies, 3 volumes 12mo. In the Family Library. London, 1831-33. Published separately, 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1855.

Historical View of the Progress of Discovery on the more northern coasts of America, one vol. 12mo. In Edinburgh Cabinet Library, 1832.

Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 12mo. In the same, 1833.

Memoirs of the War carried on in Scotland and Ireland in 1689-91, by Major-general Hugh Mackay, 4to. Edited, in conjunction with Mr. Hog of Newliston and Mr. Adam Urquhart, advocate, for the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, 1833.

Life of King Henry the Eighth. London, 1837.

England under the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, with the contemporary History of Europe; in a series of original Letters never before published; with Historical Introductions, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1839.

To the seventh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica he contributed the article Scotland, afterwards published in a separate form as a History of Scotland for the use of schools.

TYTLER, JAMES, an industrious and laborious, but eccentric and unfortunate miscellaneous writer, the son of the Rev. Mr. Tytler, minister of Fern, in the presbytery of Brechin, was born about 1747. He was instructed by his father in classical learning, and attained an extensive acquaintance with historical literature and scholastic theology. Having shown an early predilection for the study of medicine, he was put apprentice to Mr. Ogilvie, a respectable surgeon in Forfar, and afterwards attended the medical classes in the university of Edinburgh. He was at one time, it is said, destined for the ministry, but some peculiarities in his religious opinions were the means of his becoming connected with a society of Glasites, to a female member of which sect he was married at an early period of his life. During the college vacations he made two voyages to Greenland in the capacity of surgeon, which partly supplied him with the means for defraying the necessary expenses at the university. After a fruitless endeavour to get into practice as a surgeon in Edin-

burgh, he opened an apothecary's shop in Leith, in the hope of being patronised by his religious connections; but his separation from the Society, which happened shortly after, disappointed his expectations; and having contracted some debts which he was unable to pay, he was under the necessity of removing, first to Berwick, and subsequently to Newcastle. In both places he was employed in preparing chemical medicines for the druggists, but the remuneration he received being insufficient to provide for the necessities of an increasing family, he returned to Edinburgh in 1772, in extreme poverty, and took refuge from his creditors within the precincts of the sanctuary of Holyrood-house, where debtors are privileged from arrest.

His first attempt in poetry was a humorous ballad, entitled 'The Pleasures of the Abbey.' He also wrote two popular Scottish songs, 'The Bonnie Brucket Lassie,' with the exception of the first two lines, and 'I canna come ilka day to woo.' In 1772 he issued from his sanctuary of Holyrood a volume of 'Essays on the most important subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion,' which had the singular merit of having been set up in types by his own hand, as the idea arose in his mind, without any manuscript before him, and worked off by himself, at a press of his own construction. The work was to have been completed in two volumes 8vo, but the author turned aside to attack the opinions of a new religious sect, called the Bereans, in 'A Letter to Mr. John Barclay, on the Doctrine of Assurance,' in which he again performed the functions of author, compositor, and pressman. He next published a monthly periodical, entitled 'The Gentleman and Lady's Magazine,' which did not go on long; and afterwards issued 'The Weekly Review,' a literary miscellany, which came out in 1780, and, in its turn, was soon discontinued. He is also said to have, in the same ingenious manner, commenced the printing of an abridgment of the Universal History, of which, however, he only completed one volume. His publications, though unavoidably disfigured with numerous typographical blunders, made him known to the booksellers, from whom he afterwards found constant employment in compilations, abridgments, translations, and



miscellaneous literary work of almost every description, for which he was remarkably well adapted, having a general knowledge of nearly every subject, and of most of the sciences.

He was employed by a surgeon to compile for him a 'System of Surgery,' which made its appearance in 3 vols. 8vo, in 1793. This work he had not completed when he was compelled to quit Scotland, but he finished it at Belfast before crossing the Atlantic. He was also an occasional contributor to the 'Medical Commentaries,' and other periodical publications of the time. It is stated by Dr. Watt, in his 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' that he conducted a weekly paper called 'The Observer,' comprehending a series of Essays, published at Glasgow in 1786, and extending to 26 numbers, folio. Of these, the first number was the only one literally penned by this singular individual, the rest being printed by him without the aid of a manuscript, according to his usual practice.

The principal work on which Tytler was engaged was the second edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' of which he was the principal editor, and furnished to its pages a large proportion of the more considerable scientific treatises and histories, and almost all the minor articles. On his leaving the sanctuary at Holyrood-house, he took lodgings, first at Restalrig, or Duddingstone, and afterwards within the town; but on becoming connected with the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' an apartment was assigned to him in the printing-office, where this extraordinary genius performed the functions of compiler and corrector of the press, at the superb salary of sixteen shillings per week! When the third edition was undertaken, he was engaged as a stated contributor, upon more liberal terms, and wrote a larger share of the early volumes than is ascribed to him in the general preface.

At one period of his career he conducted a manufactory of magnesia for a Mr. Robert Wright of Colinton; but after he had fairly established it, he was dismissed, without obtaining either a share in the business, or a suitable compensation for his services. One of his most eccentric actions was his attempt to ascend in a balloon, constructed on the plan of Montgolfier, which, however, from

some unforeseen defect in the machinery, proved a failure. He was ever afterwards known in Edinburgh as "Balloon Tytler." Notwithstanding his acknowledged talents and industry, his intemperate habits, and want of prudence and perseverance, kept him always poor and dependent. Burns, in his Notes on Scottish Song, describes him as "an obscure, tipping, but extraordinary body, who drudges about Edinburgh as a common printer, with leaky shoes, a sky-lighted hat, and knee buckles." As a proof of the extraordinary stock of general knowledge which he possessed, and the ease with which he could write on any subject, almost extempore, the following anecdote is related of him. A gentleman of Edinburgh, who had once occasion to apply to Tytler for as much matter as would form a junction between a certain history and its continuation to a later period, found him lodged in one of those elevated apartments called garrets, and was informed by the old woman with whom he lived that he could not be seen, as he had gone to bed rather the worse of liquor. Determined, however, not to depart without his errand, the gentleman was shown into Mr. Tytler's apartment by the light of a lamp, where he found him in the situation described by his landlady. The gentleman having acquainted him with the nature of his business, Mr. Tytler called for pen, ink, and paper, and in a short time produced about a page and a half of letter-press, which answered the end proposed as completely as if it had been the result of the most mature deliberation.

Having joined the Society of "Friends of the People," Tytler published 'A Pamphlet on the Excise,' containing an exposition of the abuses of Government. In 1792 he conducted a periodical publication entitled 'The Historical Register, or Edinburgh Monthly Intelligencer,' in which he systematically advocated parliamentary reform. About the close of that year he published 'A Handbill, addressed to the People,' written in such an inflammatory style as to render him obnoxious to the authorities. Learning that a warrant was issued for his apprehension, he suddenly disappeared from Edinburgh, leaving his family behind him, and finding his way to Ireland, embarked from that country for America. He was

cited before the high court of judiciary, but failing to appear, was outlawed, January 7, 1793. On his arrival in the United States, he fixed his residence at Salem, Massachusetts, where he established a newspaper, which he conducted till his death in the end of 1803, in the 58th year of his age.

His known works are :

The Pleasures of the Abbey.

Essays on the most important Subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion. Edin. 1772, 8vo.

Letter to Mr. John Barclay on the Doctrine of Assurance. The Weekly Mirror; a Periodical Publication, begun in 1780.

The Observer; a Weekly Paper, comprehending a series of Essays, published in Glasgow in 1786, and extending to 26 numbers, folio.

A System of Geography. 1788, 8vo.

A History of Edinburgh. 12mo.

The Edinburgh Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar. 2 vols. 8vo.

A Review of Ditchken's Theory of Inflammation; with a practical dedication. 12mo.

Remarks on Mr. Pinkerton's Introduction to the History of Scotland. 8vo.

A Poetical Translation of Virgil's Eclogues. 4to.

A Pamphlet on the Excise.

The Historical Register; a Periodical Publication.

The Gentleman and Lady's Magazine; published monthly.

The Weekly Review; a Literary Miscellany. 1780.

TYTLER, HENRY WILLIAM, M.D., physician

and translator, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Fern, near Brechin, in 1752; being the son of the minister of that place. Addicting himself to the translation of classic poetry, the first work by which he made himself known was 'Pædrotrophia, or the Art of Nursing and Rearing Children, a Poem in three Books, from the Latin of St. Marthe, with Medical and Historical Notes, and the Life of the Author,' 8vo, published in 1797. He died at Edinburgh, August 24, 1808. At his death he left in manuscript, 'The Works of Callimachus, translated into English Verse; the Hymns and Epigrams from the Greek, with the Coma Berenices from the Latin of Catullus; with the original Texts and Notes,' said to be the first English translation of a Greek poet by a native of Scotland. Its publication was kindly edited by the earl of Buchan. Dr. Tytler was also the author of a 'Voyage from the Cape of Good Hope,' and other poems, published in 1804, and of some pieces in the Gentleman's Magazine and other periodicals. He completed a translation of the Seventeen Books of the Poem on the Punic War, by Silius Italicus, with a Preface and Commentary.

## U

URE, ANDREW, M.D., a distinguished chemical philosopher, was born in Glasgow, 18th May 1778. He studied at the university of his native city, and subsequently at that of Edinburgh. Afterwards he engaged in the establishment of the Glasgow Observatory, where he resided for some time, and where he was honoured with a visit from the celebrated Sir William Herschell. In the year 1806, on the resignation of Dr. Birkbeck, he was appointed professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the Andersonian university of Glasgow. Eloquent as a lecturer, he was most successful in his class experiments. In 1818 he brought forward his 'New Experimental Researches on some of the leading doctrines of Cal-

loric, particularly on the relation between the elasticity, temperature, and latent heat of different vapours, and on thermometric admeasurement and capacity,' which was read before the Royal Society, and published in their 'Transactions' for that year. Sir James Ivory, Mr. Daniel, and other philosophers, adopted the conclusions offered in this paper, as the bases of their meteorological theories.

In 1821, Dr. Ure published the first edition of his well-known 'Dictionary of Chemistry,' which procured him the friendship of Sir Humphrey Davy, Dr. Wollaston, and Dr. E. D. Clarke. In 1822, in which year he became a fellow of the Royal Society, his paper on the 'Ultimate Analy-

sis of Vegetable Substances' appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1829 he published his System of Geology; in 1835, his Philosophy of Manufactures; and in 1836, his work on the Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain,—the latter in two volumes. His next great work, one of immense labour and research, was the 'Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,' the last edition of which in his lifetime, appeared in 1852. This work has been translated into several of the continental languages.

Dr. Ure was remarkable for accuracy in chemical analysis, and it has been stated by competent authority, that none of his results have ever been overturned. He was one of the original fellows of the Geological Society. He also belonged to the Astronomical Society, and was a member of several continental societies. In 1830 he went to reside in London, where he died 2d January 1857.

URQUHART, or URCHARD, the name of a minor clan, (*Urachdun*.) originally settled in Cromarty, (badge, the wallflower,) a branch of the clan Forbes. Nisbet says, "A brother of Ochonchar, who slew the bear, and was predecessor of the Lords Forbes, having in keeping the castle of Urquhart, took his surname from the place." This castle stood on the south side of Loch Ness, and was in ancient times a place of great strength and importance, as is apparent from its extensive and magnificent ruins. In that fabulous work, 'The true pedigree and lineal descent of the most ancient and honourable family of Urquhart, since the creation of the world, by Sir Thomas Urquhart, Knight of Cromartie,' the origin of the family and name is ascribed to *Ourohartos*, that is, 'fortunate and well-beloved,' the familiar name of Esornon, of whom the eccentric author describes himself as the 128th descendant. He traces his pedigree, in a direct line, even up to Adam and Eve, and according to him, the meaning of the word Urquhart is the same as that of Adam, namely, '*red earth*.'

The family of Urquhart is one of great antiquity. In Hailes' Annals, it is mentioned that Edward I. of England, during the time of the competition for the Scottish crown, ordered a list of the sheriffs in Scotland to be made out. Among them appears the name of William Urquhart of Cromartie, heritable sheriff of the county. He married a daughter of Hugh, earl of Ross, and his son Adam obtained charters of various lands. A descendant of his, Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie, who lived in the 16th century, was father of 11 daughters and 25 sons. Seven of the latter fell at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and from another derived the Urquharts of Newhall, Monteagle, Kinbeachie, and Braelangwell.

The eldest son, Alexander Urquhart of Cromartie, had a charter from James V. of the lands of Inch Rory and others, in the shires of Ross and Inverness, dated March 7, 1532. He had two sons. The younger son, John Urquhart, born in 1547, became tutor to his grand-nephew, Sir Thomas Urquhart, and was well known afterwards by the designation of the "tutor of Cromartie." He died Nov. 8, 1631, aged 84.

Of Sir Thomas, the family genealogist, a memoir follows

in larger type. He was succeeded by a brother, whose successor, a cousin of his own, sold what remained of the family property to the Mackenzies, afterwards earls of Cromartie. The male line ended in Colonel James Urquhart, an officer of much distinction, who died in 1741. The representation of the family devolved on the Urquharts of Braelangwell, which was sold (with the exception of a small portion, which is strictly entailed) by Charles Gordon Urquhart, Esq., an officer in the Scots Greys. The latter's brother, David Urquhart, Esq., at one period secretary to the British legation at Constantinople, and author of a work on the Resources of Turkey, and other publications, became representative of the family.

The Urquharts of Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, obtained that estate through the marriage, in 1610, of their ancestor, John Urquhart of Craiglunty, tutor of Cromarty, with Elizabeth Seton, heiress of Meldrum. The Urquharts of Craigston, and a few more families of the name, still possess estates in the north of Scotland. And persons of this surname are still numerous in the counties of Ross and Cromarty. In Ross-shire, Inverness-shire, and Morayshire, there are parishes of the name of Urquhart.

URQUHART, SIR THOMAS, of Cromartie, a quaint old writer of the seventeenth century, is chiefly known as the translator of Rabelais. He appears to have at one period travelled much on the continent. He afterwards became a cavalier officer, and was knighted by Charles I. at Whitehall. After that monarch's decapitation, he accompanied Charles II. in his march into England, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, when his estates were forfeited by Cromwell. The year following he published at London, where he was detained for some time on his parole, a singular piece, entitled 'The Discovery of a most exquisite Jewel, found in the kennel of Worcester Streets the day after the Fight, and six before the Autumnal Equinox, anno 1651, serving in this Place to frontal a Vindication of the Honour of Scotland from that Infamy whereunto the rigid Presbyterian Party of that Nation, out of their Covetousness and Ambition, most dissembledly hath involved it.' He also wrote the adventures of the Admirable Crichton, and among various other curious matters, his inventive genius fabricated the strange and original genealogy of the Urquhart family above mentioned. His 'Jewel' was written for the avowed purpose of helping him to the recovery of his estates, as he conceived that the Protector would have been so dazzled by the extraordinary talent displayed in it, as to have readily restored them, and he boasts that it was the production of fourteen days!

The best executed of his works is his translation of Rabelais. He was also the author of a treatise on trigonometry, published in 1645, and dedicated in extravagant language to "The Right Hon. and Most Noble Lady, my dear and loving Mother, the Lady Dowager of Cromartie." A specimen of his verse is found in his 'Epigrams;' the following on Woman being one of the best:

"Take *man* from *woman*, all that she can show  
Of her own proper, is nought else but *too*."

These Epigrams, however, possess less of the character of poetry than some of his prose rhapsodies, which are so highly poetical as to be, in many parts, altogether unintelligible! Such, notwithstanding, was the universality of his attainments, that he deemed himself capable of enlightening the world on many things never "dreamed

of in the philosophy" of ordinary mortals. "Had I not," he says, "been pluck'd away by the importunity of my creditors, I would have emitted to public view above five hundred several treatises on inventions, never hitherto thought upon by any." The time and place of his death are unknown. There is a tradition that he died of an inordinate fit of laughter, on hearing of the restoration of Charles II. His works are:

The Trissotetras; or, a most easy and exact Manner of resolving all sorts of Triangles, whether Plain or Spherical. 1645. Lond. 1650, 4to.

Epigrams, Divine and Moral. Lond. 1646, 4to.

Εκσυμβαλυσον; or the Discovery of a most excellent Jewel, more precious than diamonds incased in gold, the like whereof was never seen in any age; found in the Kennel of Worcester-streets the day after the Fight, and six before the Autumnal Equinox, anno 1651, &c. Lond. 1652, 8vo.

Introduction to the Universal Language in vi. books. Lond. 1653, 4to.

Tracts; containing the Genealogy of the Urquhart Family, with the Jewel, &c. Edin. 1782, 12mo.

## V

VANS, a surname originally and properly *Vaux* or *Vaus*, of Norman derivation. Sir David Lindsay, in his Heraldry, mentions that *Vaus* was "one of the surnames of thame that came furth of Ingland with Sanct Margaret," the wife of Malcolm Canmore. In the reign of Malcolm IV., Philip de Vallibus or Vaux had estates in the south of Scotland, and soon after, the lands and barony of Dirleton, in East Lothian, came into the possession of the family. The chief remaining branch of this ancient house has long been that of the family of Vans of Barnbarroch, Wigtonshire.

VEDDER, DAVID, a lyric poet of considerable originality, the son of a small proprietor near Kirkwall, was born in the parish of Burness, Orkney, in 1790. He received an ordinary education at the parish school. Left an orphan, at the age of twelve, he became a cabin-boy on board of a small coasting vessel, and when only eighteen years of age was promoted to the rank of mate. Within two years after, he got command of a ship, in which he made several voyages to Greenland and other places. Thereafter he entered the revenue service as first officer of an armed cruiser, and in 1820 he was appointed tide-surveyor of customs. In this capacity he was employed, successively, at

the ports of Montrose, Kirkcaldy, Dundee, and Leith. He had early begun to cultivate poetry, and at the age of twenty-one, his first poem appeared in one of the Magazines. Various other pieces of his appeared at intervals in the periodical press, and in 1826 he ventured on the publication of a volume, entitled 'The Covenanters' Communion, and other Poems.' This was issued by Blackwood, at Edinburgh, and the sale was so rapid that it was very speedily out of print. His next work was his 'Oradian Sketches,' published by Tait, consisting of prose and verse, and portraying several passages of his own life. His 'Life of Sir Walter Scott,' his next production, was much read and admired, as was also his volume of 'Ballads and Lyrics.' In 1841 he published his collected pieces, in one volume, under the title of 'Poems—Legendary, Lyrical, and Descriptive.' Many of his lyrics were set to music with or without his consent. In 1848 he furnished the descriptive matter for a work entitled 'Lays and Lithographs,' issued by his son-in-law, Mr. Frederick

Schenk, lithographer of Edinburgh. His last work was 'Reynard the Fox,' a spirited adaptation from the famous German fable of that name, embellished with illustrations. He furnished additions to George Thomson's 'Musical Miscellany,' poetry to the 'Christian Herald,' edited by the Rev. Dr. Gardner, songs to the 'Book of Scottish Song,' and to 'Whistle Binkie,' the two latter Glasgow publications. He likewise wrote the greater part of the letterpress for Geikie's popular volume of 'Etchings.'

Mr. Vedder retired from active duty in 1852, and died at Edinburgh, Feb. 11, 1854, aged 63.

**VERE**, a surname, anciently variously written *de Vere*, *Veyr*, *Were*, and *Weir*. Radulphus or Ralph de Vere, held large estates in Lanarkshire, *temp.* Alexander II. The eventual heiress of these estates, Catherine, only child of Sir William Weir, 2d Bart. of Blackwood, *m.*, in 1733, Hon. Charles Hope, of Craigiehall, 2d son of 3d Earl of Hopetoun. The descendant and representative of the family, William Edward Hope Vere, Esq., of Craigiehall and Blackwood, born in 1824, succeeded his father in 1843, and *m.*, in 1857, Lady Mary Emily Boyle, sister of 9th earl of Cork, with issue.

**VIPONT**, a surname originally *Vetere-ponte*. A family of this name, in ancient times, possessed the lands of Aberdour, Fifeshire. It ended in an heir female, who married, in 1126, Alanus de Mortuo-Maria or Mortimer. In the second century thereafter these lands became the property of the Douglases, ancestors of the earls of Morton.

## W

**WALDIE**, originally *Waitho* or *Watho*, and afterwards *Waltho* or *Waldie*, the surname of a Roxburghshire family, the first of which that can be traced in any record, Thomas Waitho, was public and papal notary to the abbacy of Kelso. John Waltho, proprietor, by succession, of a considerable portion of the Marklands of Kelso, had a son, George, living in 1652, who was the first to spell his name *Waldie*. He got a charter of his lands from the Earl of Roxburgh in 1664.

His descendant, another George Waldie, died in 1745. This gentleman had a son, John Waldie, Esq., of Berryhill and Hayhope, who married Jean, eldest daughter and heiress of Charles Ormston, Esq., of Hendersyde, an old Kelso family. That estate had been purchased in 1715 from Edmonstone of Ednam, and by this marriage it came to the family of Waldie. He had 2 sons, George and Robert.

George Waldie of Hendersyde Park, the elder son, *m.*, in 1779, Ann, eldest daughter of Jonathan Ormston, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and died in 1826. He had one son, John Waldie, D.L., born in 1781, who succeeded him, and 3 daughters. 1. Maria Jane, *m.*, Richard Griffith, Esq., Dublin, with issue. 2. Charlotte, *m.*, in 1822, Stephen Eaton, Esq., of Stamford, issue, 2 sons and 2 *drs.* 3. Jane, *m.*, in 1820, George Edward Watts, afterwards Admiral Watts; issue, a son, William Charles, who died in 1861.

Robert, the second son of John Waldie, Esq., was a school-fellow at Kelso, of Sir Walter Scott, in the first volume of whose *Life by Lockhart*, mention is made of him and of his mother, a Quaker lady. The kind attentions he received from the Waldie family, says his biographer, "have left strong traces on every page of his works in which he has occasion to introduce the Society of Friends." Mr. Lockhart adds, "I remember the pleasure with which he read, late in life, 'Rome in the Nineteenth Century,' an ingenious work, produced by one of Mr. Waldie's grand-daughters, and how comically he depicted the alarm with which his ancient friend would have perused some of its delineations of the high places of Popery."

The grand-daughter, here referred to, was Mrs. Eaton, 2d daughter of George Waldie, Esq., of Hendersyde Park. Besides 'Rome in the Nineteenth Century,' published in 1820; she was authoress of 'At Home and Abroad,' 'Three

days in Belgium,' 'Days of Battle,' &c. Born in 1788, she died in 1859. Her youngest sister, Mrs. Watts, (born in 1790, died in July 1826), was early distinguished for her taste in literature and art. She executed between 40 and 50 pictures in oil colours, besides numerous pieces in water colour and pencil. Many of her paintings were exhibited at the Royal Academy and British Gallery, and were justly admired. She was at Brussels during the battle of Waterloo, and visited the field while as yet the bodies of the dead were scarcely interred. Her sister, Mrs. Eaton, was with her, both sisters being then unmarried. Mrs. Watts took a panoramic sketch of the field, a copy of which she carried with her to London, and published it, with a description by herself. This little work, entitled, 'Waterloo, by a near Observer,' went through ten editions in the course of a few months. In 1820 appeared her 'Sketches in Italy,' and met with great success.

**WALLACE**, a surname, the most illustrious in the annals of Scotland, originally variously written *Walence* or *Waleys*. The progenitor of all the families of the name of Wallace in this country is said to have been Eimerus Galeius, so called on account of his having been, according to Sir James Dalrymple, a native of Wales. Those of this name are, however, of Anglo-Norman extraction. Eimerus, a witness of the foundation charter of the abbacy of Kelso by David I. about 1128, is supposed to have been the father of Richard Walence, who obtained from the high-steward of Scotland a considerable portion of the district of Kyle in Ayrshire, and was one of the witnesses to the charter of the Abbey of Paisley, founded in 1160 by Walter the high-steward. His lands in Ayrshire he named *Richardton* after himself, now *Riccarton*, the name of a village and parish in that county. He was the most powerful vassal of the Stewarts in Kyle. His elder son, also named Richard, was contemporary with Alan, the high-steward, who died about 1204. This second Richard was the first who spelled his name *Waleys*, and on his death, his younger brother, Henry Waleys, succeeded to the family estates. Early in the 13th century Henry acquired some lands under the Stewarts in Renfrewshire. These lands were inherited by Adam Waleys, said to have been living in

1259. This Adam Walays had two sons, namely, Adam, who succeeded to the Ayrshire estate of Riccarton, and Sir Malcolm, who received the lands of Elderslie and Auchinbothie in Renfrewshire, and was the father of Scotland's great hero, Sir William Wallace.

Sir Malcolm married Margaret, or Jean, daughter of Sir Raynald, or Sir Hugh Crawford of Loudoun, sheriff of Ayr. Some writers assert that by a previous marriage he had two daughters, one of whom was married to a Thomas Halliday of Annandale, while others maintain that he had only two sons, Malcolm; or, according to Fordoun, Andrew; and William, the former by the first marriage, and the latter by the daughter of Sir Raynald Crawford. The elder son appears to have succeeded to his father's estates. He is said to have fallen in a skirmish with the English. In 1291, when Edward I. of England issued an order for the barons of Scotland to swear fealty to him, the family of Elderslie absolutely refused to take an oath so subversive of the independence of their country. With his elder son, Sir Malcolm took refuge in the fastnesses of the Lennox, while the younger son, William, retired with his mother to the Carse of Gowrie, to seek the protection of a powerful relative at Kilsjudie. Thence he was sent to receive his education at the seminary attached to the cathedral of Dundee.

A note to the account of the Elderslie family in Carrick's 'Life of Sir William Wallace,' states, that a family of the name of Wales existed in England, some of whom appear to have attained the highest civic honours in the city of London. It continues: "We are informed by Stowe, that in 1299, when part of the palace of Westminster, and the public buildings of the adjoining monastery, were destroyed by fire, a parliament was held by Edward in the house of Henry Wales, mayor of London, at Stebenheth. Henry Wales was also mayor in 1300, and a person of the same name is mentioned as having contributed largely to the building of 'St. Martyn's church, in the vicinity of London;' he is also said to have filled the office of mayor, during which time he built a prison, called the Tun, in Cornhill, for night-walkers. In 1296, when Edward granted the citizens of London the right of electing their chief magistrate, one William Wales was called by the public voice to the civic chair."

The Wallaces of Craigie, Ayrshire, are descended from Sir Richard Wallace of Riccarton, uncle of the celebrated Sir William Wallace. Sir Richard's grandson, John Wallace of Riccarton, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Lindsay of Craigie, whose arms were quartered with his own. His son, Adam Wallace, was designed of Craigie, and from him lineally descended Hugh Wallace, Esq. of Craigie, who in 1669 was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs general. Sir Hugh married Esther Kerr, daughter of the laird of Littledean, and had a son who was of imbecile mind.

At Sir Hugh's death his grand-nephew, the grandson of his brother, the Rev. William Wallace, minister of Falford, became second baronet. This gentleman, Sir Thomas Wallace, was lord-justice-clerk. He had two sons and four daughters. The elder son, Sir William, third baronet, leaving an only daughter, was succeeded by his brother, Sir Thomas, fourth baronet, who married Rachel, daughter of Sir Hew Wallace of Wolmet. His eldest son, Sir Thomas, fifth baronet, married Eleanor, daughter of Colonel Agnew, of Loch Ryan, and with one son, a captain in the guards, who predeceased him without issue, had an only daughter, Frances Anne Wallace. This lady became the heiress of Craigie, and married John Dunlop, Esq. of Dunlop. She is

celebrated as the friend of Burns. She had five sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Sir John Dunlop, succeeded his maternal grandfather as sixth baronet, and assumed the name of Wallace after his patronymic. The second son, Andrew, inherited Dunlop, and was a brigadier-general in the army. The third son, Lieutenant-general James Dunlop, was father of Sir John Dunlop of Dunlop, who was created a baronet in 1838. Sir Thomas Dunlop Wallace died in 1835. By his first wife, Eglington, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, baronet, sister of the fourth duchess of Gordon, he had a son, Sir John Alexander Dunlop Agnew Wallace, seventh baronet. Sir John, born in 1775, entered the army in 1787, and served with distinction in India, and was present in three general actions before he was 15 years of age. He afterwards served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, and subsequently commanded the Connaught rangers in the Peninsula. For his services at Busaco, Fuentes d'Onoro, and Salamanca, he received a medal and two clasps. He was appointed colonel of the 88th regiment in 1831, and became a lieutenant-general in 1837, and a general in 1851. He served in the army on full pay for seventy years. He married, June 23, 1829, Janet, daughter of William Rodger, Esq. and had five sons and one daughter. He died Feb. 10, 1857.

His eldest son, Sir William Thomas Francis Agnew Wallace, born May 27, 1830, lieutenant-colonel grenadier guards, succeeded as eighth baronet. His brother, Robert Agnew Wallace, born June 20, 1834, m. Jane Colquhoun Bell, daughter of John Bell, Esq. of Enterkine, Ayrshire, and has 2 sons and 6 daughters.

From the Riccarton family also descended the Wallaces of Kelly, Renfrewshire.

Of this latter family Robert Wallace, Esq. of Kelly, was the most distinguished. He was the son of John Wallace, Esq. of Cessnock, Ayrshire, a West India merchant in Glasgow, who, in 1792, purchased the estate of Kelly, having previously sold Cessnock. Robert became a partner of the extensive West India firm of Wallace, Hunter, and Co., Greenock, and in 1805 he succeeded his father in the estate of Kelly. In 1833 he was elected M.P. for Greenock, being the first member for that town in the reformed parliament, and for four successive elections he was returned for the same place free of expense. After thirteen years' faithful and laborious service in the House of Commons, he quitted parliament in 1845. From the outset he exerted himself in attempting to put an end to the monopoly of the ministers of the crown, who had till then reserved to themselves the privilege of introducing public measures into parliament. He was among the first to attack the errors in our Scotch judicial system, and the first to urge the reform of post-office abuses, and it was while doing so that Mr. Rowland Hill stepped in with his scheme of penny postage. That gentleman frankly admitted that it was Mr. Wallace's exposures that led him to take up the subject at all; and that it was his indomitable and persevering energy in and out of parliament which obtained the inestimable measure of penny postage to the country. Mr. Hill wrote—"By four years of incessant attacks Mr. Wallace destroyed the prestige once enjoyed by the post-office, and exposed it to the wholesome influence of public opinion."

Mr. Wallace's great services to the country, in connection with post-office reform, were universally appreciated. He received the freedom of the city of Glasgow, of Aberdeen, of Paisley, Perth, Dingwall, Inverness, and Dornoch. He was presented with an address by the inhabitants of Kilmarnock, and a beautifully written communication from the postmaster-general of France. His quitting parliament in 1845 was the result of certain reverses of fortune.

when his political and personal friends came forward to his assistance. A public testimonial realized between three and four thousand pounds, which sum was invested in the purchase of an annuity of about £500 a-year. Mr. Wallace died 31st March 1855, aged 82. He used to boast of his descent from Sir William Wallace, a name which, he said, he was proud of, and which he hoped he had never done anything to sully. His brother, Sir James Maxwell Wallace, K.H., a Waterloo officer, attained the rank of lieutenant-general in the army in 1855.

Sir William Wallace had no legitimate issue, but is said to have left a natural daughter, who, according to tradition, married Sir William Baillie of Stopprig, "a squire of the Balliol blood," as he is called by Blair, progenitor of the Baillies of Lamington, an estate which previously belonged to a family of the name of Braidfoot.

The Wallaces of Cairnhill, an Ayrshire family, possessed that estate for more than two centuries. About the beginning of the 18th century, Thomas Wallace, father of John Wallace of Cessnock, above mentioned, acquired the lands of Cairnhill, and died in April 1748. His elder son, William Wallace, advocate, who died at Glasgow 16th November 1763, was the author of a song called 'Strephon and Lydia.' He was cousin of Wallace of Kelly.

Another William Wallace, advocate, the son of Robert Wallace of Holmston, Ayrshire, writer to the signet, was in December 1752 appointed professor of universal history in the university of Edinburgh. He was afterwards professor of Scots law, one of the assessors of the city, and sheriff-depute of Ayrshire, and died 28th November 1786.

WALLACE, SIR WILLIAM, the heroic defender of the liberties and independence of Scotland, was the second son of Sir Malcolm Wallace, knight of Elderslie and Auchinbothie, Renfrewshire, and his wife, the daughter of Sir Raynald Crawford, sheriff of Ayr. His lineage is given above. He was born, it is conjectured, about the middle of the reign of Alexander III., or about 1276. His early years are said to have been passed under the superintendence of his uncle, a wealthy ecclesiastic, at Dunipace, in Stirlingshire, from whom he received the first rudiments of his education, and who was careful to instil into his youthful breast the strongest sentiments of patriotism and independence. After the subversion of the liberties of his country by Edward I. of England, he was sent to the seminary attached to the cathedral of Dundee, where he contracted a friendship with John Blair, a Benedictine monk, who afterwards became his chaplain. Being an eye-witness of most of the actions of Wallace, Blair, with the assistance of Thomas Gray, parson of Libberton, composed a history of them in Latin, and from that work, only a few fragments of which have been preserved, was derived much of the information con-

tained in the celebrated poem of Blind Harry the Minstrel, where most of Wallace's achievements have been commemorated.

The subjugation of his native country by the English, and the wanton outrages committed by the soldiery who were left to garrison the various castles and principal towns, roused Wallace's indignation, and he formed an association among his fellow-students, for the purpose of defending themselves and punishing the aggressions of the intruders, whenever opportunities offered. Having been publicly insulted by a youth named Selly, the son of the governor of Dundee, he drew his dagger and struck him dead on the spot, and though immediately surrounded by the friends of the deceased, he luckily effected his escape, after killing two or three other Englishmen who attempted to intercept his flight. For this deed he was proclaimed a traitor, outlawed, and forced for some time to lurk among the woods and mountain fastnesses of the country. His extraordinary personal strength, undaunted courage, enterprising spirit, and dexterity, as well as his ardent attachment to his native country, with his inextinguishable hatred of its oppressors, rendered him peculiarly fitted to be the leader of a band of patriots burning to avenge the wrongs of their suffering father-land; and he soon attracted to his side a number of broken and desperate men, who, weary of the English yoke, resolved to join their fortunes with one who had so opportunely stood forth as the assertor of the national independence. For a long time they seem to have lived chiefly by plunder and the chase, attacking, whenever occasion offered, the convoys and foraging parties of the English, and retreating, when pursued, to the woods and secret recesses of the country.

At this period, Wallace, under various disguises, was in the habit of visiting the garrisoned towns, venturing boldly into the market-places, to ascertain the strength and condition of the enemy, on which occasions he had various personal encounters with English soldiers, frequently escaping with difficulty from their superiority of numbers. His exploits gradually brought a great accession to his partizans; and after the battle of Dunbar in 1296, in which the Scots were defeated with great slaughter, Wallace became conspicuously

known, both to friend and foe, as the formidable commander of a little but increasing army of patriots, who were devotedly attached to their chief, and to the sacred cause of national liberty.

Among the first whom the fame of his successes brought to his standard were Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, Sir William Douglas, lord of Douglasdale, designated the Hardy, Sir Robert Boyd, Alexander Sermingeour, Roger Kilpatrick, Alexander Auchinleck, Walter Newbigging, Hugh Dundas, Sir David Barclay, and Adam Curry; also, Sir John the Graham, who became his bosom friend and confidential companion. In the various encounters which Wallace and his followers had with the English in different parts of the country, particularly in Ayrshire, Clydesdale, and the Lennox, he was uniformly victorious, while the lord of Douglas was no less successful in recovering the castles of Durrisdair and Sanquhar from the enemy.

Sir William de Hazelrig, or Heslope, the English sheriff of Lanark, having caused Wallace's sweetheart, the heiress of Lamington, to be put to death, Wallace, with thirty of his followers, came to Lanark at midnight, burst into Hazelrig's apartment, and took signal vengeance on him for his villany. The town's people aiding Wallace's party, the English garrison was driven with much slaughter from the town, and the great numbers that now flocked to his banners enabled him, with a formidable force, to defeat a considerable body of the English, in a regular engagement in the neighbourhood of Biggar. In revenge for the base murder of his uncle, Sir Raynald Crawford, and others of the Scots gentry, by the governor of Ayr, who had invited them to a friendly conference in that town, Wallace, with fifty of his confederates, having hastened to the spot, surrounded "the Barns of Ayr," where the English to the number of 500 were cantoned, set them on fire, and either killed or forced back to perish in the flames all who attempted to escape. After taking Glasgow, and expelling Bishop Bek, an English ecclesiastic, from the recovered city, by a rapid march upon Scone in May 1297, he surprised Ormsby the English justiciary, dispersed his force, and took a rich booty, but Ormsby escaped by flight into England.

Wallace now passed into the Western Highlands, and his progress was marked by victory wherever he appeared. At this time he was joined by a number of the nobility, among whom were the Steward of Scotland, with his brother, Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, Alexander de Lindsay, Sir Richard Lundin, and Robert Wiseheart, bishop of Glasgow. Even the young Robert de Bruce, grandson of the Competitor, deceiving the vigilance of the English, renounced the allegiance he had sworn to Edward, embraced the cause of freedom, and drew his sword with Wallace.

The intelligence of these events reached Edward while engaged in preparations for an expedition to Flanders, and he despatched orders to the earl of Surrey to adopt immediate measures for the suppression of the insurrection. A force of 40,000 foot and 300 horse was sent into Scotland, under the command of Surrey's nephew, Sir Henry Percy, and Sir Robert Clifford, and July 9, 1297, they came up with the Scots army advantageously posted on a hill near the town of Irvine. Dissensions had, however, broken out among the leaders of the Scots; the feudal barons, from paltry feelings of pride and jealousy, scorned to be commanded by one whom they deemed so inferior to them in rank as Wallace, and, in the midst of their discussions, Sir Richard Lundin deserted with his followers to the enemy. His example was in part quickly imitated by Bruce, the Steward, and his brother, Lindsay, and Douglas, who, by means of Wiseheart, bishop of Glasgow, entered into negotiations with Percy, which ended in their submission to Edward. Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, and Sir John the Graham, were the only men of rank who remained with Wallace, and with their and his own adherents he retired indignantly to the north. Believing that they had put an end to the revolt, Percy and Clifford withdrew their troops and returned to England; but Wallace and Moray, dividing their forces, carried on their operations against the English with so much vigour, that in a short time all the strongholds north of the Forth, except the castle of Dundee, were retaken from the English. Wallace had just laid siege to that fortress, when he was apprised of the advance of an English army under William de Warenne, earl of Surrey, and Cres-



ingham the treasurer. Relinquishing the siege of the castle of Dundee, to be continued by the townsmen themselves, by a forced march he hastened to oppose the progress of the enemy, and when the English army came on to cross the Forth by Stirling bridge, they beheld the intrepid defenders of Scottish freedom posted on a rising ground, near the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, prepared and eager to dispute their passage. The Scottish army consisted of 40,000 foot and 180 cavalry, while that of the English amounted to 50,000 foot and 1,000 heavy-armed horse. Warrene at first had recourse to the arts of negotiation, but Wallace tauntingly sent him back a message that they came not there to negotiate but to fight, and to show them that Scotland was free. The English, under Cressingham, advanced to cross the river, and when nearly one-half had passed the bridge, they were attacked by the Scots with an impetuosity which they could not withstand, and after a terrific slaughter, Wallace gained a complete victory. Those on the other side of the river, seeing the day irretrievably lost, burnt their tents, abandoned their baggage and standards, and hastened back in disorderly flight to Berwick, whither their commander, Warrene, had found his way, but Cressingham was left among the slain. This memorable battle, fought September 11, 1297, was followed by the surrender of the castles of Dumbarton and Dundee, and the expulsion of the English from the kingdom.

Soon after, at a meeting of the Scottish nobles, held in the Forest-Kirk, Selkirkshire, Wallace was elected regent of Scotland in name of John Balliol, then a captive in England. The late wars and the neglect of agriculture, caused by the disorganised state of the country, having spread famine and pestilence over the kingdom, Wallace resolved on an expedition into England. With a large force he proceeded as far as Newcastle, and after ravaging the northern counties with fire and sword, sparing neither age nor sex, he returned with a large and valuable booty to Scotland. Edward in the meantime hastened from Flanders, and as soon as he had completed his preparations for a new invasion of the country, he entered Scotland at the head of a formidable army of nearly 100,000 foot and 8,000 horsemen. Wal-

lace, unable to cope with such a force, retired before him as he advanced, wasting the country in his route, and removing the people with their cattle and provisions along with him. The English troops, in consequence, soon began to feel all the effects of want, and Edward was under the necessity of ordering an inglorious retreat. At this critical juncture, when the military skill of Wallace seemed about to be crowned with complete success, his plans were rendered abortive by the treachery of two Scottish nobles, Patrick, earl of Dunbar, and Umfraville, earl of Angus, who found means to communicate to the bishop of Durham the position of the Scottish army, with Wallace's intention to surprise the English by a night attack, and afterwards to hang upon their rear, and harass them in their retreat. Edward instantly ordered his army to advance, and by a rapid march came in sight of the Scottish forces as they were taking up their positions for battle at Falkirk. The Scots army, commanded by Wallace, Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, and Comyn, lord of Badenoch, did not exceed 30,000 men, and being compelled to fight at a disadvantage, no sooner were they attacked by the English than Comyn, with the division under his command, treacherously turned their banners and marched off the field. The English, in consequence, gained a complete victory, July 22, 1298. Among the Scots were slain Stewart, brother to the steward of the kingdom, Macduff, uncle to the earl of Fife, and the faithful Sir John the Graham, who was sorely lamented by Wallace. That great man himself, when he saw every hope lost, rallied the broken remains of his army, and, by a masterly retreat, conducted them in safety beyond the Forth, by the way of Stirling, which they burnt, at the same time laying waste all the surrounding districts. Soon after, the impoverished state of the country compelled Edward, with his army, to return to England.

Finding that the nobles were combined against him, and seeing it impossible, in the then circumstances of the country, to contend singly with the power of Edward, Wallace resigned the regency, and it is supposed, for this period of his history is involved in much obscurity, proceeded to France, in the hope of obtaining assistance from Philip,

the French king. In this, however, he was disappointed, although he is said to have been held in high favour with that monarch, and to have enhanced his reputation for personal prowess by his successes against the pirates who then infested the European seas. In 1303 we find him returned to Scotland, and pursuing an active and harassing system of predatory warfare against the English, at the head of a few of his faithful friends and veteran soldiers.

For the complete subjugation of the country Edward had, within a few years, led five successive armies across the borders, and after several memorable defeats sustained by the English, he at last succeeded in subduing for the time the spirit of the Scottish people. Most of the nobles now submitted to him, and even the governors of the kingdom, Comyn and Bruce, entered into a stipulation for the preservation of their lives, liberties, and lands. From the capitulation agreed to on this occasion, Edward specially excepted certain persons, whom he reserved for various degrees of punishment. But to the heroic and still unconquered Wallace he would offer no terms but those of full and unconditional surrender; and, besides setting a reward of 300 merks on his head, he issued strict orders to his captains and governors in Scotland, to use every endeavour to secure him, and send him in chains to England. By the treachery of one of his servants, named Jack Short, Wallace was at length, August 5, 1305, betrayed, according to tradition, into the hands of Sir John Menteith, a Scottish baron, who captured him at night in bed in the house of one Ralph Rae, at Robroyston, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, for which service he received from the English privy council a grant of land of the annual value of £100.

Wallace was first conveyed to Dumbarton castle, of which Menteith was now governor for Edward, and afterwards carried to London heavily manacled, and guarded by a powerful escort. On reaching London, he was on Monday, August 23, 1305, conducted to Westminster Hall, accompanied by the grand marshal, the recorder, the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen of the city, and there formally arraigned of treason. A crown of laurel was in mockery placed on his head, because, as

was alleged, he had aspired to the Scottish crown. The king's justice, Sir Peter Mallorie, then impeached him as a traitor to Edward, and as having burned villages, stormed castles, and slain many subjects of England. "To Edward," said Wallace, "I cannot be a traitor, for I owe him no allegiance. He is not my sovereign; he never received my homage; and whilst life is in this persecuted body, he never shall receive it. To the other points whereof I am accused, I freely confess them all. As governor of my country, I have been an enemy to its enemies; I have slain the English; I have mortally opposed the English king; I have stormed and taken the towns and castles which he unjustly claimed as his own. If I, or my soldiers, have plundered or done injury to the houses or to the ministers of religion, I repent me of my sin; but it is not of Edward of England that I shall ask pardon." In accordance with the predetermined resolution of Edward, he was found guilty, and condemned to death, and the sentence was executed the same day, with every refinement of cruelty. He was dragged at the tails of horses through the streets of London to a gallows erected at the Elms in Smithfield, where, after being hanged a short time, he was taken down yet breathing, and his bowels torn out and burned. His head was then struck off, and his body divided into quarters. His head was placed on a pole on London Bridge, and his right arm above the bridge at Newcastle; his left arm was sent to Berwick, his right foot and limb to Perth, and his left quarter to Aberdeen. He bore his fate with a magnanimity that secured the admiration even of his enemies, and his name will be held in everlasting honour by the true-hearted friends of freedom in every age and country. At the time of his execution it is conjectured that he was not above thirty-five years of age.

WALLACE, ROBERT, D.D., an eminent divine and statistical writer, was the only son of Matthew Wallace, minister of the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire, where he was born, January 7, 1697. He was educated at the grammar-school of Stirling and the university of Edinburgh. From his proficiency in mathematics, he was, in 1720, chosen assistant to Dr. Gregory, during his illness. Qualifying himself for the ministry, he was, in

1722, licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dunblane, and, in August 1723, was presented by the marquis of Amandale to the church and parish of Moffat.

In 1729 Dr. Wallace was elected moderator of the synod of Dumfries. A sermon which he preached before that body in the following October having been published, was shown to Queen Caroline, who recommended him to the earl of Islay, then chief manager of the affairs of Scotland. Wallace was, in consequence, in 1733, appointed one of the ministers of the Greyfriars' church, Edinburgh. Three years afterwards, however, he forfeited the favour of Government, by refusing to read from his pulpit the act relative to the Porteous riot, but on the overthrow of the Walpole administration in 1742, he was intrusted by their successors in the ministry with the conduct of ecclesiastical affairs, so far as related to the crown presentations in Scotland, and for four years seems to have managed this delicate duty in such a way as to give satisfaction to all parties concerned. He took a principal share in the establishment of the Scottish Ministers' Widows' Fund, the idea of which was originally suggested by Mr. Mathieson, a minister of the High Church of Edinburgh. The plan, however, was chiefly matured by the exertions of Dr. Wallace and Dr. Webster. Dr. Wallace was moderator of the General Assembly in 1743, which sanctioned the scheme; and, in the ensuing November, he was commissioned, along with Mr. George Wishart, minister of the Tron church, to proceed to London to watch the proceedings in parliament regarding it. To his exertions, indeed, it was mainly owing that the sanction of the legislature was procured for this important and beneficial measure. Among the documents preserved in the office of the Trustees of the Ministers' Widows' Fund are, 'Proposals in Dr. Wallace's handwriting, for establishing a General Widows' Scheme, supposed to be written before the Ministers' Widows' Fund was projected,' and 'Parcel of Original Calculations, previous to the first act of Parliament on the Ministers' Widows' Fund, holograph of Dr. Wallace.' His portrait, presented by one of his relatives, graces the hall of the trustees, being placed opposite to that of Dr. Webster.

In 1744 Dr. Wallace was appointed one of the royal chaplains for Scotland. In 1753 he published his celebrated 'Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind, in Ancient and Modern Times,' the original sketch of which he had previously read to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. To the work were appended some remarks on Mr. Hume's Political Discourse of the Populousness of Ancient Nations. The work is remarkable, not only for the mass of curious statistical information which it contains, but for the many ingenious speculations of the author on the subject of population, to one of which the peculiar theories of Mr. Malthus owed their origin. It was translated into French, under the inspection of Montesquieu; and a new edition appeared in 1809, with a Life of the author. He died July 29, 1771.—His works are:

A Sermon preached in the High Church of Edinburgh, Monday, January 6, 1746, upon occasion of the Anniversary Meeting of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

A Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind in Ancient and Modern Times; with an Appendix, containing additional Observations on the same Subject, and some Remarks on Mr. Hume's Political Discourse of the Populousness of Ancient Nations. Edin. 1753, 8vo. (Anon.) 2d edit. Edin. 1809, 8vo.

Characteristics of the Present State of Great Britain. London, 1758, 8vo.

Various Prospects of Mankind, Nature, and Providence. 1761.

He left behind him some manuscript specimens of his mathematical labours; and an Essay on Taste, which was prepared for the press by his son, Mr. George Wallace, advocate, but never published.

The latter was the author of a work on the 'Nature and Descent of Ancient Peerages, connected with the State of Scotland,' 1783; and of 'A System of the Principles of the Law of Scotland,' 1760. He wrote also a poem entitled 'Prospects from Hills in Fife,' published at Edinburgh in 1800.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, an eminent mathematician, the son of a leather-manufacturer and shoemaker in Dysart, Fifeshire, and the eldest of a numerous family, was born in that burgh, 23d September 1768. His progenitors had been settled, for some generations, at the village of Kilconquhar, in the same county. His grandfather inherited a small property, the greater part of which he lost through mismanagement. He received the first rudiments of his education from an aged widow in his native town, who, besides keeping a school for children, had a shop for the retail of small wares. About the age of seven he

was sent to a school of a higher class, where he made considerable proficiency in arithmetic, a knowledge of which he had previously obtained from his father. About the age of ten he was withdrawn from school, having learned only to read, write, and count, for the latter of which he had a natural liking.

In 1784 he was sent, in his sixteenth year, to Edinburgh, to learn the trade of a bookbinder, and during his apprenticeship he devoted all his leisure hours to reading. His father's business, which had been at one time considerable, was ruined by the breaking out of the American war, and he had removed with his family to Edinburgh, and under his parents' roof young Wallace had the advantage of their encouragement and moral superintendence. For the study of mathematics, to which he devoted himself with great ardour and enthusiasm, he had unusual facilities. Besides taking every opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of the contents of those scientific books which passed through his hands, he was enabled to acquire a few mathematical books of his own, and it was his constant practice to read during his meals as well as on his way to and from the workshop. By this assiduous application, before he reached the age of twenty, he had made himself master of Cunn's, Euclid, Ronayne's Algebra, Wright's Trigonometry, Wilson's Navigation, Emerson's Fluxions, Robertson's Translation of La Hire's Conic Sections, and Keill's Astronomy.

On the expiry of his apprenticeship, an acquaintance of his, a carpenter by occupation, who was employed by the celebrated Dr. John Robison, the professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh university, as an assistant in his class experiments, offered to introduce him to the professor, which he did by letter. Dr. Robison received him with great kindness, and after examining him, was much struck with his proficiency in mathematics. He gave him an invitation to attend his lectures gratuitously, and by encroaching with his work upon the hours of sleep, he was enabled to be present regularly at the class. Dr. Robison also introduced him to his colleague, Mr. Playfair, the professor of mathematics, who likewise offered him admission to his lectures. From inability, however, to attend two classes in one

day, he was under the necessity of declining this most desirable offer. Mr. Playfair ever after took a warm interest in his welfare, advised him with respect to his course of reading, and supplied him with books from his own library.

With the view of having more time at his own disposal than his occupation allowed, he was induced to accept the situation of warehouseman in a printing-office. At this time Dr. Robison paid him a visit, and proposed to him to give private lessons in geometry to one of his pupils, a proposal which he eagerly availed himself of. He began the study of Latin, in which he was aided by a student, to whom he gave, in return, instruction in mathematics. As an instance of his manner of turning time and opportunity to account, it may be mentioned, that while engaged in the printing-office, in the monotonous duty of collecting the successive sheets of a work from a series of heaps arranged around a circuit of tables, he fixed up upon the wall a Latin vocabulary, from which he committed to memory a certain number of words every time he passed it in making his round.

He next became shopman to one of the principal booksellers in Edinburgh, and he now found leisure both to pursue his favourite studies and to increase his stock of knowledge by general reading. Besides giving private lessons in mathematics in the evening, he took lessons in French, and thus obtained an acquaintance with the works of the continental mathematicians.

In 1793, while in his twenty-fifth year, he relinquished his shop employment, and began to support himself as a teacher of mathematics privately. He subsequently attended a course of lectures on mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, and also one on chemistry.

In 1794, on the recommendation of Professor Playfair, Mr. Wallace was appointed assistant teacher of mathematics in the academy of Perth. He now married, and began to write original mathematical papers for the Royal Society of Edinburgh, one of which, presented in 1796, was entitled 'Geometrical Porisms, with Examples of their Applications to the Solution of Problems.' He contributed the article 'Porism' and various other papers to the third edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He was also a contributor

to Leybourne's Repository, the Gentleman's Mathematical Companion, and other scientific publications in England, and so widely extended was his reputation as a mathematician of the highest order, that, in 1803, he received a letter, under a feigned name, intimating to him that an instructor in mathematics was wanted for the Royal Military College, then established at Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, and recommending him to become a candidate for the office. By the advice of his friend, Professor Playfair, he proceeded to Great Marlow, and after an examination, was declared the successful candidate over several competitors. This appointment he held for upwards of sixteen years, first at Great Marlow, and afterwards at Sandhurst, Berkshire, to which place the military college was removed. In 1818 the directors of the college resolved that a half-yearly course of lectures on practical astronomy should be given to the students, and Mr. Wallace was appointed lecturer. For the purpose of instructing them in the manner of making celestial observations, a small observatory was, under his superintendence, erected, and furnished with the necessary instruments.

In 1819, on the death of Professor Playfair, then professor of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, Mr., afterwards Sir John Leslie succeeded him in that chair, and Mr. Wallace became a candidate for the chair of mathematics, vacated by the latter. After a very keen competition, he was elected by a large majority, and thereby obtained the great object of his ambition, a professorship in a Scottish university.

In 1838, on account of ill health, he was compelled to resign his chair, having been unable to perform his duties in person during the three previous sessions. On his resignation the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by the *senatus academicus*, and at the same time he received a pension from the government, in consideration, as the warrant stated, of his attainments in science and literature, and his valuable services at the Royal Military College and the university.

When the fourth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica was commenced, Dr. Wallace undertook the revision of all the mathematical papers he had contributed to the previous edition, as

well as some of those which had been written by Dr. Robison; and several of the more important treatises, particularly on algebra, conic sections, and fluxions, were remodelled and almost entirely rewritten.

After five years of private life, Professor Wallace died at Edinburgh, 28th April, 1843, in his 75th year. He was mainly instrumental in the erection of the Observatory on the Calton Hill of that city, and he was the means of procuring a monument to be erected in Edinburgh to Napier, the celebrated inventor of the logarithms. He was one of the original nonresident members of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and from a memoir of him which appeared in the quarterly fasciculus of that body, published February 9, 1814, the materials for this notice have chiefly been derived. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a corresponding member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and an honorary member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. A few weeks before his death he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy. Having a turn for mechanics, he invented an instrument called the Eidograph, from two Greek words, signifying 'a form,' and 'to draw,' a description of which he presented to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In copying plans or other drawings it answers the same purpose as the common Pantograph, but is greatly superior to it, both in the extent of its application and the accuracy of its performance. He was also the inventor of the Chorograph, an instrument for describing on paper any triangle having one side and all its angles given, and also for constructing two similar triangles, on two given straight lines, having the angles given.

He does not seem to have published any separate work but the one first mentioned below. The subsequent seven papers are among those which he wrote for the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and published in their 'Transactions.'

A New Book of Interest; containing Aliquot Tables, truly proportioned to any given rate. London, 1794, 8vo.

Geometrical Porisms, with Examples of their Applications to the Solution of Problems. 1796.

Development of a certain Algebraic Formula. 1805.

A new method of expressing the Co-efficients in the Development of the Formula that represents the mutual per-

turbation of two Planets; with an Appendix, giving a quickly converging series for the rectification of an Ellipse.

New Series for the Quadrature of the Conic Sections, and the Computation of Logarithms. 1808.

Investigation of Formulæ for finding the Logarithms of Trigonometrical Quantities from one another. 1823.

Account of the Invention of the Pantograph; and a Description of the Eidograph. 1831.

Solution of a Functional Equation, with its application to the Parallelogram of Forces and the Curve of Equilibrium. 1839. Published in the 14th volume of the Society's Transactions.

A paper, entitled 'Two Elementary Solutions of Kepler's Problem by the Angular Calculus,' was contributed by him to the 'Transactions' of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1836.

To the 'Transactions' of the Cambridge Philosophical Society he contributed a paper, entitled 'Geometrical Theorems and Formula, particularly applicable to some Geodetical Problems.'

In 1838 he composed a work on the same subject, which he dedicated to his friend, Colonel Colby.

WARDLAW, a surname, one of the oldest in Scotland, the meaning of which is evidently a guard or fortress upon a hill, from the Saxon word *ward* and the Gaelic *law*, a hill of a conical form. This derivation acquires probability from the fact that there are various places of the name in Scotland, as Wardlaw bank in Berwickshire, where are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to be of British origin, and Wardlaw or Weirldaw, a hill, 1,986 feet above the level of the sea, in the parish of Ettrick, Selkirkshire. In the 'Cameronian's Dream,' a poem by James Hishop, mention is made of a hill in Ayrshire of the name, as

"On Wardlaw and Cairntable the clear shining dew  
Glistened there 'mong the heath-bells and mountain  
flowers blue."

There was an ancient parish in Inverness-shire of the name of Wardlaw.

WARDLAW, the surname of an ancient family, the first of which, of Anglo-Saxon lineage, was amongst those who fled to Scotland at the period of the Conquest, and under King Malcolm Canmore obtained possessions in Galloway, and also in Fifeshire. By the adherence of the family to Baliol they lost their lands, called Wardlaw, in the former district, but retained those of Torry in Fife. Sir Henry Wardlaw of Torry, knight, living in the beginning of the 14th century, married a niece of Walter, lord-high-steward of Scotland, and, with two daughters, had two sons, Sir Andrew, his successor, and Walter, Cardinal Wardlaw, bishop of Glasgow from 1367 to 1387, and ambassador to England in 1368, and to France in 1374. He compiled a genealogical account of the Wardlaws, from their first coming from Saxony into England about the beginning of the sixth century to his own time, a copy of which was in the Royal library of France until the Revolution. He was buried in Glasgow cathedral, and his arms and name were placed near the middle of the choir, on the right hand of the high altar.

The elder son, Sir Andrew Wardlaw of Torry, knight, had two sons, Sir William, his successor, and Henry, bishop of St. Andrews and founder of the university thereof, of whom a memoir is given below in larger type. The elder son, Sir William Wardlaw of Torry, knight, succeeded about the year

1421, and died in 1432. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Oliphant, a lineal descendant of the princess Elizabeth, a daughter of Robert the Bruce, he had a son, Sir Henry Wardlaw of Torry, knight, who was one of the retinue that attended the young princess Margaret, daughter of James I., on her way to Rochelle upon her marriage with the dauphin of France. One of the lairds of Torry, Mr. Patrick Wardlaw, "that worthie and religious gentleman," as Calderwood calls him, took a prominent part, in the reign of James VI., in the opposition offered by the greater part of the Scottish people to the imposition of episcopacy.

From the Wardlaws of Torry were descended several families of the name. Sir Henry Wardlaw, knight, was chamberlain to Queen Ann, wife of James VI., and was in high favour at court. The branch to which he belonged possessed the estates of Pitreavie and Balmule, in the parish of Dunfermline, and his eldest son, Sir Henry, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I. in 1631. From a younger son the family of Wardlaw Ramsay of Whitehill, Mid-Lothian, descends.

Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, third baronet of this family, founded in 1675 an hospital at the village of Mastertown, near Dunfermline, called the Pitreavie hospital, for the benefit of four widows, with which he burdened a portion of the lands of Mastertown. He married, on 13th June 1696, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Charles Halket, second baronet of Pitferrane, authoress of the fine ballad of Hardyknute, (see vol. ii. p. 407). This lady was born in April 1677, and died in 1727, leaving a family, and was interred in the family vault within the church of Dunfermline. Her admirable ballad of Hardyknute refers to the battle of the Largs, fought October 2, 1263. It was long handed about in manuscript among the domestic circle of her friends and acquaintance, as a genuine fragment of an ancient ballad. Her brother-in-law, Sir John Hope Bruce of Kinross, in sending a copy of it to Lord Binning, son of the poetical earl of Haddington, and himself a poet, thus wrote: "In performance of my promise, I send you a true copy of the manuscript I found, a few weeks ago, in an old vault at Dunfermline. It is written on vellum, in a fair Gothic character, but so much defaced by time, as you will find, that the tenth part is not legible." Believing the poem to be a genuine production of antiquity, Lord-president Forbes, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, afterwards lord-justice-clerk, were at the expense of publishing it in 1719, in a small folio tract of 12 pages. Ramsay printed it in his *Evergreen* at Edinburgh in 1724, as an ancient ballad. The secret of the authorship was first disclosed by Dr. Percy in his 'Reliques,' published in 1755. Mr. Hepburn of Keith, a gentleman well known in the early part of the 18th century, for high honour and probity of character, often declared that he was in the house with Lady Wardlaw at the time she wrote the ballad, and Mrs. Wedderburn of Gosford, her daughter, and Mrs. Menzies of Woodend, her sister-in-law, used to be equally positive as to the fact. "Both Sir Charles Halket and Miss Elizabeth Menzies (the daughter of Mrs. Menzies) concur in stating that Lady Wardlaw was a woman of elegant accomplishments, who wrote other poems, and practised drawing and cutting papers with her scissors, and who had much wit and humour, with great sweetness of temper." Lady Wardlaw remodelled the song or ballad of 'Gilderoy.' Mr. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, in a note to Hardyknute in the additional illustrations to Johnson's Musical Museum, (vol. iii. page 319,) says: "Notwithstanding the great antiquity that has been claimed for 'Sir Patrick Spens,' one of the finest ballads in our language, very little evidence would be required to

persuade me that we were not also indebted for it to Lady Wardlaw."

The estate of Pitreavie has long since passed from the family of Wardlaw. Sir John Wardlaw, the tenth baronet, a colonel in the army, served in America and the West Indies. He was succeeded by his cousin, Sir William, eleventh baronet, and the latter by his third surviving son, Sir Alexander, twelfth baronet. Sir William Wardlaw, the thirteenth baronet, born in 1794, residing in Edinburgh, and unmarried, succeeded his brother in 1833. His presumptive, his brother, Archibald, born in 1796.

WARDLAW, HENRY, a learned and pious prelate, founder of the university of St. Andrews, and bishop of that see, was the second son of Sir Andrew Wardlaw of Torry, Fifeshire, and nephew of Walter Wardlaw, bishop of Glasgow, who, in 1381, was created a cardinal by Pope Urban VI. Having received the usual education of one intended for the church, it is supposed at the university of Paris, he was appointed by his uncle rector of Kilbride, and in virtue thereof became precentor in the cathedral church of Glasgow. He afterwards went to Avignon, and while there was in 1444 preferred by Pope Benedict XIII. to the vacant see of St. Andrews. On his return to his native country soon after, bearing the additional title of the pope's legate for Scotland, his first care was to reform the lives of the clergy, who had become notorious for their licentiousness and profligacy.

In May 1410, Bishop Wardlaw founded the university of St. Andrews, the first institution of the kind in Scotland. It was established on the model of the college of Paris, for teaching all manner of arts and sciences, for which, in the year following, he procured a confirmation from the Pope, having despatched one Henry Ogilvie for the purpose. The following account of the foundation of the university, its first professors, and the rejoicings which took place on the arrival of the Pope's bull of confirmation, is extracted from Leighton's *History of the County of Fife*, (vol. i. pp. 73, 74) :

"To this good man (Bishop Wardlaw) belongs the immortal honour of having founded the first university in his native country—of being, as it were, the father of the infant literature of Scotland. The lady Doverguil, the wife of John Baliol, had established Baliol college in the university of Oxford in the 13th century, and a bishop of Moray had instituted the Scots college at Paris in 1326. It was reserved, however, for the enlightened understanding of Henry Wardlaw to afford the means of education to his youthful countrymen, without their being under the necessity of visiting for-

eign countries for the purpose of obtaining it. The names of the first professors have been preserved, and are worthy of being repeated. Laurence of Lindores, whose zeal for the Catholic faith was very great, explained the fourth book of the sentences of Peter Lombard. Richard Cornel, archdeacon of Lothian, John Listar, canon of St. Andrews, John Sheviz, official of St. Andrews, and William Stevens, afterwards bishop of Dunblane, expounded the doctrines of the canon law, from its simplest elements to its most profound speculations. John Gill, William Fowles, and William Crosier, delivered lectures on philosophy and logic. These learned persons began their labours in 1410 but it was not till 1413 that the university received the sanction and authority of the Pope for its institution. On the 3d of February that year, Henry Ogilvie, master of arts, who had been sent for the purpose, returned from Italy with the papal bull, on which occasion, universal festivity and joy pervaded the city, and the bells of the different churches rung a merry peal. The following Sunday, the bulls containing the privileges of the university were presented, in the refectory of the monastery, which was splendidly fitted up for the occasion, to the bishop, who, arrayed in his pontificals, was surrounded by the dignitaries of the church in their richest dresses. The bulls having been read, they proceeded to the high altar, where *Te Deum* was sung by the whole assembly, consisting of bishops, prebends, priors and other dignitaries, whilst four hundred clerks, besides novices and lay brothers in front of the altar, and an immense number of spectators, bent their knees in gratitude and adoration. High mass was celebrated, and the remainder of the day was spent in mirth and festivity. In the evening bonfires were lighted, the bells of the churches rung, and processions of the clergy walked through the streets. The people indulged in songs, and played on musical instruments. The wine-cup flowed, the dance succeeded, and all was mirth and boisterous enthusiasm." The site of the original buildings of the institution, which for a long period received no higher title than the Pedagogium, was on the ground now occupied by St. Mary's college, but it had apartments in other parts of the city.

During the time that Wardlaw was bishop, two persons were, by his orders, burnt at the stake for heresy; the one of them, John Resby, an Englishman, in 1422, and the other, Paul Craw, a Bohemian, in 1432. Bishop Wardlaw had the direction of the education of James I., in his youth, and after the return of that monarch from his captivity in England, he had the honour of crowning him at Scone in 1424.

According to Dempster, Bishop Wardlaw was the author of a book, '*De Reformatione Cleri et Oratio pro Reformatione convivorum et luxus*,' which, however, appears to have been nothing more than a speech on the sumptuary laws of the kingdom, delivered by the bishop in the parliament that met at Perth in 1430. He died in the castle of St. Andrews, April 6, 1440, and was buried in the church of that city, "in the wall between the choir and our lady's chapel," with

greater pomp than any of his predecessors had been.

WARDLAW, RALPH, D.D., an eminent divine and able theological writer and controversialist, was born at Dalkeith, 22d September 1779. When six months old, he was removed to Glasgow, where he spent the remainder of a long and useful life. His father, a merchant of much respectability and consistent Christian character, filled for several years the office of one of the magistrates of that city. His mother was the granddaughter of Ebenezer Erskine, the founder of the Scottish Secession church, being the daughter of Mr. James Fisher, who succeeded his father-in-law, Erskine, as professor of theology in the Secession church.

In his eighth year he was sent to the Grammar school of Glasgow, where he continued for four years. In October 1791 he became a student in the university of that city, when not quite twelve years of age, and while at college he distinguished himself by his diligence and proficiency. On finishing the usual academical curriculum, he entered the theological seminary of the Secession church, for the purpose of studying for the ministry in connexion with that religious body. His instructor there was the venerable Dr. Lawson of Selkirk.

About the end of the last century, evangelical doctrine was at a very low ebb in Scotland, and when the brothers Haldane began their lay preaching in 1797, a great sensation was produced, in consequence of the novelty of their appearance, and crowds were collected everywhere to hear them. So great, indeed, was the excitement that prevailed, that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland issued a 'Pastoral Admonition,' warning the people against the new preachers, and prohibiting the clergy from giving the use of their pulpits to any itinerant ministers that might arrive within their bounds. Two ministers of the established church, the Rev. Greville Ewing, assistant minister of Lady Glenorchy's chapel, Edinburgh, and the Rev. William Innes, one of the ministers of Stirling, left their charges, and were followed by large numbers of pious and influential people. From this arose the Congregational churches of Scotland, as from a desire to preach the gospel without being hampered by

their connexion with any religious denomination whatever, the seceding ministers adopted the principles of Independency. Mr. Ewing removed to Glasgow, where he remained till the close of his life as the pastor of a large and influential Congregational church in West Nile Street.

The youthful Wardlaw had finished his preparatory studies, and was about to take license as a preacher in the Secession church to which he belonged, when this new movement attracted his attention. His views on church polity underwent a change, and, in 1800, he became a member of the church which had been formed at Glasgow, under the pastoral care of Mr. Ewing. He now resolved to exercise his ministry in connexion with the Congregationalists. With the aid of a few of his friends, a chapel was erected by him in Albion Street in that city, and on 16th February 1803, he was inducted by Mr. Ewing to the pastoral charge of the congregation meeting there.

In 1811, when the Theological Academy for the training of suitable persons for the work of the ministry among the Scottish Independents, was instituted at Glasgow, Mr. Wardlaw was appointed theological tutor, and Mr. Ewing professor of Biblical criticism and church history. In the funeral sermon delivered by Dr. Lindsay Alexander on occasion of Dr. Wardlaw's decease, he thus refers to his lectures in this character: "As a theological professor, Dr. Wardlaw laid the denomination to which he belonged under obligations which it is impossible to over-estimate. It was an immense advantage to have one so singularly fitted for theological investigation placed at the fountainhead of the professional training of our ministry; and it was no small matter to enjoy the distinction of having, as the president of our theological school, one whose reputation as a divine was spread almost as widely as the language in which he wrote. His lectures were admirable specimens of acute disquisition, perspicacious reasoning, and solid conclusion. Their aim was principally directed to the elucidation and defence of that system of truth which their author believed to be revealed in the Scriptures. His theology was primarily Biblical, secondarily polemical. He sought first to reach the mind of the Spirit as unfolded in the written word, and hav-



ing satisfied himself on this point, he summoned all the resources of his logic to defend the judgment he had formed from cavil or objection. Beyond this he did not go much into the region of systematic or historical theology; while of the speculations of mere philosophical theologians he took little note, as either lying beyond the sphere which he had prescribed for himself, or not likely to be directly useful to those whom it was his ambition to train to be 'able ministers of the new testament.' To those who were privileged to attend his prelections, they were valuable not only for the amount of sound theological knowledge which they imparted, but also as models of theological disquisition, and as affording an excellent discipline for the faculties of those who were destined to teach others." For the greater part of the time that he filled the theological chair he received no remuneration, and when at length he did receive a salary, it was so small that it did little more than suffice to defray the necessary expenses to which he was subjected in fulfilling its duties. But to account for this it may be stated, that at that time the means of the Congregationalists in Scotland were very limited, while the demands upon them for the upholding of their institutions were proportionably heavy. Notwithstanding the gratuitous nature of his services, Dr. Wardlaw took great delight in his professorial duties, and from first to last discharged them with the utmost fidelity and success.

As a preacher Mr. Wardlaw became very popular, and his congregation increased so much that the chapel in Albion Street was in course of time found to be too small for it. A larger building was in consequence erected in West George's Street, and opened for divine worship 25th December 1819. The year before, the honorary degree of D.D. had been conferred upon him by the theological faculty of Yale college, Connecticut, one of the most distinguished of the universities of the United States.

The character of his pulpit ministrations is thus described by Dr. Lindsay Alexander: "He made use of very little action in the pulpit—of none indeed, beyond a very slight and somewhat regulated motion of the hands, with an occasional step backwards when something more than usually

emphatic was to be uttered. His sermons too were more didactic than oratorical in their construction; being characterised rather by the gravity of their matter, the perspicuity and force of the reasoning, the grace of the diction, and the persuasiveness of his intonation, than by anything like rhetorical brilliancy or vehement declamation. His main strength lay in his extensive and exact acquaintance with Scripture, in his argumentative distinctness and dexterity, in his refined taste and felicitous expression, in his unimpeachable good sense, in the practical sagacity with which he detected the relation of his subject to the personal interests and responsibilities of his audience, and in the wise and affectionate earnestness with which he pressed that upon their attention. He seldom indulged in any ornament or any play of fancy. He never sought such for its own sake, and beyond the occasional introduction of some select figure or comparison, he never resorted to it even for the sake of illustrations. He was never dull or commonplace; but his vivacity was that of the understanding rather than that of the imagination. Sometimes, when handling suitable themes, a burst of feeling would escape him, which was felt to be perfectly genuine, and which seldom failed to communicate its contagion to the hearers; but he spent no time on sentimentalities, and showed no ambition to provoke a tear except as that might be the sign of his arrow having reached the heart. His chief aim seemed always to be to convey fully, clearly and forcibly to the mind of his audience the truth presented by the part of Scripture from which he was discoursing. Hence he was eminently textual as a preacher, and scrupulously faithful as an expositor. Hence, also, the practical nature of his discourses." In the beginning of his ministry, it was his custom to preach without notes. His manner is said to have been then constrained, and his enunciation monotonous. There is even a tradition that on one occasion he fairly broke down, and being unable to recover himself, he had to retire, while another minister finished the service. At a later period he read his discourses, but with such an exquisite modulation of voice that an effect not less than that of oratory was produced. At first he did not confine his preaching to the

chapel in Albion Street, but often officiated also in the villages surrounding Glasgow, his sermons being delivered at cross roads, in fields, barns, schoolrooms, and kitchens. A regular station of his for many summers was at the top of Balmanno Street, the highest street in Glasgow, where, on Sabbath evenings, mounted on a chair, he proclaimed the gospel. Of his regular congregation, it may be stated that a considerable portion were weavers from Bridgetown. On Sunday mornings these people were accustomed to meet and proceed in a body to Albion Street, and in the same way to return. Their departure caused quite a sensation in the then quiet village, and as they passed, the remark might be heard, "There goes Wardlaw's brigade."

As an author, Dr. Wardlaw was distinguished no less than as a preacher or divinity professor. He published a great variety of works, which Dr. Alexander divides into three classes: theological, homiletical, and biographical. Of these were sermons, pamphlets, and more lasting works. The Socinian and Sabbath questions occupied a large share of his attention. In the anti-slavery agitation he was scarcely less conspicuous, and in many a debate proved himself a ready logician. In every controversy his aim was truth, not victory.

In 1833 he was chosen to deliver the first of the Series of Congregational Lectures in London; and the course delivered was afterwards published under the title of 'Christian Ethics, or Moral Philosophy on the Principles of Divine Revelation.' He also found time to contribute to several of the evangelical Magazines, and even to cultivate his poetical powers. His verses, though devoid of much originality, exhibit a refined taste, and great facility of expression. If not a poet, the spirit of poetry was in him, blending with lofty devotional feeling. Among his fellow-students at college was Thomas Campbell, and it is recorded to Dr. Wardlaw's credit that he stood in the list of poetical prizemen the same year that the young poet won his laurels, for those celebrated "translations from the Greek" which are still thought worthy of publication with his maturer poems.

Many attempts were made to induce him to leave Glasgow for another sphere of labour, but these he successively resisted. The Independent

colleges in England sent him repeated invitations, and offered to him, either as principal or professor, positions not only more lucrative but more influential. To Hoxton he was invited in 1817; to Rotherham in 1828, and again in 1833; to Springhill in 1837, and to Lancashire in 1842. In 1828 he had been pointed out as one eminently qualified to fill the chair of mental and moral philosophy in the London university. But in all these cases he decided on remaining where he was.

On 16th February 1853, he completed the fiftieth year of his pastorate. Sermons were preached and a festival assembly was held to commemorate the event. It was also resolved to raise a monument to perpetuate his name and worth in the city where he had so long and usefully laboured. Accordingly a large sum of money was collected, and a building afterwards erected in a destitute neighbourhood, to be used as an educational establishment, under the name of "The Wardlaw Jubilee School and Mission House." In the month of August following, his health began to fail, and after several months of acute agony, endured with the utmost patience and resignation, he died 17th December 1853, within a few days of completing his 74th year. He was buried in the Necropolis of Glasgow, his funeral being attended by the lord-provost, magistrates, and council of the city, the professors of the university, the clergy of all denominations, and hundreds of the citizens.

At the commencement of his ministry he had married his cousin, Jane Smith, who survived him, and by whom he had a large family. One of his sons was a missionary at Bellary, in the East Indies, and another a merchant in Glasgow. Two of his daughters were married to missionaries, one of whom, Mrs. Reid, returned to Glasgow, a widow, with her family. It may be stated here that Dr. Wardlaw's grandfather, a merchant in his native town, Dalkeith, was connected with the Wardlaws of Pitreavie in Fife, and that he could trace his descent on his mother's side from James V. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Wardlaw*, by William Lindsay Alexander, D.D., were published at Edinburgh in 1855.—Among Dr. Wardlaw's works are:

**SERMONS.**—Christian Mercy. A Sermon preached at the request of the Glasgow Female Society. 1810.—Qualifications for Teaching, essential to the Character of a Christian Bishop. A Sermon preached 13th March, 1811, at the institution of the Glasgow Theological Academy.—The Doctrine of a Particular Providence; a Sermon preached August 23, 1812, on the death of the author's brother, Captain John Wardlaw, who fell in the battle of Salamanca. Glasgow, 1812. Three editions.—Discourses on the Principal Points of the Socinian Controversy. Glasgow, 1814, 8vo. 2d edition, 1828, with additions.—The Scriptural Unity of the Churches of Christ illustrated and recommended. A Sermon preached on occasion of the fifth Annual Meeting of the Congregational Union for Scotland, 1817.—The Contemplation of Heathen Idolatry an Incitement to Missionary zeal. A Sermon preached before the London Missionary Society May 13, 1818, and published at their request.—Sermon preached on occasion of the Death of the Rev. Dr. Balfour of Glasgow, Oct. 13, 1818.—The Truth, Nature, and Universality of the Gospel; a Sermon preached at Stirling June 29, 1819, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society for Stirlingshire and its vicinity in aid of Missions and other religious objects.—Charge delivered by Dr. Wardlaw at the Ordination of the Rev. Archibald Jack, Whitelaven. Published with the other discourses delivered on the occasion. Edin. 1820.—The purposes of Divine Mercy to the Seed of Abraham. A Sermon preached April 25, 1820, on behalf of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.—The Christian Duty of Submission to Civil Government. Glasg. 1820, 8vo.—The Vanity of the Earthly Hopes of Man. A Sermon preached Dec. 9, 1821, on occasion of the death of Mr. William Friend Durant, of Poole, Dorsetshire, Student in the University.—The Early Success of the Gospel an Evidence of its Truth. A Sermon preached May 20th, 1823, before the Home Missionary Society, and published at the request of its Directors. Lond. 1823, 8vo.—Love to Christ. 1823.—The Divine Dissuasive to the Young against the Enticements of Sinners. Glasg. 1824.—Two Discourses on Man's Responsibility for his Belief. In reference to a statement in the Inaugural Discourse of Mr. afterwards Lord Brougham, as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, delivered April 6, 1825. 2d edition, with addition of Two Sermons on the Responsibility of the Heathen. Glasg. 1826.—Christ the First Fruits. A Sermon preached September 21, 1828, on occasion of the lamented death of Mrs. Greville Ewing.—Collected Sermons. Glasg. 1829.—Love to Christ the Constraining Principle of the Christian Ministry. A Charge delivered in the Scots Church, Crown Court, London, at the Ordination of John Reid, M.A., as a Missionary to Bellary in the East Indies, August 18, 1829. Published by request.—Christ's Care of his Servants: a Sermon preached May 23, 1830, on occasion of the death of the Rev. John Hercus. With an Appendix, containing a brief Memoir. Glasg. 1830, 8vo.—Discourses on the Sabbath. Glasg. 1832, pp. 295, 12mo.—The Voice of the Spirit to the Churches. A Sermon preached at the Annual Meeting of the Scottish Congregational Union at Edinburgh, in May, 1832.—Civil Establishments of Christianity tried by their only authoritative test, the Word of God. Glasg. 1833, 8vo.—The Jubilee: A Sermon preached in West George Street Chapel, Glasgow, August 1, 1834, the day of Negro Emancipation in the British Colonies. Glasg. 1834, 8vo.—The Ministry of the Gospel the Service of Christ. An Ordination Charge. 1840.—The Revival of Religion: A Discourse. Glasg. 1841, 12mo.—The End of Living and the Gain of Dying to the Faithful Servant of Christ. A Sermon preached August 8 1841, on occasion of the death of the

Rev. Greville Ewing.—On Christian Communion. A Sermon. Glasg. 1842.—Discourses on the Nature and Extent of the Atonement of Christ. Glasg. 1844, post 8vo, pp. 285.—The Final Triumph of God's Faithful Servants. A Sermon preached June 18, 1843, on occasion of the death of the Rev. Dr. Fletcher.—The End, the Time of Divine interpretation; and the Duty and Peace of Waiting for it. A Sermon preached on occasion of the death of the Rev. John Morell Mackenzie, by the melancholy loss of the steamer Pegasus, which struck upon the Goldstone Rock, off the coast of Northumberland, between night and morning of July 20, 1843. Nearly one-half of the Sermon is devoted to a sketch of the Life and Character of Mr. Mackenzie, who was Dr. Wardlaw's Colleague in the Theological Academy.—Sermon preached on occasion of the death of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Greenock. Appended to his 'Select Remains.' Glasg. 1845.—Sermon preached on the death of the Rev. Dr. Hough, published, along with two others, Glasgow, 1845.—Sermon and Speech on the Purity of Church Fellowship, contributed to 'The Jubilee Memorial of the Scottish Congregational Churches,' held at Edinburgh in Oct. 1848.—The Call to Repentance. A Sermon. 1851.—What is Death? A Sermon delivered in Poultry Chapel, London, on the Evening of Nov. 27, 1851 on occasion of the death of the Rev. John Philip, D.D., for thirty years Superintendent of the Missions of the London Missionary Society in South Africa. With an Appendix. Edin. 1852, 8vo.—The Christian's final Home. A Sermon preached February 29, 1852, on occasion of the death of the Rev. Christopher Anderson, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Charlotte Street Chapel. Edin. 1852, 8vo.—In the Scottish Pulpit for Saturday, March 31, 1852, appeared a Sermon on 'The Agency of God in Human Calamities,' preached by Dr. Wardlaw on the day of the National Fast appointed on account of the visitation of the Cholera.

**LECTURES.**—Three Lectures on Rom. iv. 9—25. With an Appendix on the Mode of Baptism. Glasg. 1807.—Lectures on the Book of Ecclesiastes, 1821, 2 vols. 8vo. 2d. edit. 2 vols. 12mo. Glasg. 1838.—Christian Ethics, or Moral Philosophy on the Principles of Divine Revelation. Being Lectures delivered in London as the first course in a series instituted by the Committee of the Congregational Union and Library in the Metropolis. 1833. Third edition, 1836. Subsequent editions. For these lectures he received from the Committee £130.—The Importance of the Church Controversy and the Manner in which it ought to be conducted. 1838.—Lectures on Church Establishments delivered in Freemasons Hall, London. London, 1839, 8vo, pp. 391.—Lectures on Female Prostitution: its Nature, Extent, Effects, Guilt, Causes, and Remedy, &c. Glasg. 1842, post 8vo.—Lecture on the Headship of Christ as affected by National Church Establishments. Glasg. 1847.—Lectures on Systematic Theology. A Complete System of Polemic Divinity By Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. Edited by the Rev. James R. Campbell, M.A. 3 vols. 8vo. Posthumous

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Essay on Mr. Joseph Lancaster's Improvements in Education; the substance of which was read before the Literary and Commercial Society of Glasgow. 1810.

Unitarianism incapable of Vindication. Glasgow, 1816, 8vo. A Collection of Hymns for Public Worship. 5th edit., Glasg. 1817, 12mo. 12th edit., Edin. 1847, 18mo.

Essay on Benevolent Institutions for the Relief of the Poor: the substance read to the Literary and Commercial Society of Glasgow, April 1817. Glasg. 1817, 8vo.

An Appeal against Misrepresentation and Calumny, written in defence of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Independent minister at Oban, who had been assailed by a party belonging to the Established Church, in an 'Address to the Religious Public.' 1820.

A Second Appeal to the Public, in answer to the Reply of a Committee of the Inhabitants of Oban. 1820.

A Dissertation on the Scriptural Authority, Nature, and Uses of Infant Baptism. Glasg. 1825, 8vo. New edition, 1847.

A Reply to the Letter of the Rev. John Birt, of Manchester, to Dr. Wardlaw, 'On some Passages in his Dissertation on Infant Baptism.' Glasg. 1825, 8vo.

Two Essays. I. On the Assurance of Faith. II. On the Extent of the Atonement, and Universal Pardon. 1830. Third edition. Glasg. 1836, 12mo.

Exposure Exposed: A Statement of Facts relative to West George Street Chapel, Glasgow. Glasg. 1834, 8vo. This pamphlet was one of the innumerable publications which were called forth by the Voluntary Controversy.

Speech of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, at the Public Meeting in Glasgow, for the Separation of Church and State, March 6th, 1831, with the Memorial to Earl Grey, and the Petition to Parliament, adopted at the Meeting. 2d edition. Glasg. 1834, 12mo.

Friendly Letters to the Society of Friends. Glasg. 1836, 12mo.

Sketch of the Life and Character of the Rev. Robert S. M'All of Manchester, LL.D., prefixed to his Collected Discourses. 2 vols. 8vo, 1840.

Letters to the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, M.A., on some portions of his Lectures on the Church of England, 1841.

Memoir of the Rev. John Reid, late Missionary at Bellary. Glasg. 1844, 8vo.

The Life of Joseph and the Last Days of Jacob. A Book for Youth and for Age. Glasg. 1844, small 8vo, pp. 426.

A Catholic Spirit, its Consistency with Conscientiousness. Being one of the 'Essays on Christian Union' by eight ministers of different denominations, published in one volume at Glasgow in 1845.

Congregational Independency, in contradistinction to Episcopacy and Presbyteranism, the Church Polity of the New Testament. Glasg. 1818, post 8vo, pp. 379.

Treatise on Miracles. Edin. 1852, post 8vo.

He contributed an Introductory Essay to Doddridge's Practical Discourses on Regeneration, one of the series of Select Christian Authors published by Mr. Collins, Glasgow, 1829; also an Introductory Essay to Clark's Collection of Scripture Promises, another of Collins's Select Christian Authors, 1830. He also supplied an Introductory Essay to an edition of Bishop Hall's Contemplations on the Historical Passages of the Old and New Testaments, in 2 vols. 8vo. Glasgow. 1830.

He also edited an edition of 'The Hebrew Wife; or the Law of Marriage Examined,' by Mr. Dwight, an American lawyer. Glasgow, 1837.

To the Missionary Magazine, and the Scottish Congregational Magazine he was an occasional contributor.

Posthumous Works. Published by Fullarton & Co. 1862.

**WARRENDER**, a surname evidently originally derived from the chase, borne by a family possessing a baronetcy, the first of whom, George Warrender, Esq. of Lochend, East Lothian, M.P., an eminent merchant in Edinburgh, and lord-provost of that city in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George I., was created a baronet of Great Britain June 2,

1715. His son, Sir John, 2d baronet, dying in 1778, was succeeded by his only surviving son, Sir Patrick, 3d baronet. This gentleman, born March 7, 1731, served as a cavalry officer at the battle of Minden. He was afterwards M.P. for the Haddington burghs, and king's remembrancer in the court of Exchequer in Scotland. On his death, in 1799, his elder son, Sir George, born Dec. 5, 1782, became 4th baronet. He graduated at Christ church, Oxford, and in 1822 was sworn a privy councillor. Dying in 1849, he was succeeded by his brother, Sir John, fifth baronet, born in 1786, married first in 1823, a daughter of James, earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had a son and a daughter; and 2dly, in 1831, a sister of Lord Alvanley. His daughter, Helen Catherine, m., in 1854, George Baillie, Esq., younger of Mellerstain and Jerviswoode, Berwickshire, who, on his father succeeding to the earldom of Haddington in 1858, became Lord Binning. The son, George, at one period a captain in the Coldstream Guards, m., in 1854, Helen, only child of Sir Hugh Hume Campbell of Marchmont, baronet.

**WATSON, DAVID**, chiefly known as the translator of Horace, born at Brechin in 1710, was educated at St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, and was afterwards appointed professor of philosophy there. In 1747, when the colleges of St. Leonard and St. Salvador were united, he was deprived of his chair, on which he went to London. His well-known translation of Horace was published in two volumes 8vo, with notes. He died in destitute circumstances near London, in 1756, and was buried at the expense of the parish. Besides his translation of Horace, he wrote 'A Clear and Compendious History of the Heathen Gods and Goddesses, and their Contemporaries,' for the use of Schools. London, 1752, 8vo.

**WATSON, ROBERT, LL.D.**, an elegant historian, was born at St. Andrews about 1730. He was the son of an apothecary of that town, who was also a brewer. He received his education at the school and university of his native place, and to improve himself he removed first to the university of Glasgow, and afterwards to that of Edinburgh.

Having acquired a knowledge of the principles of universal grammar, he prepared a course of lectures on style and language, and also one on rhetoric, both of which he delivered at Edinburgh, by which he secured the friendship of Lord Kames, Mr. Hume, and other eminent men of that day. About this time he was licensed to preach; and a vacancy having occurred in one of the churches of St. Andrews, he offered himself a candidate for it, but was disappointed. Soon after, however, on the retirement of Mr. Rymer, he obtained the professorship of logic in St. Salvador's college, to

which was added, by patent from the crown, that of rhetoric and belles lettres. On the death of Principal Tullidolph, in November 1777, he was appointed, through the influence of the earl of Kinnoul, principal of the college, and at the same time presented to the church and parish of St. Leonard. He had previously received the degree of doctor of laws. Dr. Watson wrote the 'History of Philip II. of Spain,' published in 1777, which obtained for him a considerable degree of literary reputation. He had finished the first four books of a 'History of the reign of Philip III.,' when he died, March 31, 1781. The work was completed, by the addition of two more books, by Dr. William Thomson, and published in 1783. Dr. Watson married a lady of singular beauty and virtue, the daughter of Dr. Shaw, professor of divinity in St. Mary's college, by whom he had five daughters, who survived him.

WATSON, George, an eminent portrait painter, and first president of the Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, was the son of John Watson of Overmains, Berwickshire, by his wife, Frances Veitch of Elliott. He was born at Overmains in 1767; and received his early education in Edinburgh. His taste for art was first shown by his employing himself during an illness, while a boy, in copying a print with pen and ink; and, on being sent to Edinburgh for his general education, he assiduously set about improving himself in drawing and acquiring knowledge in the study of nature. When eighteen years of age, he went to London, carrying with him an introduction to Sir Joshua Reynolds. For about two years he was a pupil of that great artist.

On his return to Edinburgh he commenced portrait painter, and about the same time married Rebecca Smellie, eldest daughter of Mr. William Smellie, printer, one of the founders of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, of whom a memoir is given at page 475 of this volume. At that time there were few portrait painters in Edinburgh, the two principal being Raeburn and Martin.

In 1808, with some of his brother artists, he commenced an exhibition of modern art, in Corri's Lyceum, Nicholson Street, under the name of the Society of Scottish Artists, of which he was elected

president. It was attended with so much success that the members opened another, in the following year, in Mr. afterwards Sir Henry Raeburn's rooms, York Place, where it continued to be held for four successive years, with increasing encouragement. Mr. Watson also established a life academy in connexion with the society. A resolution having been carried at a meeting of the members for the division of the surplus funds, after payment of the expenses of the exhibition and life academy, the society was dissolved, in spite of the strenuous efforts of Mr. Watson and eight other artists, to prevent such a result. On the dissolution of the society, the members presented Mr. Watson, as their president, with a handsome piece of plate as a token of their esteem.

After the dissolution of the former society, a considerable number of the Edinburgh artists continued to exhibit in the Institution Rooms, till 1826, when the Scottish Academy was founded, on the model of the Royal Academy of London, and Mr. Watson was unanimously elected its first president. While his health permitted he yearly contributed largely to its exhibitions, which were held in the Waterloo Rooms, and by his zeal and firmness of purpose, during its early difficulties, he contributed materially to placing it on a successful and permanent footing. In 1838 the Scottish Academy was incorporated by royal charter. It consists of thirty academicians, and twenty associates. Mr. Watson died before the charter was obtained, September 6, 1837, aged 70, after a long illness of 15 years. He was survived by a widow, two sons, and three daughters, out of a family of nine children.

Upon exhibiting some of his portraits at the Royal Academy of London about 1815, Mr. Watson received numerous invitations to that city, and while there he painted, among many others, the portraits of the Dean of Canterbury, Lord and Lady Combermere, and a characteristic one of Benjamin West, president of the Royal Academy. The latter is now in the National Gallery of Scotland at Edinburgh, having been presented to the Royal Scottish Academy by his son, Mr. William Smellie Watson, R.S.A. A duplicate of this portrait having been sent to the Academy of Art at

South Carolina, Mr. Watson was elected an honorary member thereof. It was afterwards exhibited through the whole of the United States of America, with great eclat.

Sir John Watson Gordon, the distinguished portrait painter, who was elected president of the Royal Scottish Academy, on the death of Sir William Allan, in 1850, is the nephew of the subject of this memoir, who was a third cousin of Sir Walter Scott.

Among the paintings of Mr. Watson while president of the Scottish Academy were:—Portrait of Sir Charles Kerr; The Hermit; James Hogarth; Colonel M'Donald, 91st regiment, and his Lady; Forrest Alexander, painted for the Commercial Bank of Scotland; Jewish Doctor; Rev. Bishop Patterson; Old Soldier; Female Ornithologist; Sir Peter Murray, Threipland; Narrative interrupted, with Portraits of Gentlemen.

WATT, JAMES, a celebrated natural philosopher and civil engineer, the great improver of the steam-engine, was born at Greenock, January 19, 1736. His great-grandfather, a farmer of Aberdeenshire, was killed in one of Montrose's battles, when his property, being forfeited, was lost to the family. The son of this man, Thomas Watt, established himself in Greenock as a teacher of mathematics and the elements of navigation, and was baron bailie of the burgh of barony of Crawford's Dyke. He had two sons, the elder, John, a teacher of mathematics and surveyor in Glasgow, died in 1737, at the age of fifty, leaving a 'Survey of the River Clyde, from Glasgow to the Point of Toward,' which was published by his brother several years afterwards. The younger son, James, the father of the celebrated engineer, was a builder and merchant in Greenock, of which town he was for a quarter of a century councillor, treasurer, and one of the magistrates. He died at the age of 84, in 1782.

James Watt, the subject of this notice, was the elder and only surviving child of the latter, his brother, John Watt, a youth of promising abilities, being lost at sea soon after he came of age. He received his first instructions in reading from his mother, whose name was Agnes Muirhead, whilst his father taught him writing and arithmetic. He was afterwards placed at the elemen-

tary public school of Greenock, but the delicacy of his health interfered with his regular attendance on the classes, and for the greater part of his time he was confined to his chamber, where he devoted himself to unassisted study. He early displayed a partiality for mechanics, and when only six years of age he was observed at work with a piece of chalk upon the floor of a room drawing a geometrical problem. While still a mere boy, his attention began to be attracted to the great power of steam, as the following interesting anecdote will show:—His aunt, Mrs. Muirhead, sitting with him one evening at the tea-table, said, "James, I never saw such an idle boy! Take a book, and employ yourself usefully; for the last half hour you have not spoken a word, but taken off the lid of that kettle and put it on again, holding now a cup and now a silver spoon over the steam, watching how it rises from the spout, and catching and counting the drops of water." It appears that when thus reproved, his active mind was engaged in investigating the condensation by steam. We are told that he prosecuted almost every branch of science with equal success, and especially took so much interest in reading books on medicine and surgery, that he was one day detected conveying into his room the head of a child which had died of some obscure disease, that he might take occasion to dissect it.

After passing a year with some Glasgow relatives, in 1755, while only eighteen years old, a desire for improvement in mechanical art induced him to go to London, where he placed himself under the tuition of Mr. John Morgan, mathematical and nautical instrument maker, in Finch Lane, Cornhill. To that gentleman an apprenticeship fee of twenty guineas was paid with him. Ten hours a-day was given up to a trying sedentary employment, which involved much exertion of thought as well as much weariness to the frame. He also worked over hours to win a little money for himself, and made the sum of eight shillings a-week suffice for his nourishment. At the end of a year ill health compelled him to return to Greenock. He now pursued his studies and occupations without more instruction, and in 1757 settled in Glasgow as a maker of mathematical instruments. Meeting with opposition from some

of the corporations, on account of his supposed infringement of their privileges, the professors of the university interfered, and attached him to their establishment. He had been employed to repair some astronomical instruments which had been bequeathed to the university by a Jamaica proprietor, and had suffered some injury by the voyage. This commission earned for him more than the £5 which, as the records bear witness, he received for his work. Before he had reached his twenty-first year he was allowed to occupy a small workshop for carrying on his business within the college precincts, with the title of "mathematical instrument maker to the university." He had also an apartment within the college, where he lived. His principal protectors on the occasion were Adam Smith, author of 'The Wealth of Nations;' Dr. Black, the celebrated discoverer of latent heat; Robert Simson, the eminent mathematician; and Dr. Dick, professor of natural philosophy. These great men thought then that they were only delivering a zealous and able workman from the overbearing of the corporations, but soon after recognising in him a first-rate man, they bestowed on him their warmest friendship. Before the close of his residence in the university, which lasted six years, his workshop became a sort of academy, whither students, professors, and eminent men of Glasgow resorted, to discuss difficult questions of art, science, and literature. "When any difficulty arrested us in the university," says Robison, one of the most illustrious editors of the British Cyclopedia, in an unpublished paper quoted by Arago, "we used to run to our workman. When once excited, any subject became for him a text for serious study and discoveries. He never let go his hold, until he had entirely cleared up the proposed question. One day the desired solution seemed to require that Leopold's work on machines should be read; Watt immediately learned German. On another occasion, and for a similar reason, he rendered himself master of the Italian language." Although totally insensible to the charms of music, and not able to distinguish one note from another, he constructed an organ, which exhibited essential improvements in the mechanical details, in the regulators, and in the method of measuring the force

of the wind, and which showed, too, no deficiency in its powers of harmony.

Having directed much of his attention to the subject of the elasticity of steam, and its consequent availability as a motive power, about 1761 or 1762 Watt tried some experiments on Papin's digester,—the contrivance of an ingenious French *émigré* of that name, made in London to realize in practice his discovery of its property of producing a vacuum in space by means of refrigeration, as a counterpoise and auxiliary to its elasticity, in obtaining an alternate or oscillatory motion,—and he had worked with strong steam a small model of his own construction, but the imperfections inherent to its application in the crude model of the Huguenot doctor prevented him at the time from proceeding with it farther. In the winter of 1763-4 he was employed by Professor Anderson, who had succeeded Dr. Dick in the chair of natural philosophy, to put in-order a working model of a steam-engine upon Newcomen's construction, which had never worked well. In this machine, then first made known to Watt, the constructor,—a hardware dealer at Dartmouth, whose name it bore,—following Papin in the use of the vacuum-producing, in conjunction with the expansive qualities of steam, had,—by separating the digester of the latter, which was boiler, cylinder, and condenser in one, into two vessels; a boiler or caldron, and a cylinder; the former for generating the steam, and the latter, receiving it from the caldron, for exciting alternate motion, although of a slow kind, first by its expansion, and next by its condensation,—produced a real and useful motive power, and opened the way to further and far more important improvements on the part of the subject of our memoir. In Newcomen's engine, the vacuum was at first produced by *external* refrigeration. A second and larger cylinder enveloped the working one, and into the circular space between them an ample quantity of cold water was poured, the chill of which gradually penetrated through all the thickness of the metal, and at least reached the steam itself. The tardiness with which steam would cool and lose its elasticity by means of such a process was a serious impediment to its general usefulness. But accident fortunately soon indicated a very simple

way of obviating it. The closely fitted but moveable circular plate called a piston, which travels up and down the inner circumference of the cylinder with each expansion and contraction of the steam below, was at the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the art of casting metallic cylinders was in its infancy, covered with water on its upper surface, intended to fill up the vacancies between its circumference and the surface of the cylinder. One day the piston leaked, and, to the great surprise of the workmen, the engine began to oscillate much faster than usual. It was discovered that the drops of cold water that fell into the cylinder, by passing through the steam, annihilated it rapidly. This incident led to the abandonment of exterior refrigeration, and means were taken to shed a *shower of cold water* throughout the capacity of the cylinder at the instant of the piston's descent. The alternate up and down motion now acquired all the desired swiftness. To open and close the taps for the alternate letting on and shutting off of the steam and cold water through apertures into the cylinder required the uninterrupted attention of the person whose duty this was. The observant attention of a play-loving boy, by name Humphrey Potter, by connecting these taps with cords to the beam which Newcomen attached to his piston rod, so as to be moved when it, in ascending or descending oscillation, reached positions at the times and in the directions required for such openings and shuttings, enabled him to join his companions in play, and for the first time the engine worked by itself.

The little model of Newcomen's engine in the hands of a workman like Watt had soon the defects of its construction removed; and from that time it was made to work yearly under the eye of the delighted students. A man of common mind would have rested satisfied with this success. Watt, on the contrary, saw cause in it for deep study. His researches were successively directed to all the points that appeared likely to clear up the theory of the machine. He ascertained the proportion in which water dilates in passing from a state of fluidity into that of vapour, the quantity and weight of steam expended at each oscillation by one of Newcomen's engines of known

dimensions; the quantity of cold water that must be injected into the cylinder to give a certain force to the piston's descending oscillation; and finally the elasticity of steam at various temperatures.

Here was enough to occupy the life of a laborious physicist, yet Watt found means to conduct all these numerous and difficult researches to a good termination without the work of the shop suffering thereby. The properties of steam being considered, it will readily occur to the reader that two conditions irreconcilable with each other are required for the economic working of Newcomen's engine. When the piston descends, the cylinder requires to be cold, otherwise it meets steam more or less elastic retarding the operation of its descent by pressure of the external atmosphere. Again, when into a cylinder so cooled there flows steam at the high temperature of 212 deg., that steam has a portion of its heat abstracted by becoming partially fluid, and until the cylinder regains a temperature of boiling water, its elasticity will be greatly attenuated. Hence slowness of motion, for the counterpoise will not raise the piston until there is sufficient spring in the cylinder to counterbalance the action of the atmosphere. In consequence of this, the Glasgow model at each oscillation expended a volume of steam several times larger than that of the cylinder. Could the successive heatings and coolings, the inconveniences of which have just been described, be avoided, the expenditure of steam, or, in other words, of fuel, and consequently the pecuniary cost of the working of the machine, would be several times less. In the most simple manner Watt solved this apparently insolvable problem. It sufficed for him to add to the former arrangement of the engine a vessel totally distinct from the cylinder, and communicating with it only by a small tube furnished with a tap. This vessel, now known as the *condenser*, is Watt's principal invention. A discovery which has revolutionized the mechanics and politics of the globe deserves to have its action explained.

If there be free communication between a cylinder filled with steam and another vessel which contains neither steam nor air, the steam from the cylinder will pass rapidly into the empty vessel, and the movement will continue until the elasti-



city becomes equal in both. If, by an abundant and constant injection of water, the whole capacity and sides of this other vessel be kept constantly cold, then the steam will condense as soon as it enters it; all the steam that formerly filled the cylinder will be gradually annihilated; the cylinder will thus be cleared of steam without its sides being in the least cooled, and the fresh supply of steam with which it will require to be filled, will not lose any of its elasticity. Now the condenser attracts to itself all the steam contained in the cylinder, partly because it contains some cold water, and partly because it contains no elastic fluids, but as soon as some steam has been condensed, these two conditions on which success depended, have disappeared; the condensing water has become hot by absorbing the latent caloric of the steam, and a considerable portion of steam has been generated at the expense of that hot water. The cold water contained, besides, some atmospheric air, which must have been disengaged during its heating. If this hot water was not carried away after each operation, together with the steam and air contained in the condenser, in the long-run no effect would be produced. Watt, however, attained this treble purpose by the aid of a common pump, called an air-pump, the piston of which carries a rod suitably attached to the beam worked by the engine. The power required to keep the air-pump in motion diminishes so far that of the engine; but this is a very small portion indeed of the loss which under the previous arrangement was occasioned by the steam being condensed on the refrigerated surface of the body of the cylinder.

Another invention of Watt deserves notice, the advantages of which are easy to perceive. In Newcomen's engine, when the piston descended, it was by the weight of the atmosphere. Being much cooler than the metal cylinder, which was open at the top, in proportion as it expanded over the surface of its sides, it cooled them likewise; a cooling which was not compensated during the ascent of the piston except at the expense of a certain quantity of steam. This atmospheric action is eliminated in the engine of Watt by the following arrangement:—The top of the cylinder is closed by a metal cover, only pierced in the

centre by a hole furnished with greased tow stuffed hard in, through which, however, the rod of the piston has free motion, yet not allowing passage to air or steam. The piston thus divides the capacity of the cylinder into two distinct and well-closed areas. When it has to descend, the steam from the caldron reaches freely the upper area through a tube conveniently placed, and pushes it from top to bottom as the atmosphere had done in the engine of Newcomen. There is no obstacle to this motion, because while it is going on, the base area of the cylinder only is in communication with the condenser, wherein all the steam from that lower area reassumes its fluid state. As soon as the piston has quite reached the bottom, the mere turning of a tap brings the two areas of the cylinder, above and below the piston, into communication with each other, so that both shall be filled with steam of the same degree of elasticity, and the piston being thus equally acted upon upward and downward, ascends, as in Newcomen's atmospheric engine, again to the top of the cylinder, merely by the action of a slight counterpoise.

Pursuing his researches on the means of economising steam, Watt further reduced the result of the refrigeration of the external surface of the cylinder almost to nothing. He surrounded the metal cylinder with a wooden casing of large diameter, called a jacket, promoting the uniform warmth of the enclosed cylinder, by filling the intermediate annular space with steam.

Such was Watt's engine as at the date when he took out his first patent in 1769—a modified, a vastly improved and incomparably more economical machine than Newcomen's, yet still, like it, having power only during the descending oscillation of the piston. By the facility of its working properties, capable perhaps, in skilful hands, of other uses, but only as yet, like it, a pump—a mere pump available for drainage, and rendered remunerative to him, by the payment on the part of the proprietors of mines who employed it, of a duty of the value of one-third of the coal saved by each of their engines. This duty established the commercial importance of the invention, even at this stage, by the fact, that the proprietors of one mine, the Chasewater, gladly compounded for it, by an annual payment for the work of three

pumps alone, of the sum of two thousand four hundred pounds.

Passing over meantime the ordinary incidents of his life, let us continue our account of the improvements made by Watt on that wonderful adaptation of the properties of water called the steam-engine, which constitutes his greatest merit, and strongest claim on the gratitude of the whole family of man. He conceived the idea of transforming his machines from being merely pumps into universal motive powers, and of indefinite force.

Accordingly, after parliament, notwithstanding some opposition on the part, among others, of the celebrated Edmund Burke, had in 1774 granted, on his petition and that of his now friend and partner, Mr. Boulton of Soho, near Birmingham, a prolongation of twenty-five years to his patent of 1769, and their great establishment at Soho had begun to become the most useful school in practical mechanics for all England, Watt applied himself to the great task of its realization. His first step in this direction was the invention of the double stroke, or, as it is sometimes called, a *double acting engine*.

To conceive the principle of it, let the account already given of the modified or Newcomen's engine be referred to. The cylinder is closed; the external air, has no access to it; it is steam pressure, not atmospheric, that makes the piston to descend; the ascending movement is due to a simple counterpoise, because at the moment when this takes place, the steam being enabled to circulate freely from the higher to the lower portions of the cylinder, presses equally on the piston in both directions. It is easy to see, that the modified engine, or Newcomen's, has power only during the descending oscillation. This serious defect was remedied by a very simple change, which produced the double acting machine.

In the engine known under this name, as well as in the one which we denominated the modified one, at the pleasure of the engineer or attendant the steam from the boiler goes freely *above* the piston, and presses it down without meeting with any obstacle; because at that moment the lower area of the cylinder is in communication with the condenser. Watt opened a communication between the caldron and the *lower* area of the pis-

ton; the foregoing movement once achieved, the communication between the caldron and the upper area of the cylinder is closed, and by the turning of a tap the steam can only now pass from the caldron below the piston, which it elevates; at the same moment the steam in the upper area which had produced the descending movement, is by a communication with the condenser also introduced, and—a certain cock having been opened—transferred to the condenser to regain there its former fluid state. A contrary arrangement of the cocks again reverses this motion as soon as the piston has attained its maximum height. And thus similar effects are indefinitely reproduced. The motive power in both ascent and descent is now exclusively steam, which, except to the extent of the inequality arising from the weight of the piston, has the same power in both movements. Hence its name of the double acting engine.

To render this new motive power of easy and convenient application, Watt had other difficulties to overcome. It was necessary to convert the motion of the piston oscillating in a straight line, and therefore *inflexible*, into one of a beam or shaft that moved in a circular direction, or, in other words, revolved upon its axis. Perhaps the solution which he gave to this important problem is his most ingenious invention. The beautiful arrangement by which he accomplished this, called *parallel motion*, is an articulated parallelogram, which with each double oscillation develops and contracts itself with the smoothness of motion,—“almost,” says Arago, from whom we quote this description, “with the grace,—that charms us in the gestures of a consummate actor.” In its various transformations it exhibits the most curious geometrical conditions, three of its angles describing arcs of circles in space, while the fourth moves very nearly in a straight line. “When I saw it for the first time,” says Watt, “I was myself surprised at the regularity of its motion, and felt truly all the pleasure of novelty, as if I was examining *the invention of another man*.” The ingenuity and utility of this invention is shown in this, that Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, a great admirer of Watt, did not believe that in practice it could become a general means of im-

parting directly rotatory motion to axes, but that for the attainment of this end, the functions of the steam-engine should be limited to pumping water to a height, whose descent again from the trough to the pallets of common hydraulic wheels would produce the desired result; a limitation that, even on land, would have shorn it of great part of its applicability, and on the water would have rendered its employment impossible.

The engine had now acquired universal motive powers, but not motive powers acting with regularity; and regularity of action is not less important than power as an element of success in industrial works. But what regularity of action could be expected from a motive power engendered by fire fed by shovels-full, and the coal itself of various qualities; and this under the direction of a workman, sometimes not very intelligent, almost always inattentive? In proportion as the fire is more intense, the motive steam will be more abundant; it will flow more rapidly into the cylinder, and make the piston move faster. Irregularities of movement under such conditions would seem to be inevitable. Against this serious defect the genius of Watt had to provide. Under his sagacious inventiveness the throttle valves, by which the steam issues from the boiler to enter the cylinder, are *not* constantly open to their full extent. As the working of the engine accelerates, these valves partly close; a certain volume of steam must therefore occupy a longer time in passing through them, and the acceleration ceases. The aperture of the valves, on the contrary, dilates when the motion slackens. The pieces required for these various changes connect the valves with the axes which the engine sets to work, by the introduction of an apparatus, the principle of which Watt discovered in the regulator of the sails of some flour mills; this he named the *governor*; it is now called the *centrifugal regulator*. Its efficacy is such, that some years ago, in the cotton-spinning manufactory of Mr. Lee, a clock was set in motion by the engine of the establishment, and it showed no great inferiority to a common spring clock.

This regulator, and the intelligent use of the rotatory-motion principle, is the secret—the true secret, of the astonishing perfection of the indus-

trial products of the present age;—this it is that now gives to the steam-engine a rate entirely free from jerks. This is the element that enables it with equal success to embroider muslins and to forge anchors, to weave the most delicate webs, and to communicate a rapid motion to heavy mill-stones. These inventions formed the subject of successive patents in 1781, 1782, 1784, and 1785.

The principle of the steam *detent* had been neatly expressed in a letter from Watt to Dr. Small, dated 1769. It was put in practice in 1776 at Soho, and in 1778 at the Shadwell water-works; and is fully described in the patent of 1782. Its application constitutes Watt's celebrated expansion engine. Of late years great advantage has been found to result from it. It consists in not allowing a free access of steam from the boiler into the cylinder during the *whole* time of each oscillation of the cylinder. The communication is interrupted, for example, when the piston has reached one-third of its course. The two remaining thirds of the cylinder's length are then traversed by virtue of the acquired velocity, and especially by the *detention* of the steam. Since its adoption the Cornwall engines have given unlooked-for results. With one bushel of coals they equal the labour of twenty men during ten hours. Some good judges esteem its economical importance as not inferior to that of the condenser.

A single illustration will enable every man to appreciate these inventions. It is borrowed from Sir John Herschel, and is quoted by Arago.

Herodotus records that the construction of the great pyramid of Egypt employed one hundred thousand men during twenty years. Its weight has been ascertained to be nearly five thousand tons. There are establishments in Britain where every week a quantity of coal is consumed sufficient, when converted into steam, to raise this weight to the height of the centre of gravity of this mighty edifice.

In conclusion, there are few of the subsequent inventions or improvements of which the history of the steam-engine offers such an admirable assemblage, that have not been developed from some of Watt's early ideas. Engines without condensation; engines in which, in localities not freely supplied\* with cold water, the steam,

after having acted, is allowed to escape into the open air; the detent to be used in engines having several cylinders; watertight pistons consisting entirely of pieces of metal; mercurial gauges to measure the elasticity of the steam as well in the caldron as in the condenser; a gauge to show at a glance the height of the water in the boiler; the *indicator* connecting the movements of the feeding pump with those of a float to prevent this level from ever varying to an inconvenient extent; all have either been first introduced, or proposed and their principle indicated by him. Nor has he been less fortunate in his endeavours to improve the boilers, to diminish the loss of heat, and to consume the smoke that escapes from common chimneys however great the height to which they may be carried.

To return to the incidents of his biography. During the period in which these world-renowned operations were being carried out, Watt had left the apartment assigned to him in Glasgow university (1763), had allied himself in marriage (1764) with his cousin, Miss Miller,—an accomplished person of superior mind, whose never-failing sweetness and cheerfulness of disposition raised him from the indolence, the melancholy, and misanthropy that a nervous illness and the injustice of man, had threatened to render fatal, and but for whom he would never have made his beautiful inventions public,—had become the father of four children, two boys and two girls,—was made, to his sad grief, a widower at the birth of a third boy, in 1773, and, after remaining so for some years, had again the happiness to find, in Miss MacGrigor, a companion worthy of him by the variety of her talents, the soundness of her judgment, and the energy of her character.

He had allowed two years to elapse after his happy idea of 1765, his capital invention of the cylinder, without his scarcely making an effort to apply it on a large scale. He had, through his friends, at last been put into communication with Dr. Roebuck, the founder of the large works at Carron celebrated to the present day. He had entered into partnership with him in the expected results of his discovery, ceding two-thirds of the profits for the use of the capital which the doctor was bound to supply. An engine con-

structed on the new principles had been set up at Kiuneal, near Borrowstounness, and it had confirmed the expectations of theory. But the pecuniary embarrassments of Roebuck gave a check to their projects, and Watt, rather than struggle against difficulties which would undoubtedly, by proceeding with it, have been overcome, had given up his discovery, and till better times came round, in order to support himself and family in the meanwhile, had changed his business.

As a civil engineer Watt had been engaged from 1767 till the end of 1773 in surveying a rival line, crossing the Lomond passage, to the canal, afterwards carried out, connecting the two rivers of the Forth and the Clyde, for which Smeaton was then carrying on the triangulations and levellings, —in drawing the plan of a canal that was to bring coals from Monkland to Glasgow, and in superintending its execution. He had also been occupying himself with several projects of a similar nature, such as that of a navigable canal across the isthmus of Crinan, which Rennie afterwards finished; he had been studying improvements in the ports of Ayr, Glasgow, and Greenock,—constructing bridges at Hamilton and Rutherglen,—and surveying the ground through which the celebrated Caledonian canal was afterwards to pass,—all enterprises of greater or less merit, but the interest and importance of which were chiefly local, and such as neither their conception, direction, nor execution required a man like James Watt.

During the period over which our account of his labours on the steam-engine extends he had also, as already adverted to, united himself in partnership, and in friendship more closely even than partnership, with Matthew Boulton of Birmingham. The inventor of a machine destined to form an epoch in the annals of the world, unable apparently to proceed under, or to extricate himself from, the conditions of a copartnery burdened with large disbursements for past experiments, or to interest unenlightened and timid capitalists to invest what would have been returned to them with fabulous profit, without a murmur bent his superior genius down to surveys, plans, and levellings, and saw with serene indifference six years of his patent of privilege roll into the past, when friends a second time interfered and opened rela-

tions between him and this enterprising, gifted, and amiable man, to whom, in consequence, in the early part of 1774, Dr. Roebuck, for certain considerations, assigned his interest in its right of use, a right which had then, however, only a few more years to run.

The justice which, to its honour, the British parliament, in granting, as we have seen, an extension for twenty-five years longer, to his patent, had meted out to the author of a discovery so priceless, was not followed by equal consideration on the part of those who more directly benefited by it. The Cornish miners paid the dues to the Soho engineers with increased repugnance from year to year. They availed themselves of the very earliest difficulties raised by plagiarists to claim release from all obligation. The matter was serious; it might compromise the social position of Watt; he therefore bestowed his entire attention to it, and became a lawyer. The long and expensive lawsuits that ensued during the seven years between 1792 and 1799, and which were all finally gained by him, would not otherwise deserve notice but for the fact that in the course of their prosecution all the eminent mechanicians and men of science then in England, including Roy, Herschel, Ramsden, Robison, Murdoch, and Rennie, eagerly presented themselves before the juries to testify to the rights of injured genius.

When Watt went to reside at Soho, Birmingham counted among the inhabitants of its vicinity several men of celebrity, among whom were Priestley, Darwin, Withering, and the father of Maria Edgeworth. These and other learned men, with Watt and Boulton, met once a-month, on the evening of full moon, a time chosen in order that the members might see their way home; and on that account their association was called the *Lunar Society*.

Each sitting of the Lunar Society was for Watt an opportunity for showing the fecundity of invention with which nature had endowed him. One day Darwin said to his companions, "I have imagined a double pen,—a pen with two beaks, by the aid of which we may write every thing in duplicate." Watt replied, "I hope to find a better solution of the problem." Next day the copying machine was invented. It has since re-

ceived various modifications, but its present form as used in counting-houses is described and drawn in Watt's patent of 1780.

Warming houses by steam had been indicated as early as 1745 by Colonel Cooke, but the idea passed unheeded. Watt revived it; applied it; adopted it in his own house in 1783; and made calculations for halls of various sizes that served as guides in the beginning to many engineers.

To patient investigations, and an ardent love of justice on the part of his latest biographer, the celebrated Arago, we owe,—fifty years after the event,—the claim now established for Watt of being splendidly connected with the greatest and the most important discovery in modern chemistry; the discovery of the *components of water*.

After the experiments and discoveries of modern science had banished for ever the old idea that air was a purely simple element, water continued to preserve for itself that character, as handed down from the ancient philosophy. The year 1778 was at last signalized by an observation that went to the upsetting of this general belief.

Having placed a white porcelain saucer over a flame of hydrogen gas while burning tranquilly out of the mouth of a bottle, Macquer, a celebrated chemist, remarked that small drops of a fluid that was afterwards discovered to be pure water, covered that part of the saucer that was *licked* by the flame. He did not, however, dwell on the fact. He was touching a great discovery with his finger; but he did not perceive it.

In the commencement of the year 1781, Warltire, a name almost unknown but for this unsuggested idea, imagined that an electric spark in passing through certain gaseous mixtures must certainly produce decided changes on them, and fortunately foresaw that an explosion would accompany them. He therefore made the experiment in a metallic vase, having enclosed some air and some hydrogen in it.

In repeating Warltire's experiment, Cavendish, as cited by Priestley, some time anterior to April 1783, obtained water by the detonation of oxygen and hydrogen. In a memoir dated the 21st of that month, Priestley added to the results of the experiments of his predecessors the remarkable

circumstance, that the weight of the water deposited on the sides of the vase at the moment of the detonation is exactly the sum of that of the two gases. Priestley communicated this important result to Watt, who, with the penetration of a superior mind, immediately saw in it that water is not a simple body. "Are we not entitled to conclude from hence," writes he to Priestley on the 26th April, "that water is a union of *oxygen* and *hydrogen* gas?" We employ the more exact chemical language of the present day instead of the terms *phlogiston* and *dephlogisticated air* current at that time, and used by Watt. The letter containing this clear statement was immediately communicated by Priestley to several learned men in London, and amongst others to the president of the Royal Society to be read at an early meeting of that body, but an expressed diffidence on the part of Watt to "have it brought before the public until his thoughts had been brought to the test of his own experiments," came in aid of a scornful doubt on the part of the council as to the correctness of Priestley's experiments, and retarded the reading by a year. It is inserted in the seventy-fourth volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, as quoted (under its true date) in a letter by Watt to De Luc, of the 28th November in that year.

Before Watt's paper was read, indeed only two months posterior to its being deposited in the archives of the Society, Lavoisier had detailed his experiments, in which he developed his views on the production of water by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen; and on the 15th of January 1784, the celebrated memoir of Cavendish on the same subject, entitled *Experiments on Air*, was read before the Royal Society of London. But it seems to be proved that on the occasion of his first experiments on 24th June 1783, Lavoisier was informed by the secretary of the Royal Society, then present, of those of Cavendish, and of the theory of the composition of water; and Cavendish, as one of the fellows of the Society, had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the conclusions of Watt for nearly two months before that time. Apart from all this, it seems to be beyond question that Watt was the first to present in a documentary shape the exposition of the com-

ponents of water, and that there is not the hint of a suspicion that he had arrived at that exposition by means of any imparted information or suggestion. It is a circumstance not less remarkable,—and proof of the complacency of Watt's disposition,—that beyond securing the reading of his paper and its insertion in the volume of the *Journal* referred to,—confiding in the justice of posterity,—he took no steps to vindicate the originality of his announcement even although urged to do so, than that so many years should have elapsed during which the merit of it has generally been assigned to others, until a foreign biographer, invoking that justice, has secured for him its recognition.

Towards the end of 1786 Mr. Watt and his partner had gone to Paris to improve the mode of raising water at Marly. On this occasion, among other eminent Frenchmen, he met Berthollet, the chemist, who had just discovered the bleaching properties of chlorine. This discovery he frankly communicated to Watt, granted him permission to impart it to his father-in-law, Mr. MacGrigor,—who then carried on an extensive bleaching establishment near Glasgow,—and *declined* peremptorily and repeatedly to become a partner in its results, which were very lucrative. Watt not only gave directions for the construction of the proper vessels and machinery, but soon afterwards superintended the first trials, all of which were successful, and he had thus the merit of being the first to introduce this valuable improvement into Britain.

In 1800, on the expiration of his patent, he withdrew from the Soho establishment with an ample fortune, and was succeeded in the business by his two sons, the younger of whom, Gregory Watt, who had distinguished himself by his literary talents, and was the author of a paper on *basalt* in the *Philosophical transactions*, died in 1804, at the age of 27. A great portion of his leisure time continued still to be devoted to chemical science; and to the *Treatise on Pneumatic Medicine* by Dr. Beddoes, he contributed a paper on the medical qualities and application of factitious airs. In 1811 the Glasgow Water Company solicited his aid to enable them to convey water across the Clyde. After their great buildings and powerful works had been constructed, it was dis-

covered that on the opposite bank a bed of sand existed, affording a natural filter, and a spring whose admixture gave to the water greatly superior qualities. To change the site of their establishment was out of the question; they therefore thought of pumping the water of the river, after being filtered into a deep well on the one side, through a gigantic conduit pipe laid across it and along its bottom, into their reservoir on the other side; but the soft mud, changeableness, and inequality of its bed seemed to render an expensive under-support of woodwork necessary. Watt formed a flexible main, with ball and socket joints, susceptible of bending itself to all the present and future inflections of the river,—an idea he derived from the structure of a lobster's tail,—and the design was executed with complete success.

Towards the end of his life, Mr. Watt was engaged in the construction of a machine for taking copies of pieces of sculpture. Though he did not live to perfect this ingenious invention, it was so far advanced that several specimens were executed by it, which in joke he distributed among his friends as "the first essays of a young artist just entering his 83d year!" In private life he was universally beloved for his genius, esteemed for his benevolence, and courted for the vast range of his information. His conversation was pleasing, abounding with anecdote, and highly instructive. He had read much, and his memory was not only prodigious, but peculiar. It imbibed all that was of value, and repelled almost instinctively the superfluities that it would have been useless to preserve.

Mr. Watt died at his residence, on his estate at Heathfield, near Soho, August 25, 1819, at the age of eighty-three years and seven months, and was interred in the chancel of the adjoining parochial church of Handsworth, where a splendid Gothic monument was erected to his memory by his son, Mr. James Watt, with an admirable statue in marble by Chantrey, in the centre. A second statue by the same artist, also in marble, has been placed in one of the halls of Glasgow college. In his native town of Greenock homage has been paid to his name and genius by the erection of a statue and public library. In George's Square, Glasgow, is a colossal statue in bronze

upon a granite pedestal; and in Westminster Abbey another, of Carrera marble, by Chantrey and bearing an eloquent inscription by Lord Brougham. A beautiful sandstone statue of Watt in a sitting posture, placed on a granite pedestal, adorns Adam Square, a small recess in the public thoroughfare, in close proximity to the university of Edinburgh.

In the year 1784 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the year following of that of London, and in 1787 he was chosen a corresponding member of the Batavian Society. In 1806 the university of Glasgow conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1808 he was elected a correspondent of the Institute of France, and in 1814 one of the eight foreign associates—the highest honour they could confer—of the Academy of Sciences of the same Institute.

The published works of James Watt are:

*Description of a Pneumatic Apparatus; with Directions for procuring Factitious Aurs.*

*Considerations on the Medicinal Use of Factitious Aurs, and on the Manner of obtaining them; two parts. 1795, 8vo.*

*Thoughts on the Constituent Parts of Water and of De-phlogisticated Air; with an Account of some Experiments on that Subject. Phil. Trans. 1784, Abr. xv. 555. On the same, Ib. 569.*

*On a New Method of preparing a Test Liqueur to show the presence of Acids and Alkalis in Chemical Mixtures. Ib. 605.*

His son, James Watt, born 5th February 1769, inherited a large share of the powerful intellect of his father, and united to great talents and a vigorous understanding, the varied acquirements and literary tastes of a well-cultivated mind. He died 2d June 1818, at his seat, Aston Hall, Warwickshire, in his 80th year. For the last eight years of his life he had comparatively retired from active business, and had devoted much time and attention to the improvement of his extensive estates in the counties of Radnor and Brecon. M. Arago, in his Life of his father, mentions with high commendation the respectful veneration which the son cherished for everything that recalled his memory, or was likely to perpetuate his fame.

WATT, ROBERT, M.D., the compiler of the 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' and author of several medical treatises, was the son of a small farmer in the parish of Stewarton, Ayrshire, where he was

born in May 1774. His early life was mostly spent in the humble capacity of a ploughboy or farm servant, and at one period he joined his brother in the business of a country wright and cabinetmaker, but this employment not suiting him, he soon quitted it. Being anxious to obtain an academical education, he saved for the purpose as much of his earnings as he could spare, and at his leisure hours applied himself to the acquirement of the Latin and Greek languages. In 1793, at the age of eighteen, he matriculated in Glasgow college, and attended the successive classes in the university till the year 1797. During the summer recesses he supported himself by teaching, first as a private tutor; but, latterly, he took up a school in the parish of Symington, in Ayrshire. His views were at first directed towards the church, but after attending two sessions at the divinity hall, he preferred the medical profession, and in consequence removed to Edinburgh, where he passed through the usual course of medical study.

In 1799, after being licensed by the faculty of physicians and surgeons of Glasgow, Mr. Watt settled as a surgeon in Paisley, and soon attained great popularity in his profession. Finding his practice increasing, he assumed as partner and assistant Mr. James Muir, who had been his fellow-student in Edinburgh. While he resided at Paisley, he composed various works on medicine, but the only one he then published was entitled 'Cases of Diabetes, Consumption, &c.; with Observations on the History and Treatment of Disease in General,' which appeared in 1808. In 1810 he removed to Glasgow, previous to which he had received, from the university of Aberdeen, the degree of M.D., and had been elected a member of the faculty of physicians and surgeons of Glasgow. Besides practising as a physician, he commenced delivering lectures on the theory and practice of medicine in that city. His lecture-room was numerously attended, and, with a view to the benefit of his pupils, he formed a valuable library of medical books, comprising all the useful and popular works on medicine, with many scarce and high-priced volumes. Of this library he published a Catalogue in 1812, with 'An Address to Medical Students on the best Method of Prose-

cuting their Studies.' He also drew out an index of the various subjects which the volumes embraced, the great utility of which to himself and his students led him to commence the preparation of one upon a more comprehensive scale, intended to comprise all the medical works which had been printed in the British dominions. He subsequently extended the original plan, by including works on law, and latterly works on divinity and miscellaneous subjects, with all foreign publications of merit, and the various Continental editions of the classics; and this was the origin of his celebrated 'Bibliotheca Britannica.'

In 1813 he published a 'Treatise on the History, Nature, and Treatment of Chincough,' to which was subjoined 'An Inquiry into the relative Mortality of the Principal Diseases of Children, and the numbers who have Died under Ten Years of Age in Glasgow, during the last Thirty Years.' In 1814 he issued, anonymously, a small volume, entitled 'Rules of Life, with Reflections on the Manners and Dispositions of Mankind;' being a number of apophthegms and short sentences, original and selected. He also contributed some interesting papers to the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, and other scientific publications. He was a member of various literary and medical societies, of several of which he was president, and was elected physician to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and president of the faculty of physicians and surgeons at Glasgow.

In 1817 Dr. Watt was obliged, from bad health, to discontinue altogether his professional pursuits. He had, by this time, brought his great work, 'The Bibliotheca Britannica,' to a very considerable state of forwardness; and being anxious for its completion, he retired with his family to a small country house about two miles from Glasgow, engaged several young men as assistants, among whom were William Motherwell the poet, and Mr. Alexander Whitelaw, editor of 'The Casquet,' the 'Republic of Letters,' and other works, and devoted himself exclusively to the compilation. He was making great progress with the work, when a stomache disorder, to which he had been long subject, gradually gained upon him, and compelled him to discontinue all personal labour. After an afflicting illness of several months' dura-



tion, he died, March 12, 1819, aged only 45, and was interred in the Glasgow High Church burying-ground.

Dr. Watt married, while in Paisley, Miss Burns, the daughter of a farmer in his father's neighbourhood, by whom he had nine children. At his death, the publication of the 'Bibliotheca' devolved upon his two eldest sons. John, the elder of the two, died in 1821, at the age of twenty; James, his brother, lived to see the work completed, but died in 1829. The printing of the 'Bibliotheca' was finished in 1824, in four large quarto volumes. Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co. of Edinburgh entered into engagements for the work, having purchased it for £2,000, but owing to their failure, we are told, the author's family never derived any benefit from the publication.—Dr. Watt's works are :

Cases of Diabetes, Consumption, &c., with Observations on the History and Treatment of Diseases in general. Paisley, 1808, 8vo.

Catalogue of Medical Books, for the Use of Students attending Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine; with an Address to Medical Students on the best Method of prosecuting their Studies. Glasg. 1812, 8vo.

Treatise on the History, Nature, and Treatment of Chincough; including a variety of Cases and Dissections. To which is subjoined, An Inquiry into the relative Mortality of the principal Diseases of Children, and the numbers who have died under ten years of age, in Glasgow, during the last thirty years. Glasg. 1813, 8vo.

Rules of Life; with Reflections on the Manners and Dispositions of Mankind. Edin. 1814, 12mo.

Cases of Periodical Jactitation or Chorea. Med. Chir. Trans. v. p. 1. 1814.

Observations on the Influence of Vaccination on other Diseases, and on Population in general. Edin. Med. and Surg. Journ. 1814.

On the Formation of the Rainbow. Thomson's Ann. Phil. February 1819, p. 131.

Bibliotheca Britannica. First published in 4to Parts. Glasgow and Edinburgh, 1819-24. Completed in 4 vols. large 4to. Glasgow, 1824; 2 vols. being devoted to authors and 2 to subjects.

WAUCHOPE, a surname derived from the lands of Wauchopdale, parish of Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

The ancient family of Wauchope of Wauchope were originally settled in that district, but since the 13th century their descendants have possessed the lands of Niddry Marischal, parish of Liberton, Mid Lothian, and are probably the oldest family in that county. The Wauchopes of Wauchope were proprietors also of the lands of Culter, Aberdeenshire, in the north of Scotland. Robert de Walyhop of Culter, with other barons of Scotland, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. Soon afterwards, a daughter of Sir Adam Wauchope marrying Cummin of Inverallachie, a branch of the earls of Buchan of that name, Culter came into possession of her husband, from whom were the Cummins of Culter. By a charter dated 4th

December 1389, it appears that Alexander Wauchope of Wauchope, failing his own male issue, resigned that estate to Sir Adam de Glendonwyn, knight, whose mother was a Wauchope.

The direct ancestors of the Wauchopes of Niddry were hereditary bailies in Mid Lothian, to the Keiths, Great Marischals of Scotland, from whom they got the lands of Niddry Marischal in that county. Robert Wauchope of Niddry Marischal inscribed his name upon a tomb which he built in 1387. It was probably this laird of Niddry who founded a chapel there in 1389, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. Afterwards re-endowed by a descendant with a manse and glebe, at the Reformation both the chapel and its revenues were attached to Liberton church.

Gilbert Wauchope had a charter of Niddry from King Robert III., and the names of Patrick Wauchope of Niddry and Isobel his spouse, occur in a deed, 6th November 1479. Archibald Wauchope of Niddry and Euphemia Scougal his spouse, granted two mortifications, of twelve merks yearly, out of Niddry Marischal, to a chaplain of Holyrood. Their son, Gilbert Wauchope of Niddry, appears repeatedly as deputy to the earl Marischal from 1527 to 1540. With a son, Gilbert, he had a daughter, Euphemia, who, in 1529, married Sir John Edmonstone of Edmonstone, knight. Robert Wauchope, who, according to Bishop Lesley, was primate of Ireland and doctor of the Sorbonne, and who died at Paris, 10th November 1551, is supposed to have been of this family.

Gilbert Wauchope of Niddry, the son, was a member of the celebrated Reformation parliament of 1560. He succeeded in August 1571, by his eldest son, William Wauchope of Niddry, and he by his son, Robert Wauchope of Niddry. The latter married, first, in 1558, Margaret, daughter of Sir James Dundas of Dundas, whose widow was his stepmother, and had, Archibald his heir, and Mary, the wife of Gavin Sandilands of Lumfodder; and, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir J. Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the dukes of Queensberry, widow of William earl of Menteith, and of Edward Crichton of Sanguhar. This Robert Wauchope of Niddry, and Archibald, his son and heir apparent, were both forfeited in 1587, for aiding and abetting the turbulent earl of Bothwell in his treasonable and lawless proceedings. On the night of the 12th May 1589, Archibald Wauchope, while waiting in a house near the Borough Muir for the laird of Edmonstone, was beset by the latter, and the alarm being given, all Edinburgh was roused; the king came to the house and directed a herald to charge Wauchope to surrender under pain of treason. He obeyed the summons, and being conducted to Edinburgh, was consigned to the Tolbooth. Next day he and his accomplices were brought to trial, for the slaughter of the laird of Sheriffhall and his brother, John Gifford. The trial was continued till late the following night, some delay having been occasioned by his friends endeavouring to obtain a pardon from the king, and about eleven o'clock, when the candles were put forth, Wauchope and his fellow-prisoners escaped out at the windows of the Tolbooth, in the presence at least of a thousand persons, and the judge sitting on the bench. As Sir James Sandilands, the tutor of Calder, the principal person who assisted them in their escape, was soon after restored to the confidence of the king, it was thought that his majesty was not unwilling that the trial should have ended in such a way. On the 16th of the following January, young Wauchope killed a gentleman, a dependent on the abbot of Holyrood-house, for reproving him for striking an officer of arms. Immediately thereafter, he went to Edinburgh, and had a conference with Bothwell. He had married in 1584, Rachel, daughter of Sir James

M-Gill of Bankellour, knight, and widow of George Stewart of Rosyth. He was a papist, and under attainer, when in 1592 his wife petitioned parliament for an aliment, that "she and her bairns were reduced to want from his orrie leving and heis being all consumit in his vane uses and ungodlie fantasies." The same year the laird of Niddry was engaged in the Raid of Falkland, and on the evening of the 1st July, he and two of his brethren, with the laird of Samuelston and his brother, Alexander Abercrombie, and two Hephurns, were found lying sleeping in the meadow of Lesmahago, and taken prisoners by Lord Hamilton. He confined them in the castle of Drephan, the captain whereof was his bastard son, Sir John Hamilton, who, on his father's departure, set them at liberty and fled himself. (*Calderswood*, vol. v. p. 169.) Archibald, the young laird, came to an unhappy end, leaving a son, Francis, who succeeded before 1604, when he was served heir to his grandfather, and in 1609 an act was passed for restitution of the house of Niddry. Francis' son, Sir John Wauchope of Niddry, was knighted by Charles I. when he visited Scotland in 1633. He was a distinguished Covenantant, and a member of the General Assembly of 1648. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir Andrew Hamilton of Redhouse, next brother of Thomas, earl of Haddington, and had by her two sons: 1. Andrew, his heir, and, 2. John, who married the heiress of Edmonstone; and, secondly, in 1653, Jean, widow of Sir John Ker of Lochtorry, by whom he had a son, James, who appears to have joined Dundee, and fought at Killierankie. He died before 1698. Sir John made a settlement of his estate on the heirs male of his eldest son in 1656. He died in Jan. 1682.

Andrew Wauchope, the eldest son, then younger of Niddry, married, in 1656, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gilmour of Craignillar, president of the court of session, and had 9 sons and 10 daughters. He made an entail on the heirs male of the family, Feb. 12, 1711, and died immediately thereafter.

His 7th but eldest surviving son, William Wauchope of Niddrie, succeeded, and died June 18, 1711. William's only son, Andrew, succeeded, and, it is said, was slain at Padua, in a duel, in 1726, in his 20th year.

Andrew Wauchope, son of James, a merchant in Edinburgh, and brother of William, succeeded his cousin. He married in June 1735, Helen, daughter of the Hon. Sir Andrew Home of Kimmerghame, and had three sons and two daughters. Captain Andrew Wauchope of Niddry, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and married, in 1776, a sister of General Sir David Baird, and had, with four daughters, five sons. Andrew, the eldest, having been killed at the battle of the Pyrenees in command of the 20th foot, he was succeeded by William, the second son, a lieutenant-colonel in the army. Colonel Wauchope married in 1817, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Baird, Esq. of Newbyth and niece of the marchioness of Breadalbane, and had one son, and a daughter. He died in 1826, and was succeeded by his son, Andrew Wauchope, Esq. of Niddry, born in December 1818; married 26th March 1840, Frances Maria, daughter of Henry Lloyd, Esq. of Lloydsborough, county Tipperary, with issue, a son, William, born in September 1841, and 3 daughters.

The Wauchopes of Edmonstone, Mid Lothian, are a branch of the family of Niddry, John Wauchope, second son of Sir John Wauchope of Niddry, having acquired that estate by his wife, Anna, daughter of James Rait of Edmonstone. He got a charter of Edmonstone, dated 9th June 1671. At the baptism of this gentleman in 1683, Charles I., who was then in Scotland, and present, took from his own neck and put

round that of the infant, a beautiful gold and enamel chain still in possession of his descendants. He was an advocate, and in 1682 was appointed a lord of session, when he took the judicial title of Lord Edmonstone. He appears to have been a man of a masculine mind and independent temperament, swayed neither by the desire of royal favour, nor by the bluster of the nobles. We find it recorded, that, in a case in which the celebrated Graham of Claverhouse was concerned, he severely reprov'd that formidable personage for having spoken rudely, and with warmth, to the chancellor when in court. Having disoblged King James VII. by the zealous part he took in the discussion "anent the taking away the laws and tests," in opposition to the designs of his majesty, and also by having voted against a scheme for educating the young marquis of Montrose in the Roman Catholic faith, he was removed from the bench in 1688, notwithstanding the great influence of his brother, the laird of Niddrie, who was a papist. After the Revolution, those in the administration were so thoroughly convinced of his integrity of character, and knowledge of the law, that they offered to reinstate him on the bench, but he declined the offer. He died in 1709. With seven daughters, he had two sons, John and Andrew, who both inherited Edmonstone, but neither of whom ever married. Their eldest sister, Anne, married, June 26, 1683, Patrick Don of Aldtonburn, 3d son of Sir Alexander Don of Newton, baronet, and had 2 sons and 4 daughters, one of whom married James Durham of Largo. The elder son, John Don, succeeded his uncle, Andrew Wauchope, in Edmonstone, and in consequence assumed the name of Wauchope. Dying unmarried in 1732, he was succeeded by his brother, James Don, who also assumed the name of Wauchope. This gentleman carried on the line of the family. John Wauchope of Edmonstone, his great-grandson, born July 10, 1816, succeeded his father in 1837.

On the death of Sir William Henry Don, 7th Bart., March 19, 1862, by the failure of male issue of the eldest and 2d sons of the first baronet, the title passed to the male issue of the 3d son, Patrick Don; and Mr. Wauchope of Edmonstone, Patrick's great-great-grandson, heir male of the body of Sir Alexander Don, the first bart., resumed his family surname of Don, and became 8th baronet, as Sir John Don Wauchope. He was b. July 10, 1816, and m. Bethia Hamilton, eldest dr. of Andrew Buchanan, Esq. 24. a.s. of the deceased David Buchanan, Esq. of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, issue, 3 drs., and 2 sons, 1. John Douglas, b. Sept. 1859, 19; 2. Andrew Ramsay, b. April 29, 1861.

WAUGH, ALEXANDER, D.D., an eminent divine of the United Secession Church, the son of a small farmer, was born August 16, 1754, at East Gordon, Berwickshire. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and under the Rev. John Brown of Haddington; and, June 28, 1779, was licensed to preach the gospel by the Secession presbytery of Edinburgh at Dunse. Two months thereafter, he was selected by the presbytery to supply the Secession congregation of Well Street, London, which had become vacant by the death of the Rev. Archibald Hall. After performing this duty for about ten weeks, he returned to Scotland, and having received a unanimous call from the congregation of Newton, he was, August 30, 1780, for-

mally inducted to that charge. In the spring of the following year he received a call from the congregation in Wells Street, London, which he declined; and, in May 1781, the call was carried before the synod at Edinburgh, when it was decided that he should remain at Newton. Two other calls from the same congregation were subsequently brought under the consideration of the synod, the last of which was sustained, March 19, 1782; and he was admitted to his new charge by the Secession presbytery of Edinburgh on the 30th of the following May. In June he commenced his ministry in London, where he became exceedingly popular, both as a preacher, and on account of the active part which he took in promoting the interests of the London Missionary and Bible Societies, and of many of the religious and charitable institutions of the metropolis. In 1815 he received the degree of D.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen. He died December 14, 1827, in the 74th year of his age, and the 45th of his ministry in London. His congregation, besides defraying his funeral expenses, and securing an annuity to his widow, erected to his memory an elegant tablet of marble, with a suitable inscription, in their chapel in Wells Street. An interesting memoir of his life, with selections from his epistolary correspondence, pulpit recollections, &c. by the Rev. James Hay, Kinross, and the Rev. Dr. Belfrage, Falkirk, was published at London in 1830.

**WEBSTER**, a surname derived from the craft of a weaver or webber, being its feminine form, the several surnames terminating in *ster* being the regular Anglo-Saxon form of feminine nouns of action, as *Spinster* for *Spinner*, *Tapster* for *Tapper*, *Baxter* for *Baker*, *Brewster* for *Brewer*, &c., (see *Lower on English Surnames*, vol. i. p. 113).

**WEBSTER, ALEXANDER, D.D.**, an eminent divine, was born in Edinburgh in 1707, being the son of the Rev. James Webster, who had suffered in the persecuting times of the Stuarts, and was afterwards minister of the Tolbooth church, Edinburgh, and author of a small volume of communion sermons published in 1705. He studied at the university of his native city, and discovered an early predilection for mathematical learning. After attending the divinity hall, he was licensed to preach, and, in 1733, was ordained minister of the parish of Culross, in Perthshire, where he dis-

tinguished himself by his eloquence and piety, and by the faithful and laborious discharge of his pastoral duties. In June 1737 he was translated to the Tolbooth church, Edinburgh, and soon became one of the most popular men of his time in the metropolis. Eleven days after his settlement there, he married Mary Erskine, a young lady of fortune, daughter of Colonel John Erskine, and nearly related to the noble family of Dundonald.

With the assistance of Dr. Wallace, he prepared the scheme of a perpetual fund for the relief of the widows and children of the clergy of the Church of Scotland, which his singular powers of arithmetical calculation enabled him, by apportioning the rates, &c., to bring to a sure and practical bearing. The Calculations were published at Edinburgh in 1748, folio. After being submitted to the General Assembly, the scheme was finally established by act of parliament.

In 1745, when Edinburgh was taken possession of by the rebels, Dr. Webster remained in the city, and employed his great influence in retaining the minds of the people in their allegiance to the house of Hanover. In 1753 he published a Sermon preached at the opening of the General Assembly in that year, entitled 'Zeal for the Civil and Religious Interests of Mankind recommended.' In 1755 he drew up, for the information of government, an account of the number of people in Scotland. He died January 25, 1784, in his 76th year.

Dr. Webster was celebrated in his day for his wit and social qualities, and many amusing stories are told of his fondness for claret. He had some pretensions to the character of a poet; and Pinkerton, in the second volume of his *Select Scottish Ballads*, has printed an amatory piece of his, without his name, which, in elegance and warmth, has been said to rival even the effusions of Catullus. With a daughter he had six sons, one of whom, Colonel Webster, fell in the American war.

**WEDDELL**, a surname derived from the old parish of Wedale, "the vale of woe," now the parish of Stow, which is partly in Selkirkshire, but chiefly in Mid Lothian. It anciently belonged to the bishops of St. Andrews, and a residence of theirs on the site of what is now the village of Stow originated the latter name, which in the Anglo-Saxon means "a choice place," "a select station," and is the well-known

designation of several localities in England. Wedale early possessed the privilege of sanctuary, and "the black priest of Wedale" was one of the three persons who enjoyed the privileged law of the clan Macduff. John Harding, when instructing the English king how to rule Scotland, advises him

"To send an hoost of footmen in,  
At Lammesse next, through all Lauderdale,  
And Lammernore woods, and mosses over-rine,  
And eke therewith the Stow of Wedale."

WEDDERBURN, a surname assumed from lands of that name in Berwickshire. About the year 1400, James Wedderburn, of the family of Wedderburn of Wedderburn, settled in Forfarshire. A descendant of his, Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, was bred an advocate, and having been appointed a lord of session during the reign of Charles II., assumed the title of Lord Gosford. His eldest son was a privy councillor, and member in the Scots parliament for Haddingtonshire. His second son, Peter, married the heiress of Halkett of Pitfirman. His third son, Alexander, became a member of the faculty of advocates, and having exerted himself in favour of the Union, received by way of recompense an appointment as a commissioner of excise. Peter Wedderburn of Chesterhall, the son of this youngest brother, like most of his immediate ancestors, was bred to the law, and passed advocate, Feb. 1716. He was also secretary to the excise. In 1755 he was appointed a lord of session by George II., and took his seat on the bench as Lord Chesterhall. He died August 11, 1756. He was the father of the celebrated Alexander Wedderburn, first earl of Rosslyn, whose only sister, Janet Wedderburn, having married Sir Henry Erskine, 6th baronet of Alva, her son, Sir James St. Clair Erskine, baronet, succeeded in 1805 as second earl of Rosslyn (see that title).

A baronetcy of Nova Scotia was, Aug. 9, 1704, conferred on John Wedderburn, Esq. of Blackness, Forfarshire, advocate, son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, knight, one of the Scots commissioners to the treaty of Ripon in 1641, and one of the deputies to the king at Newcastle in 1646.

Sir John Wedderburn, the fifth baronet, joined in the rebellion of 1745, and having been taken at the battle of Culloden, was attainted and executed.

His son, Sir John Wedderburn, assumed the title, though forfeited, and was father of Sir David Wedderburn of Ballindean, Perthshire, b. Mar. 10, 1775, who, Aug. 18, 1803, was created a bart. of the United Kingdom, with remainder, in default of issue, to the heirs-male of his great-grandfather. Sir David was M.P. for the St. Andrews burghs from 1807 to 1818, and in 1823 was postmaster-general of Scotland. He d. April 7, 1858.

His son, Sir John Wedderburn, b. May 1, 1789, s. as 2d bart. of the new creation. He d. July 2, 1862, and was s. by his s., Sir David of Ballindean, who was b. Dec. 20, 1835, and was M.P., 1868-1874.

WEDDERBURN, JAMES, a poet of the 16th century, and an early friend of the Reformation, was born in Dundee about 1500. The eldest son of James Wedderburn, merchant in that town, he was educated at St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, and on leaving college he went to France, where he was for a time a merchant. On his return to Scotland he was instructed in the doctrines of the Reformed religion by James Hewit, a Black friar

at Dundee. For the purpose of exposing the abuses and superstitions of the times, he composed some plays in the Scottish language, which, with his poems and songs, had a good effect in stirring up the minds of many in favour of the new religion. Three of his poems are inserted with his name in the Bannatyne Manuscript. Calderwood, in his 'Historie of the Kirk of Scotland,' (vol. i. p. 142,) says that he wrote a Tragedy on the beheading of 'John the Baptist,' showing the corruptions of the Romish church, which was acted at the West Port of Dundee, as was also a comedy on the 'History of Dionysius the Tyrant,' in which he likewise attacked the Papists. He counterfeited so well "the conjuring of a ghaist," that the king, James V., was constrained to discharge his confessor, Friar Laing, who had practised the trick of conjuring up a ghost between Kinghorn and Kirkcaldy. Wedderburn was the principal author of the celebrated 'Buik of Godlie and Spiritual Sangs, collected out of sundrie parts of Scripture, with sundrie of uther Ballates, changed out of Profane Sangs for avoyding of Sinne and Harlotrie,' composed before 1549, in which it is supposed he was assisted by his two brothers, one of whom was vicar of Dundee.

In 1540 he was delated to the king for heresy, and letters of caption were ordered to be issued against him. In consequence he fled to France, and resided at Rouen or Dieppe till his death. While at the latter place, four Scottish merchants there, named John Meldrum, Henry Tod, John Mowat, and Gilbert Scott, accused him of heresy to the bishop of Rouen, but that prelate refused to interfere with him because they could prove nothing against him. They insisted that he had been declared a heretic in Scotland, but the bishop desired them to send for the process, and if it were the case he would not be allowed to continue his residence at Dieppe. He is supposed to have died in 1564 or 1565. On his deathbed he said to his son, "We have been acting our part in the theatre; you are to succeed; see that you act your part faithfully." In the Harleian Catalogue the authorship of 'The Complaynt of Scotland,' published at St. Andrews in 1548, is ascribed to Wedderburn. It has also been attributed to Sir James Inglis and Sir David Lindsay.

His brother, John Wedderburn, was also educated at St. Leonard's, and, against his will, was persuaded by his friends to take orders as a priest, but soon began to profess the reformed religion. Being summoned for heresy, he left Scotland for Germany, where he heard Luther and Melancthon preach, and he became very fervent and zealous in support of the reformed faith. He translated many of Luther's hymns into Scottish metre, and also the Psalms of David. After the death of James V., in December 1542, he ventured to return to Scotland, but being again persecuted by Cardinal Bethune, he fled to England. The youngest brother, Robert Wedderburn, already mentioned as vicar of Dundee, spent some time in Paris, where he chiefly frequented the company of those of his countrymen who professed the reformed religion, such as Alexander Hay, and young Sandilands, the son of the laird of Calder, whose father, the lord of St. John, and whole family were zealous reformers. On his return voyage to Scotland, the ship he was in was driven, by contrary winds, on the coast of Norway, and the passengers remained for some days at Ripperwick in that country. While there, on the Saturday before Whitsunday even, 1546, after continual disputing and reasoning among the passengers, some of whom were papists, he and the other Reformers on board, burnt Cardinal Bethune in effigy, "in a great fire of timber." It happened that that same day the cardinal was slain in his own castle of St. Andrews.

WEDDERBURN, DAVID, a learned poet of the seventeenth century, is supposed to have been born about 1570. If not a native of Aberdeen, he appears to have been educated there, studying either at King's or Marischal college, which was founded in 1593. In 1602, he and Mr. Thomas Reid, afterwards Latin secretary to James VI., were appointed, after a strict and lengthened examination, conjunct masters of the Grammar school of Aberdeen, then vacant by the death of Thomas Cargill, author of a forgotten treatise on the Gowrie Conspiracy. Early in the following year, Wedderburn attended before the town council, and, after stating it to be his intention to enter on the ministry, requested permission to resign his office, which was granted; but he does not

seem to have carried his design into execution, as he resumed his old situation in the Grammar school the same year. In 1614, on the death of Gilbert Gray, principal of Marischal college, Wedderburn was appointed to teach the high class in the university. In 1617 he published two Latin poems on the king's visit to Scotland that year; which, with five more of his pieces, were reprinted in the '*Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*.' For one of these, written at the request of the magistrates, he received a donation of fifty merks. In 1619, he was appointed to teach a lesson in Humanity once a-week to the students of Marischal college, and also to compose in Latin, both in prose and verse, an Essay on the common affairs of the city, for which he obtained a salary of eighty merks per annum. In 1625, a poem which he wrote on the death of James VI., was printed in 4to by Edward Raban at Aberdeen, and is now very rare. In 1630 he received from the magistrates a reward of £100 Scots for a new Grammar, which he had completed for the use of his pupils, and "ane hundredth pundis moe," to defray his expenses into Edinburgh, to obtain the license of the privy council for the printing of the same. In 1640, in consequence of his bodily infirmities, he was allowed to retire from the rectorship of the Grammar school, on a pension of two hundred merks annually. In 1641, on the death of his "old friend," Dr. Arthur Johnston, he published, at Aberdeen, six elegies, under the title of '*Sub Obitu Viri Clarissimi et Carissimi, D. Areturi Jonstoni, Medici Regii, Davidis Wedderburni Suspiria*;' reprinted by the notorious Lauder, in 1731, in the '*Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ*.' In 1643, Wedderburn published, at Aberdeen, '*Meditationum Campestrium, seu Epigrammatum Moralium, Centuriæ Duæ*;' and, in 1644, '*Centuria Tertia*.' He wrote also numerous commendatory poems and elegiac verses. The precise date of his death has not been ascertained. In 1664 his brother Alexander published, at Aberdeen, a posthumous work, being Commentaries on Persius. "Wedderburn," says Dr. Young, "is not so generally known as a commentator as one of the Latin poets; but his posthumous edition of Persius, which, by the care of his brother, Alexander, was published at Amsterdam, ought to

have secured him a respectable place among our philologists." It is probable that he died a few years before the publication of this work.

**WEDDERBURN, ALEXANDER**, first earl of Rosslyn, a distinguished lawyer. See **ROSSLYN**, page 373 of this volume.

**WELCH, JOHN**, a distinguished divine of the seventeenth century, son of the proprietor of the estate of Collieston, in Nithsdale, was born about 1570. In early life, we are told, he indulged in the most profligate practices, and his conduct proved a source of grief to all his relations. Being of a bold and adventurous disposition, he would not submit to the restraints imposed on him at school, but, quitting his father's house, joined himself to a band of Border thieves, and lived for a while entirely by plunder. After some time, however, disgusted with that infamous mode of life, he resolved to abandon it; and, through the good offices of Mrs. Forsyth, an aunt of his own, residing in Dumfries, he was reconciled to his father, and restored to his home, thoroughly reformed from all his evil courses. Having directed his views towards the ministry, his father, at his own earnest request, sent him to college, where he acquired the high approbation of his teachers for his application and proficiency. After being licensed to preach the gospel, he was invited, before he had reached his twentieth year, to the town of Selkirk, where he was ordained minister; and his heart being in his work, he showed himself to be active and indefatigable in the discharge of his pastoral duties. He preached publicly once every day, besides devoting seven or eight hours to private prayer, and also spent much of his time in visiting and catechising his people. His fidelity and zeal, however, soon rendered him an object of jealousy and hatred to many under his charge, and caused him to be disliked even by the clergy and gentry in the neighbourhood. Finding himself uncomfortably situated at Selkirk, he accepted a call from Kirkcudbright, where, however, he did not remain long, but, in 1590, removed to Ayr, on an invitation from that town. At the commencement of his ministry there, the inhabitants were in such an irreligious state, and entertained such an aversion to the clerical character, that he had considerable difficulty, at first, in obtaining

even a house to live in, and was obliged to avail himself of the kindness of a pious and respectable merchant of the town, of the name of Stewart, who hospitably offered him accommodation under his roof. At that period, the town of Ayr was the scene of almost constant tumult and contention between the different opposing factions into which the inhabitants were divided, so that it was often dangerous for any one to walk through the streets. Mr. Welch used his utmost exertions to put an end to the unseemly feuds that disgraced the town; and, on such occasions, protecting his head with a helmet or steel cap, he rushed boldly in between the combatants, and separated them as they fought. When he had succeeded in restoring order, he caused a table to be covered in the street, at which the parties were invited to exhibit a proof of their complete reconciliation by eating and drinking together. This interesting ceremony usually began with prayer, and ended with praise and thanksgiving. By means such as these, and by his pious admonitions and example, he soon restored peace and harmony to the inhabitants, and acquired for himself their love, attachment, and esteem. His success as minister of the town was most encouraging, so that many years after, Mr. Dickson of Irvine, himself an able and efficient minister, was accustomed to say, when congratulated on the success of his ministry, that "the grape-gleanings in Ayr, in Mr. Welch's time, were far above the vintage of Irvine in his own." He continued, with increased fervour, his private devotional exercises, and while he resided in Ayr, would often resort to the parish church, situated at some distance from the town, where he spent whole nights in prayer.

The arbitrary proceedings of James VI. in reference to the church, put an end to Mr. Welch's career of usefulness in Ayr, and, finally, led to his exile from the kingdom. The General Assembly, which convened at Holyrood-house in 1602, fixed their next meeting, with the king's consent, at Aberdeen, on the last Tuesday of July 1604. Resolving, however, to suppress that court, James, previous to the day appointed, issued a decree prohibiting the meeting of the Assembly for that year. In consequence of this prohibition, the moderator of the former Assembly, Mr. Patrick Gal-

loway, addressed a letter to the presbyteries, appointing the Assembly to meet at Aberdeen on the first Tuesday of July in the year following, viz. 1605. In spite of another decree from the king, again prohibiting the meeting of the Assembly, a number of faithful ministers, delegates from synods, assembled at Aberdeen on the day named, when they merely constituted the Assembly, and appointed a day for its next meeting. Being charged by Lauriston, the king's commissioner, to dissolve, they immediately obeyed; but the commissioner having antedated the charge, several of the leading members were, within a month after, thrown into prison. Although Mr. Welch was not one of those present on the precise day of the meeting, it was known that he had gone to Aberdeen, and had declared his concurrence in what his brethren had done, and he was therefore imprisoned with the rest, first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Blackness. He and five of his brethren, on being called before the privy council, declined that court as incompetent to judge in the case; and they were in consequence indicted to stand their trial for treason at Linlithgow, when, owing to the unjust and illegal proceedings of the crown officers, the jury, by a majority of three, returned a verdict against them of guilty, and they were condemned to death. Afraid, however, of carrying matters to this extremity, James commuted the sentence into banishment from the realm; and, November 7, 1606, Mr. Welch, accompanied by his wife, and the other condemned ministers, set sail from Leith. Although the hour of their embarkation was two o'clock in the morning, a great number of persons assembled to bid them farewell; and, before their departure, they engaged in prayer, and joined in singing the twenty-third Psalm.

On his arrival at Bordeaux, Mr. Welch applied himself without delay to learn the language, which, in fourteen weeks, he acquired such a knowledge of as to be able to preach in French, and not long after he obtained a call from a Protestant congregation at Nerac. This was followed, in a short time, by an invitation to St. Jean d'Angely, a fortified town of considerable size in Lower Charente, where he laboured with much acceptance for nearly sixteen years. During his

residence there, his courage and strength of character were shown on a very remarkable occasion. Louis XIII. having gone to war with his Protestant subjects, laid siege to St. Jean d'Angely; the citizens of which were much encouraged in their defence of the town by Mr. Welch, who not only exhorted them to make a vigorous resistance, but took his place on the walls of the city, and assisted in serving the guns. The king was at last compelled to offer terms of peace, and, when the town capitulated, Mr. Welch continued to preach as usual. This coming to the ears of Louis, he sent the Duke d'Espernon to bring him into his presence. When the duke arrived with his guard at the church in which Mr. Welch was at the moment preaching, the latter called out from the pulpit for a seat to be brought for the duke, that he might hear the word of God. The duke, instead of interrupting him, sat down, and with the utmost gravity and attention heard the sermon to an end. He then intimated to Mr. Welch that he must accompany him to the king, a mandate which he willingly obeyed. On being brought into the presence of his majesty, he knelt down and silently prayed for wisdom and assistance. The king angrily demanded of him, how he had dared to preach where he was, since it was against the laws of France for any man to preach within the verge of the court. Mr. Welch answered, with his characteristic boldness, "Sir, if you did right, you would come and hear me preach, and make all France hear me likewise; for I preach not as those men you are accustomed to hear. First, I preach that you must be saved by the death and merits of Jesus Christ, and not your own; and I am sure your conscience tells you that your good works will never merit heaven. Next, I preach that, as you are king of France, there is no man on earth above you; but these men whom you hear subject you to the pope of Rome, which I will never do."—"Very well," replied Louis, gratified with this last remark, "you shall be my minister;" and dismissed him with an assurance of his protection.

On the renewal of the war in 1621, St. Jean d'Angely was again besieged by Louis, who issued express orders that the house of Mr. Welch should be protected; and, on the capture of the

town, horses and waggons were provided to transport him and his family to Rochelle, as a place of safety. Owing to declining health, Mr. Welch soon after solicited permission to return to England, which was granted, and he arrived in London in 1622. Anxious, however, to have the benefit of his native air, he applied to James, through his friends, to be allowed to revisit Scotland; but the king, dreading his influence, absolutely refused his consent; alleging that he would never be able to establish his favourite system of prelacy in Scotland, if Mr. Welch returned thither. He even refused him permission to preach in London, till he was informed that he was in the last stage of illness, and could not long survive, when he granted him liberty to do so. The dying preacher no sooner heard that all restriction was removed, than, enfeebled as he was, he embraced the opportunity, and, obtaining access to a pulpit, he preached with all his former fervour and animation. On the conclusion of his discourse he retired to his chamber, and within two hours expired, in the 53d year of his age, "and so endit his dayes," says Calderwood, "with the deserved name of an holie man, a painfull and powerfull preachour, and a constant sufferer for the truth." His wife, Elizabeth Knox, 3d daughter of the Reformier, died at Ayr, in January, 1625.

WELSH, DAVID, D.D., an eminent divine, was born 11th December 1793, at Braefoot, parish of Moffat, Dumfries-shire, where his father, like many of his progenitors, was an extensive sheep farmer. He was the youngest of twelve children, and early devoted to the ministry. He was educated at the High school and university of Edinburgh, and in May 1816 was licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of Lochmaben, within whose bounds the parish of Moffat is situated. On 22d March 1821, he was ordained minister of the church and parish of Crossmichael, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Here he spent six useful and happy years. From Crossmichael he was removed to St. David's church, Glasgow, where he continued four years, during all which time he was gradually acquiring an ascendancy over his brethren in the ministry, and rose daily in public estimation.

In the month of October 1831 he was appointed

to the chair of church history in the university of Edinburgh. It was not without a severe struggle that he demitted the pastoral office, but in his case the effort of preaching was always most exhausting, and he seldom recovered from the labours of the Sabbath till the succeeding Wednesday. Even at Crossmichael he suffered severely from this cause; and, after his removal to Edinburgh he expressed the conviction that a continuance in his ministerial charge would certainly have shortened his days. Besides this, he was in every way admirably qualified for a theological chair, and such a situation afforded him opportunities of gratifying his ardent desire for knowledge, and indulging his literary tastes, which he could not otherwise have enjoyed. In the welfare of his students he took great interest, and he was singularly successful as their instructor. In 1844 he published a volume of his labours in this department entitled 'The Elements of Church History,' purposing afterwards to extend the work to five or six volumes. On the occasion of his leaving Glasgow, he received from the university the degree of doctor in divinity.

From the time of his becoming a professor he sat regularly in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, although from a want of fluency and a tendency to become nervous when speaking in public, he rarely took part in the discussion, even of those questions in which he was deeply interested. In the debate on patronage in 1833, his strong sense of duty led him, on one of the members characterizing the motion as an "extravagant proposal," and an "extraordinary demand," to stand up and exclaim, "Extravagant proposal! extraordinary demand! Why! we are doing nothing more than making an approach to asking for what was enjoyed—and I state this without the fear of contradiction—by the whole Christian church for six hundred years, and what the Church of Scotland has always expressed its wish to enjoy, as often as it has given utterance to its feelings on the subject." In the course of his speech he quoted, among other authorities, a passage from Gibbon, very clear and decisive as to the people, in the early ages of Christianity, enjoying the privilege of electing their own pastors, but concluding with the remark that, in the exor-



cise of this privilege, they "sometimes silenced, by their tumultuous acclamations, the voice of reason and the laws of discipline." On hearing this quotation the friends of patronage in the Assembly, seizing on it as a testimony against the fitness of the Christian people to choose their pastors, received it with cheers of triumph, but they were instantly put to silence by the retort of Dr. Welsh: "You are welcome to the *sneer* of this arch-infidel and truckling politician; I take the benefit of his *fact*."

In the great ecclesiastical controversy which arose as to the independence of the church, he took a decided part. In the private consultations of the evangelical party his views were fully expressed, and the utmost confidence was placed in his integrity and judgment. So highly was his character estimated that at the meeting of the General Assembly of 1842, he was chosen moderator of the Assembly which adopted the Claim of Right. He was thus made to occupy the most conspicuous position in the Church of Scotland on the day of the disruption, and his sanction to the proceedings which led to that event, in the eyes of many went farther to redeem the act from the charge of precipitate rashness than that perhaps of any other individual in the church.

On the morning of the memorable 18th of May 1843, Edinburgh was all excitement in expectation of the great ecclesiastical event which was to take place that day, and which was to prove the zeal and the sincerity of those who had adopted for their fundamental principle the sacred truth, that "the Lord Jesus Christ is the only head and King of the church." All business was suspended in the city, and the streets were filled with serious and anxious crowds collected from every part of Scotland; many came from England, and even some from foreign lands. The customary levee of the lord-high-commissioner at Holyrood was more numerous attended that day than on previous occasions. The friends of the government thronged there in large numbers to give an imposing aspect to their cause, while the ministers and elders of the church about to separate from it flocked to the levee to testify their abiding loyalty. When the commissioner had proceeded in state to St. Giles' church, Dr. Welsh, in presence of a

densely crowded and excited audience, preached his sermon on the text, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." On the conclusion of the service, the commissioner, the most noble the marquis of Bute, and his train, attended by a brilliant military escort, proceeded to St. Andrew's church, in George Street, and assumed the throne, which was surrounded by the chief officers of state in Scotland, and a distinguished circle of landed proprietors.

The crowning act is thus narrated. Dr. Welsh took the moderator's chair. Nothing but the highest mental energy, aided by strength from above, could have sustained him—feeble in body through previous illness and anxiety, and exhausted by the labour he had already that day gone through. But he was firm and collected; very pale, but full of dignity, as one about to do a great deed, and of elevation, from the consciousness that he was doing it for Christ. His opening prayer being ended, the Assembly became still as death. In a voice not strong, but clear and distinct, and heard in every corner of the building, he said, "According to the usual form of procedure, this is the time for making up the roll; but, in consequence of certain proceedings respecting our rights and privileges,—proceedings which have been sanctioned by her majesty's government, and by the legislature of the country, and more especially that there has been an infringement on the liberties of our constitution, so that we could not now constitute this court without a violation of the terms of the union between church and state in this land, as now authoritatively declared—I must protest against our proceeding farther. The reasons that have led to this conclusion are fully set forth in the document which I hold in my hand, and which, with the permission of the house, I shall now proceed to read." Having read the protest, which was signed by 120 ministers and 73 lay elders, Dr. Welsh laid it on the table, and bowing to the commissioner, left the chair. Followed by Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Gordon, and a host of others, he proceeded out of the church, and in long procession, headed by him, marched, through the crowds assembled, to Tanfield Hall, Canonmills. On arriving there, he again assumed the chair, and in a most spirit-

ual and sublime prayer, opened the proceedings. His whole appearance at this time, we are told, was in the highest degree impressive. A celebrated historical painter, who was present on the occasion, remarked that his countenance wore an aspect of intelligence and moral elevation such as he had never witnessed nor conceived. Those present proceeded to form themselves into the "General Assembly of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland," with the illustrious Thomas Chalmers, D.D., as its first moderator.

In 1839 Dr. Welsh had been appointed secretary to the Bible board for Scotland, with a salary of £500 per annum; an office to which, by an express arrangement, a dissenter was equally eligible with a churchman, and in which he had given unbounded satisfaction. He held it, however, at the pleasure of the crown, and having, on quitting the established church, deemed it incumbent on him to resign the chair of church history in the university, his appointment as secretary to the Bible board was, without reason assigned, cancelled, and the office conferred on another. Even at this oppressive act he did not complain, but the feeling of indignation among his friends and the public in Scotland at such an unjust proceeding was very great. His confidence, however, in the cause for which he thus individually suffered never for one instant abated, and so great was the influence which he possessed among the friends of the Free church, that in the course of two months he collected the large sum of £21,000, in subscriptions of £1,000 each, for building the New College at Edinburgh. In the Assembly of 1844, he was appointed principal librarian of the college, and in connection with it he instituted a theological library, which at the time of his death contained about thirteen thousand volumes, many of them very rare, and comprising all that is valuable in theological science. In the New College, as in the old university, he of course held the appointment of professor of church history.

In early life the bent of his mind had induced him to devote much of his time to metaphysical pursuits. He attended the class of Dr. Thomas Brown, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, allowed to be the first

metaphysician of his age, and was admitted to close intimacy with him. He afterwards published 'An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Thomas Brown.' He was also originator and editor of the North British Review.

Dr. Welsh died suddenly, in the prime of life, April 24, 1845. He left a widow and four children. In 1834 he published a volume of 'Sermons on Practical Subjects,' and in 1846 appeared a volume of Posthumous Sermons, with a memoir prefixed, by Alexander Dunlop, Esq., Advocate.

WELWOOD, or WELLWOOD, a surname said to be derived from the Danish Velvood, or Velvud, the name of a Danish noble who came to Scotland with the Princess Anne of Denmark, consort of James VI.

The family of Welwood, Wellwood, or Walwood, have, however, been provosts and officers of the regality of Dunfermline beyond record. They are mentioned several times in the chartulary of the abbey as bailies, *anno* 1437 and 1439, and in the burgh register *anno* 1488, being designated De Walwood, or Walwode. In 1566, John Welwood was senior officer of the regality of Dunfermline. He and his brother, William, portioners of Touch, and of Forrester Leys, and John, proprietor of the 7th part of the Grange, or East Barnes of Dunfermline, 1566, and Lawrence and Thomas, are also noticed in the Burgh Register, 1567. In it also are the entries of John Wellwood and Helen Wardlaw, one-half of Touch; Abraham Wellwood, one-third part of Nether Lessodie; and Laurence Wellwood, one-half of Touch and Wester Baldrig.

William Wellwood of Touch married, in 1635, Margaret, youngest daughter of Nichol Wardlaw, of Wester Luscar, Carnock parish, a branch of the Wardlaws of Torrie.

Their son, Robert, of Touch, married Jean, daughter of a gentleman of the name of Livingstone. The same who was fined in the case of Archbishop Sharp in 1670.

Robert's son, Sir James Wellwood, an eminent physician and historian, born in 1652, studied at Glasgow, whence he removed to Holland in 1679. He completed his education at Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D., and returned to Britain with King William at the Revolution. Appointed one of the Royal physicians for Scotland, he settled at Edinburgh, where he attained high eminence in his profession, and acquired a considerable fortune. He died in 1716. He was the author of—Vindication of the Revolution in England *anno* 1688. Lond. 1689, 4to.—Memoirs of the most material Transactions in England for the last hundred years preceding the Revolution in 1688. Lond. 1792, 8vo.—An Answer to the late King James' Last Declaration to all his pretended Subjects in the Kingdom of England, dated at Dublin Castle, May 8, 1689.

Sir James's son, Robert Wellwood of Touch, acquired the estate of Garvock, Fifeshire, from which the family afterwards took their title, and married, about 1690, Catherine, 6th daughter of John Denham of Muirhouse and West Shields.

His son, Henry Wellwood of Garvock and Pitliver, purchased Tulliebole, Kinross-shire, in 1749, and about 1752 conveyed it to Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieffe, bart., son of his niece and of Rev. Sir William Moncrieffe, bart. He died January 16, 1758.

His brother, Robert Wellwood, succeeded him in Garvock. He married Susanna, daughter of Campbell of Monzie, and

died April 18, 1767. He had one son, Robert, and four daughters. 1. Catherine, born May 23, 1722, married Rev. Sir William Moncrieffe, minister of Blackford, who became, in 1744, 7th baronet of Tippermalach, (see MONCRIEFFE, p. 178 of this volume.) 2. Isobel, married James Robertson Barclay of Keavil, Sept. 24, 1744. 3. Margaret, married in 1754, Dr. John Stedman, born in 1710, died 1791, one of the professors in the university of Edinburgh. 4. Susan.

The son, Robert Wellwood of Garvock and Pitliver, advocate, born Dec. 22, 1720, married, in 1744, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir George Preston, 4th baronet of Valleyfield, Robert Wellwood executed an entail of his property, dated May 29, 1790, and died January 12, 1791. He had two sons, Robert and Andrew, and 4 daughters. 1. Anne, born in 1745, married Robert Scott Moncrieffe of Coates and Newhall; issue one son, Robert Scott Wellwood, who died in 1854 without issue. 2. Susan, born in 1751, died unmarried. 3. Elizabeth, born Nov. 21, 1752, married Allan Maconochie, Lord Meadowbank, (see MACONOCHE, p. 60 of this volume). 4. Catherine, born May 12, 1754, died unmarried.

The elder son, Robert Wellwood of Garvock, born Feb. 7, 1747, married, 1st, Liliak, 2d daughter of James Robertson Barclay of Keavil, and 2dly, Eliza McNeil. He died July 7, 1820, leaving 2 daughters by first marriage. 1. Isabella, married Robert Clarke of Comrie Castle, Perthshire. She died in 1826, leaving, with other issue, a son, Rev. William Colin Clarke, born in 1810, married in 1856, Anne, eldest daughter of William D. Pigot, late of Dysart, Queen's county, Ireland, with issue. He is heir of entail to Valleyfield. 2. Mary, married Lawrence Johnston of Sands, with issue.

Robert Wellwood was succeeded by his brother, Andrew Moffat Wellwood of Garvock, born in 1764, died Feb. 25, 1847. He had one daughter, Anna Mary, who married, 1st, John James Boswell, advocate, with issue; and, 2dly, Ralph Clarke, Edinburgh. On the death of Robert Scott Wellwood, nephew of Andrew Moffat Wellwood, in 1854, Alexander Maconochie, 2d Lord Meadowbank, son of the first judge of that name, succeeded to Garvock, (see page 60 of this vol.)

WEMYSS, a surname derived from the Gaelic word *Uamh*, a cave, and the name of a parish in Fifeshire, on the shore of the Forth, from the number of caves in the rocks there.

WEMYSS, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1633, on Sir John Wemyss, Lord Wemyss of Elcho, descended from a family of the origin of which there are more accounts than one. All agree, however, as to their being derived from the family of Macduff, maormor of Fife, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. The family of Wemyss, therefore, is, it is believed, the only ancient family in the lowlands having a really Celtic origin, and one of the few great families in Scotland which, through the male line, can claim kindred with Celtic blood. The lands now forming the parish of Wemyss are said to have been part of the estate of Macduff, Shakspeare's well-known thane of Fife. According to Sibbald, Gillimichael, the third in descent from Macduff, had a second son named Hugo, who obtained the lands from his father, with lands in Lochoreshire, and in the parish of Kennoway, and the patronage of the church of Markinch. He is mentioned in the chartulary of Dunfermline, as Hugo, the son of Gillimichael, during the reign of Malcolm IV. According to a manuscript account of the family in the possession of the earl of Wemyss, the first of his house is said to have been Michael Wemyss, second son of Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, who died in 1165, but Sibbald's account seems sanctioned by ancient charters.

Hugo, the son of Hugo, the son of Gillimichael, confirmed to the canons of St. Andrews, the church of Markinch, with a toft and the teinds. John, his son, designed in charters John of Methkil, miles, assumed the name of, or was styled, *Ian mhor nan Uamh*, or great John of the cave, in the reign of Alexander II. His son, Michael de Wemyss, was the father of Sir John de Wemyss, mentioned by Fordun as having had a dream of the victory obtained by the Scots over the Norwegians at Largs in 1263. In 1290, Sir Michael de Wemyss, the son of Sir John, with his brother Sir David, according to Wynton and Fordun, were sent with the great Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie, to Norway, to bring to Scotland the young Queen Margaret, the grand-daughter of Alexander III. Among other reliques of the old time preserved in the castle of Wemyss, the residence of the family, is a silver bowl, said to have been presented to Sir Michael Wemyss by Eric, king of Norway, on this occasion. Sir Michael de Wemyss was present when Halliö did homage to Edward I. in 1292, and in 1296 he swore fealty to Edward I. In 1315 he witnessed the act of settlement of the Scottish crown by Robert the Bruce at Ayr. His son, Sir David de Wemyss, was one of the patriotic nobles who subscribed the famous letter to the Pope in 1320, asserting the independence of Scotland; and his son, Sir Michael, confirmed all the grants of his predecessors to the churches of St. Andrews and Soltray. The latter had three sons, Sir David, his heir; Sir John, who obtained from his father the lands of Rires, and part of Lochoreshire, and from Sir Alexander Abernethy a grant of the barony of Kincaldrum; and Sir Michael. Sir John, the second son, died in 1358, leaving a son, Sir David Wemyss, of Rires and Kincaldrum, who died before 1373. The son of the latter, Sir John Wemyss of Rires and Kincaldrum, in virtue of a settlement by his uncle, Sir David de Wemyss, sheriff of Fife, succeeded to the family estate in 1375.

This Sir David Wemyss, the elder son of Sir Michael, had a son, Sir David Wemyss, who was one of the guaranties for the release of David II., and this baron's son, also named Sir David, was one of the hostages for that monarch's ransom. The latter left a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Patrick de Inchmartine, and by him had a daughter, Isabel de Inchmartine, heiress of that barony. This last married Sir Alan Erskine, and had two daughters, his co-heiresses, Margaret, wife of Sir John Glen, and Isabel, married to Sir John Wemyss of Rires and Kincaldrum, the heir male of the family. Besides the lands he held from his father, and those disposed to him by his father-in-law, he had extensive grants of lands in Fife and elsewhere, from Robert II. and Robert III. He had three sons, the second of whom, Duncan, was one of the hostages on the liberation of James I., and the third, Alexander, was ancestor of the family of Wemyss of Lathocair.

The eldest son, Sir David Wemyss, designed Davy of the Wemyss, died in 1461, leaving a son, Sir John de Wemyss, who was one of the conservators of the treaty with the English in 1484. He died in 1502, leaving a son, Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, whose fourth son, Thomas Wemyss, was ancestor of the family of Wemyss of Wintham or Wemyss Hall. Sir David Wemyss, the eldest son of Sir John, was killed at Flodden in 1513, and Sir David's eldest son, also Sir David Wemyss, died in 1544. Sir John Wemyss, the eldest surviving son, repulsed the English who landed in Fife in 1547, and in 1556, when the queen regent proposed that the landed property of the country should be taxed for the pay of a standing force, about 300 of the barons assembled in Edinburgh, and sent the lairds of Wemyss and Calder to remonstrate against

her design, which she was forced to abandon. In 1559 he was constituted lieutenant of Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan. He entered into the association in support of Queen Mary at Hamilton, 8th May 1568, and died in January 1572. His eldest son, Sir David Wemyss, was ancestor of the families of Bogie, baronets, and of some families of the name in Ireland. Sir John Wemyss, the eldest son, was concerned in the Raid of Ruthven, but received a pardon. He had a charter of his lands of Wemyss, Elcho, &c., uniting them into the barony of Wemyss, 10th May 1589, and obtained from the duke of Lennox a grant of the admiralty betwixt the water of Leven and Dysart in 1610. He died in 1616.

Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, his eldest surviving son, the eighteenth in direct descent from Hugo, the son of Gillimichael, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 29th May 1625, and had a charter of the barony of New Wemyss in that province. On 1st April 1628 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Wemyss of Elcho, and 25th June 1633, when Charles I. was in Scotland, he was advanced to the title of earl of Wemyss, Lord Elcho and Methil, by patent to him and his heirs male for ever. His lordship was high-commissioner to the General Assembly that met at Edinburgh, 28d July 1641, and the same year was constituted a privy councillor by parliament, and one of the committee of estates, also in 1644. He died 22d November 1649. He had one son and five daughters.

The son, David, second earl of Wemyss, had a son, David, Lord Elcho, and four daughters, but his children having all died except the youngest daughter, Lady Margaret, he made a resignation of his titles, and obtained a new patent of them, 3d August 1672, in her favour and the heirs male of her body; which failing, to the heirs of entail contained in her contract of marriage, with the former precedence. Besides building a commodious harbour at Methil, he greatly improved his fine seat of Wemyss, and died in June 1679.

His only surviving daughter, Margaret, countess of Wemyss, married, first, Sir James Wemyss of Caskeberry, who was created Lord Burntisland for his life only, 15th April 1672, to whom she had, with two daughters, Anne, countess of Leven and Melville, and Margaret, countess of Northesk, one son, David, third earl of Wemyss. She married, secondly, George, first earl of Cromarty, without issue. She died in 1705, and Lord Cromarty erected a bronze statue to her memory.

David, third earl of Wemyss, took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 28th June 1705. The same year he was sworn a privy councillor, and nominated one of the commissioners for the treaty of Union. The following year he was appointed high-admiral of Scotland, an office which was abolished by the Union, which he steadily supported in parliament. He was chosen one of the first sixteen representative Scots peers, 18th February 1707, and was constituted vice-admiral of Scotland, by commission from Prince George of Denmark, high-admiral of Great Britain. He was also nominated one of his royal highness' council. At the general election of 1708, the earl of Wemyss was rechosen one of the sixteen representative peers. He died 15th March 1720. He married, first, in 1697, Lady Anne Douglas, eldest daughter of William first duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two sons, David, Lord Elcho, who died of a malignant fever, 16th December 1715, before he had completed his 17th year, and James, fourth earl of Wemyss. The countess' fate was a very melancholy one. On 18th February 1700, she was engaged in secret prayer, when her clothes accidentally caught fire, and she was so severely scorched that she expired on the 28d of the same month. His lord-

ship married, secondly, Mary, the elder of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir John Robinson of Farningwood, county of Northampton, baronet, without issue; and, thirdly, in July 1716, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the seventh Lord Sinclair, and by her he had two daughters, Elizabeth, countess of Sutherland, and Margaret, countess of Moray.

James, fourth earl, born in 1699, is described as having been "a man of merit, universal benevolence and hospitality, the delight both of small and great." He married Janet, only daughter and heiress of the well-known Colonel Charteris of Anisfield, and died 21st March 1756. He had three sons and four daughters.

David, Lord Elcho, the eldest son, when a young man of 24 years of age, engaged in the rebellion of 1745. He was colonel of the first troop of horse-guards of Prince Charles, and after the battle of Culloden, made his escape to the continent. He was attainted by act of parliament, and of course could not succeed to the titles of his family on his father's death. These consequently became dormant till he himself died in 1787, when they became vested in his next brother, Francis, fifth earl of Wemyss. This nobleman succeeded to the great property and extensive estates of his maternal grandfather, Colonel Charteris of Anisfield, who, by settlement dated 6th June 1729, granted and disposed his whole estate, real and personal, both in England and Scotland, in his favour and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the Hon. James Wemyss, his immediate younger brother, and the heirs of his body, those succeeding assuming the name and arms of Charteris. In 1771 the Hon. Francis Wemyss obtained an act of parliament authorising him to do so, notwithstanding the descent to him or his heirs of the honour and title of earl of Wemyss, or any other.

The Hon. James Wemyss, the younger brother and third son of the fourth earl of Wemyss, entered the royal navy at an early age, and in 1745 was appointed a lieutenant. On the death of his father in 1756, he, by a family arrangement, succeeded to the estate of Wemyss, which previously had descended to the eldest son. He was elected M.P. for the county of Fife in 1762, and for the county of Sutherland in 1768, in 1774, and 1780. He died in 1786, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, William Wemyss of Wemyss. This gentleman obtained an ensign's commission in the Coldstream guards in June 1777, and in 1779, being a nephew of the last earl of Sutherland, he raised the Sutherland fencible regiment of 1,000 rank and file in twelve days, and had the temporary rank of colonel in the army conferred upon him. When that regiment was reduced in 1783, he obtained the rank of captain in the army. At the general election in 1784, he was chosen M.P. for the county of Sutherland, and in 1786 appointed deputy-adjutant-general in Scotland, with the rank of major in the army. In 1787 he resigned his seat for Sutherland, and was elected for the county of Fife, also in 1790 and 1807. By commission dated in May 1798, he had the appointment of deputy-admiral from Pettycur and Kinghorn, including both sides of the Tay as far as the water of Alla, the island of May, and the whole islands within these bounds. In 1791 he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the commencement of the war with France in 1793, he again raised the Sutherland fencible regiment, of which he was constituted colonel, and in 1795 he had the rank of colonel in the army. In 1798 the regiment volunteered their services to assist in quelling the Irish rebellion, and in June of that year Colonel Wemyss was promoted to the rank of major-general commanding at Drogheda. In the following month he defeated the rebels near Ardee, and in August he was placed on the Irish staff

In 1800 he raised the 93d foot, and of that regiment he was made colonel in 1800. In May 1803 he was appointed major-general on the North British staff, and in Nov. 1805, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He married the daughter of Sir William Erskine of Torrie, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss, born in 1789, the 25th proprietor of the estate of Wemyss, in direct descent from Hugo the son of Gillimichael, 4th earl of Fife. He entered the navy, and rose to the rank of rear-admiral, and was M.P. for Fifeshire from 1820 to 1830, and from 1832 to 1847. He married in 1829, Lady Emma Hay, daughter of the 16th earl of Errol. On his death, in 1854, he was succeeded by his son, James Hay Wemyss, Esq., born in 1829, married in 1855, Millicent, 2d daughter of Hon. John Kennedy Erskine and Lady Augusta Fitzclarence. He entered the navy in 1841, and retired in 1848. Elected M.P. for Fifeshire in 1859.

Francis, 5th earl of Wemyss, born Oct. 21, 1723, after being educated at Eton college, travelled on the continent, and returned to Scotland in 1744. He purchased several estates in East Lothian, where he built Amisfield House, and the magnificent seat of Gosford. He died at Gosford, Aug. 24, 1808, in his 85th year. By his countess, Lady Catherine Gordon, 6th daughter of the 2d duke of Gordon, he had one son and five daughters. Francis, Lord Elcho, the son, born at Edinburgh Jan. 31, 1749, was chosen M.P. for the Haddington burghs at the general election in 1780, and re-elected in 1784. In his later years he devoted his attention principally to agricultural pursuits. He predeceased his father, at Amisfield House, Jan. 20, 1808, in his 59th year. He married, July 18, 1771, Miss Susan Tracy Keck, then one of the maids of honour to Queen Charlotte, and second daughter of Anthony Tracy Keck, of Great Tew, in the county of Oxford, and by her he had one son and four daughters.

Francis, sixth earl of Wemyss, Lord Elcho's only son, born April 15, 1772, was an officer in the army and aide-de-camp to his grand-uncle, Lord Adam Gordon, commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, from 1793 to 1797. In 1808 he succeeded his grandfather as earl of Wemyss, and on the death of the fourth duke of Queensberry in December 1810, he also became earl of March, viscount of Peebles, and Lord Douglas of Niedpath, Lyne, and Munard, inheriting the barony of Niedpath, and the extensive property belonging to his grace in the county of Peebles. He was lord-lieutenant of Peebles-shire and a deputy-lieutenant of Haddingtonshire, and in 1821 he was created Baron Wemyss of Wemyss in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He died 28th June, 1853. He married 31st May 1794, Margaret, fourth daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, and had 2 sons and 8 daughters.

The elder son, Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas, 7th earl of Wemyss and 2d earl of Wemyss and March, born in 1796, was in August 1853 appointed lord-lieutenant of Peebles-shire. He married in 1817 Lady Louisa Bingham, 4th daughter of Richard, 2d earl of Lucan, by whom he has had 5 sons and 2 daughters. The eldest son, the Hon. Francis Wemyss Charteris, M.P., 1875, Lord Elcho, was born Aug. 4, 1818, and married Aug. 29, 1843, Lady Anne Frederica Anson, 2d daughter of the 1st earl of Lichfield, by whom he has issue.

A baronetcy of Nova Scotia was, in 1703, conferred by Queen Anne on Sir James Wemyss of Bogie, Fifeshire, descended from the 2d son of Sir David de Wemyss, progenitor of the earls of Wemyss, by patent, to him and his heirs male whosoever. On the death of Sir James, 3d baronet, without issue, the representation in the male line devolved on the descendant of the 1st baronet's next brother, Henry, Sir James

Wemyss, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, son of the Rev James Wemyss, minister of Burntisland, who died in 1821. On the death of this gentleman, 4th baronet, unmarried, Dec. 31, 1849, the title devolved on his kinsman, Sir John Wemyss, born Aug. 1, 1830, a merchant of Berhampore, Bengal, eldest son of John Wemyss, Esq., writer in Kirkcaldy, cousin-german of Sir James Wemyss, 4th baronet. Sir John, 5th baronet, was served heir to the baronetcy in the court of the sheriff of chancery at Edinburgh, Oct. 1, 1858.

WHITEFOORD, CALEB, an eminent wit and satirical poet, was born at Edinburgh in 1734. He was the only son of Colonel Charles Whitefoord, 5th regiment of foot, third son of Sir Adam Whitefoord, an Ayrshire baronet. He completed his education at the university of his native city. His father intended him for the church, but to the clerical profession he entertained such strong objections, that the colonel was obliged to relinquish his design. He was in consequence sent to London, and placed in the counting-house of Mr. Archibald Stewart, a wine merchant in York Buildings, where he remained about four years. While in this situation his father died in Galway in Ireland, leaving the principal part of his fortune to him and his sister, Mrs. Smith. Shortly after, Mr. Whitefoord went to France, where he resided about two years, until he came of age. On his return to England he commenced business in the wine trade, in Craven Street, Strand, in partnership with a gentleman of the name of Brown. Possessing strong natural talents, with wit, learning, and taste, he was well fitted to shine as an author, but he had no ambition for literary distinction. All he seemed anxious about was to be admitted to the intercourse of such men as Johnson, Reynolds, Goldsmith, Garrick, Foote, and other choice spirits of that day. Having accidentally formed an acquaintance with Mr. Woodfall the printer, at the solicitation of that gentleman he became a frequent contributor of short satirical pieces, both in prose and verse, to the 'Public Advertiser,' which attracted considerable notice for their humour and singularity. So careless, however, was he about the reputation which they brought him, that, as soon as dismissed from his pen, he took no farther concern about them, but left them exposed and deserted, till Almond and Debrett sought after, and gave them a place in that appropriate asylum, 'The Foundling Asylum for Wit.' He was the originator of that

numerous class of whimsical conceits and pleasantries, at one time so much in vogue, under the titles of Ship News Extraordinary, Cross Readings, Errors of the Press, &c., and of course had many imitators. The shafts of his ridicule were so happily directed against the petitions, remonstrances, and grievances of Wilkes, and the other levellers of the day, that they attracted the notice of the ministry, and he was requested by a person high in office to write a pamphlet on the subject of the misunderstanding which then subsisted betwixt Great Britain and Spain, relative to the Falkland Islands. He declined the task himself, but recommended Dr. Johnson as the ablest person for the purpose. The latter was accordingly employed, and soon after produced his celebrated publication, entitled 'Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falkland Islands.' Adam Smith used to say, that though the wits and authors heartily hated each other, they all had a regard for Mr. Whitefoord. Garrick and Foote had long been at variance, but Mr. Whitefoord contrived to bring them together to a dinner at his house, and so complete was the reconciliation between them, that Garrick actually lent Foote £500 to repair his theatre in the Haymarket.

When commissioners were appointed to meet at Paris to treat of a general peace with America, after the separation of the colonies from the mother country, Mr. Whitefoord's intimacy with Mr. Oswald and Dr. Franklin led to his being selected for the post of secretary to the British commission. After the signature on November 30, 1782, of the preliminary articles declaratory of the independence of the United States, Mr. Oswald returned to London, but Mr. Whitefoord remained at Paris several months longer as secretary to Mr. Fitzherbert, afterwards Lord St. Helen's, the minister charged to negotiate the definitive treaties of peace. Three of these treaties are in the handwriting of Mr. Whitefoord. His services on this occasion entitled him to some recompense from government; but Lord Shelburne having resigned before his return from the continent, his claim was rejected by the Coalition administration; nor was it till seven years after that a small pension was granted to him by his majesty. So high was the opinion generally entertained of his literary and

scientific acquirements, that the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, the Society of Antiquaries, the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and the Arcadian Society of Rome, admitted him a member of their respective bodies. He died in 1809, aged 75. He married rather late in life, and left four children. He was a member of the Literary Club founded by Dr. Johnson, and his character is faithfully delineated by Goldsmith in his well-known poem entitled 'The Retaliation.'

WHYTE-MELVILLE, the name of an old family in Fifeshire, proprietors of the estate of Bennoch, parish of Kirkecaldy.

Matthew Whyte of Maw, living temp. James III. and James IV., had a charter under the great seal, dated June 22, 1492, "terrarium de Kilmaron."

John Whyte, younger son of David Whyte of Maw, had a son, also named John Whyte, a merchant in Kirkecaldy, whose son, Robert Whyte, also a merchant in Kirkecaldy, and the first provost of that royal burgh, purchased Bennoch. Robert's son, John Whyte, Esq. of Bennoch, married, for his first wife, Jane, daughter of Thomas Melville, Esq. of Muroddairny, and died in 1695.

His elder son, Robert Whyte, Esq. of Bennoch, advocate, died in 1714, having had 2 sons, George and Robert, and 2 daughters, Jean, married to Ramsay of Balmain, and Helen, wife of Andrew Melville, Esq., of the family of Carnbee, and the mother of General Robert Melville of Strathkinnes.

The elder son, George Whyte, Esq. of Bennoch, died in 1728.

He was succeeded by his brother, Robert Whyte, of Bennoch, M.D., an eminent physician, born at Edinburgh, September 6, 1714, six months after his father's death. He studied at the university of St. Andrews, and having taken his degree of M.A., commenced the study of medicine at Edinburgh, and completed it at London, Paris, and Leyden. In 1736 he had the degree of doctor of medicine conferred on him by the university of Rheims, and also received the same honour, on his return, from the university of St. Andrews. In 1737 he was admitted a licentiate of medicine by the Royal College of physicians in Edinburgh, when he settled in practice in that city, and the year following he became a fellow of the same college. In 1747 he was appointed professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the university of Edinburgh. In 1752 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society of London; in 1761 he was nominated first physician to the king in Scotland, an office which was created for him; and in 1764 was chosen president of the Royal College of physicians at Edinburgh. Dr. Whyte died of a complication of chronic ailments, April 15, 1766. He was twice married. His first wife was sister of General Robertson, governor of New York. By her he had two children, both of whom died in infancy. His 2d wife was sister of James Balfour, Esq. of Pilrig, and by her, who died in 1764, he had 14 children, six of whom only survived him, three sons and three daughters.—His works are: *An Essay on the Vital and other involuntary Motions of Animals.* Edin. 1751, 8vo.—*An Essay on the Virtues of Lime-Water and Soap in the Cure of Stone.* Edin. 1752, 12mo.—*Physiological Essays on the Causes which promote the circulation of the Fluids in the very small Vessels of Animals. On the Sensibility and Irritability of the Parts of Men and other Animals;* occasioned by Dr. Haller's Treatise on these Subjects. Edin. 1755, 12mo.—

*Observations on the Nature, Causes, and Cure of Nervous, Hypochondriac, or Hysterical Disorders; to which are prefixed some Remarks on the Sympathy of the Nerves.* Edin. 1766, 8vo.—*Observations on the Dropsy of the Brain.* Edin. 1768. This work did not appear till two years after his death, when all his other works were collected and published in one volume, 4to, under the direction of his son and his intimate friend, Sir John Pringle.—Besides the works mentioned, he wrote many valuable papers, particularly in the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Medical Essays*, the *Medical Observations*, and the *Physical and Literary Essays*.

Dr. Whyte's eldest son, Robert Whyte, Esq. of Bennoch, died at Naples, unmarried, soon after his father. He was succeeded by his brother, John Whyte Melville, Esq. of Bennoch and Strathkinnes, born Feb. 27, 1755. Mr. Whyte Melville married in 1781, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Archibald McGilchrist, Esq. of North Bar, Renfrewshire, and had 2 sons, Robert and John, and 4 daughters. He died in May, 1813.

His eldest son, Robert Whyte Melville, Esq. of Bennoch and Strathkinnes, born Aug. 12, 1794, died, unmarried, Feb. 26, 1818.

He was succeeded by his brother, John Whyte Melville, Esq. of Bennoch and Strathkinnes, born in 1797; educated at Eton, and Trinity college, Cambridge; formerly in the 12th Lancers, and afterwards major in the Royal Fifeshire yeomanry cavalry; a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Fifeshire; married in 1819 Lady Catharine Anne Sarah Osborne, youngest daughter of the 5th duke of Leeds; issue, with 2 daughters, a son, George John, born in 1821, at one time lieutenant and captain Coldstream guards, married Charlotte, daughter of first Lord Bateman.

WIGTON, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, (dormant since 1747,) conferred 19th March 1606, on John, sixth Lord Fleming and Cumbernauld (see vol. ii. page 221). He died in April 1619, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, second earl of Wigton, who, in 1640, was one of the committee of estates, and in 1641 was appointed a privy councillor by parliament. Nevertheless, he entered heartily into the association to support the cause of Charles I., framed at his house of Cumbernauld, Lanarkshire, in January of the latter year. He died 7th May, 1650. By his countess, Lady Margaret Livingstone, second daughter of the first earl of Linlithgow, he had, with three daughters, two sons, John, third earl of Wigton, and the Hon. Sir William Fleming. The latter, in September 1640, was by the Scotch army sent to King Charles I., with the conditions whereon they would agree to a pacification, which led to the treaty of Ripon; and in 1648 he was dispatched to invite Prince Charles to come to Scotland. He was gentleman usher to Charles I., and chamberlain of the household to Charles II.

John, third earl of Wigton, when Lord Fleming, joined the marquis of Montrose. He was at the battle of Philiphaugh in 1645, and escaped with the marquis to the highlands, where he was concealed for some time. He died in February 1665.

His eldest son, John, fourth earl of Wigton, died April 1668, leaving only a daughter, Lady Jean, countess of Panmure, and was succeeded by his brother William, fifth earl of Wigton. This nobleman was a privy councillor to Charles II., sheriff of the county and governor of the castle of Dumbarton. He died in April 1681. He married Lady Henriette Seton, eldest daughter of the second earl of Dunfermline, and by her had two sons and one daughter, Lady Mary, wife of

the Hon. Harry Maule of Kelly, and mother of William, earl of Panmure.

The elder son, John, sixth earl of Wigton, after the Revolution, attended James VII. at St. Germain. He opposed the treaty of union in the parliament of 1706, voting against every article; and, on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, by warrant of Major-general Williams. The court of justice ordered the governor of the castle to set him at liberty 24th June 1716. In 1736 he was appointed king's chamberlain of Fife. He died at Edinburgh 10th February 1744, in his 71st year, and was succeeded by his brother Charles, seventh earl of Wigton. The latter died, unmarried, 26th May 1747, when the title became dormant, and the family estates devolved on his niece, Lady Clementina, second daughter of the sixth earl, and wife of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone. Her grandson, Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming, M.P. for Stirlingshire, and governor of Greenwich Hospital, who died in 1840, inherited the family estates of Cumbernauld and Biggar.

The title of earl of Wigton was assumed by Charles Ross Fleming, M.D. of Dublin, claiming to be nearest male heir, and after his death, 18th October 1769, by his son, Hamilton Fleming, an officer in the 13th regiment of foot, but the House of Lords, on petitions to the king being referred to them, resolved that they had no right to it, and it is still in abeyance.

WILKIE, WILLIAM, D.D., author of an epic poem, now only known by name, entitled 'The Epigoniad,' the son of a respectable farmer, was born at Echlin, in the parish of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire, October 5, 1721. He received his elementary education at the parish school, and at the age of fourteen was sent to the university of Edinburgh. During his attendance at college his father died, and left him, with the charge of his mother and three sisters, the stock and unexpired lease of a small farm, at Fisher's Tryst, a few miles west from Edinburgh, the management of which he was in consequence obliged to undertake. He continued, however, to prosecute his studies in divinity till he was licensed to preach the gospel. In May 1753 he was appointed assistant minister of the parish of Ratho; and became so great a favourite with the earl of Lauderdale, the patron of the parish, that, on the death of the incumbent, three years afterwards, his lordship conferred on him the living.

While yet a mere youth, he is said to have evinced strong indications of poetical talent. In the Statistical Account of the parish of Dalmeny, there is a copy of some indifferent verses 'On a Storm,' alleged to have been written by him when in his tenth year; but with more probability the period of their composition may be referred to his

sixteenth or seventeenth year. In 1757 he published at Edinburgh his celebrated epic, entitled 'The Epigoniad, a Poem in Nine Books,' the fruit of many years' study and application. This learned poem, which is founded on a subject in the fourth Iliad of Homer, relative to the sacking of Thebes, met with much temporary success in Scotland, but in England it had few readers, and was very severely handled by the critical and monthly reviewers. Nevertheless, the first impression being soon exhausted, a second edition, corrected and improved, was published in 1759, to which was added 'A Dream, in the Manner of Spenser.' In spite of this lively and elegant apology for his Epigoniad, for such it really was, and of a letter by Hume in its favour, addressed to the editors of the 'Critical Review,' appended to its tail, as it were, as boys affix bits of paper to a kite to make it mount, the work was too cumbrous, and had too much of a gravitating tendency ever to keep itself before the public, and is now consigned to undisturbed silence and neglect.

In 1759 Mr. Wilkie was elected professor of natural philosophy in the university of St. Andrews, and, on removing thither, he took his sisters to reside with him. With about £200, which at this period was all he possessed, he purchased a few acres of almost waste land in the neighbourhood, and resumed his farming occupations, by which, and his frugal habits, he was enabled to leave, at his death, property to the amount of £3,000. In 1766 the university of St. Andrews conferred upon him the degree of D.D. In 1768 he published a series of sixteen 'Moral Fables, in Verse,' dedicated to his early patron the earl of Lauderdale; but, though these pieces possessed much propriety of sentiment and ease of expression, they did not add to his reputation as a poet. Dr. Wilkie died at St. Andrews, after a lingering illness, October 10, 1772, in the 51st year of his age. Several amusing stories are told of his eccentricities. He suffered so much from ague, that, to keep up a perspiration, he used to lie in bed with no less than two dozen pairs of blankets upon him; and, to avoid all chance of the cold damp, he never slept in clean sheets, either at home or in a friend's house! His street dress usually consisted of several flannel jackets, waist-

coats, and topcoat, and over all a greatcoat and gown, which gave him a very grotesque appearance. Although of parsimonious habits, he had a benevolent disposition, and in his latter years was in the habit of giving away £20 annually in charity. He was at times so very absent, that he would even forget when in the pulpit to take off his hat; once he forgot to pronounce the blessing after public service, and at another time he dispensed the Sacrament, without consecrating the elements! Added to these peculiarities, he indulged in the use of tobacco to an immoderate excess.

WILKIE, SIR DAVID, a distinguished painter, styled by Haydon "the Raffaele of domestic art," was the son of the Rev. David Wilkie, minister of Cults, near Cupar Fife, where he was born in 1785. At fifteen years of age he entered the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, then under the direction of Mr. John Graham, where he remained for four years, and during that period he had for his fellow-students Sir William Allan, the celebrated painter, and John Burnet, who became the first engraver in Europe. At nineteen years of age Wilkie painted his wonderful picture of the 'Fair,' without having ever seen a picture by Teniers. While he remained at Edinburgh, he also finished a small picture of the 'Village Politicians,' for an engraver; and, on repairing to London in 1805, with a letter to Mr. Greville, he was introduced to the earl of Mansfield, who gave him a commission for a picture, when he repeated the 'Politicians' for his lordship, and in the following year it was exhibited at the Royal Academy. Wilkie, in the meantime, supported himself chiefly by the produce of some of his small pictures exposed in a window at Charing-Cross. In 1807 he exhibited his 'Blind Fiddler,' painted for Sir George Beaumont, now in the National Gallery, the surpassing excellence of which at once placed him at the head of his own style. In 1808 he exhibited 'the Card Players;' and in 1809 'the Cut Finger' and 'the Rent Day;' and in November of the latter year he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. In February 1811 he was made a Royal Academician, and gave for his diploma-picture 'Boys Digging for Rats.' From this time until 1825 he regularly



produced and sold at increasing prices, year by year, his well-known and most celebrated works, most of which have been engraved. The following is a brief enumeration of them:—In 1811, 'A Gamekeeper' and 'A Humorous Scene;' in 1812, 'Blind Man's Buff,' a Sketch, and 'The Village Festival,' now in the National Gallery; in 1813, the finished picture of 'Blind Man's Buff;' in 1814, 'The Letter of Introduction,' and 'Duncan Gray;' in 1815, 'Distraining for Rent;' in 1816, 'The Rabbit on the Wall;' in 1817, 'The Breakfast;' in 1818, 'The Errand Boy' and 'The Abbotsford Family;' in 1819, 'The Penny Wedding;' in 1820, 'The Reading of the Will;' in 1821, 'Guess my Name' and 'Newsmongers;' in 1822, 'Chelsea Pensioners Reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo;' in 1823, 'The Parish Beadle;' in 1824, 'Smugglers offering Run Goods for Sale or Concealment,' and 'The Cottage Toilet;' and, in 1825, 'The Highland Family.'

In the latter year Wilkie lost a considerable sum in a speculation in which he had engaged, a circumstance that had a visible effect upon his constitution, and for the recovery of his health his medical attendants advised a tour on the Continent. On this occasion he visited Rome and Madrid, and was absent for about three years. During this period he was not idle; besides making a great number of studies, he nearly completed some pictures both in Italy and Spain. Soon after his return in 1828, he began to display a total change in the style of his execution, the choice of his subject, and the principle of his light and shades. In his earlier paintings he adopted the principle of the Flemish and Dutch schools. The mingled beauties of Teniers, Wouwremans, and Ostade, were present, without the grossness of their subjects, or the coarseness of their incidents. He was no imitator, however, of any of them. He saw nature through the same medium through which those great artists had contemplated her, and, his judgment assuring him that the course they pursued was correct, he adopted it as his own. In the same manner, on arriving amidst the accumulated treasures of the Spanish school at Madrid, he was struck with admiration at the powerful effects its artists had produced; and he resolved on the hazardous experiment of resting his future fame

on a style utterly opposed to that in which he ther stood unrivalled amidst European artists. Instead of a general breadth of light, he adopted powerful contrasts, in place of rendering his darks valuable by the great prevalence of light, he made his brilliancy of light to depend upon the predominance of the dark. The following are the principal pictures painted by him in his second style:—'The Spanish Posada;' 'The Maid of Saragossa;' 'The Guerilla's Departure;' 'The Guerilla's Return;' 'John Knox Preaching before Mary Queen of Scots,' exhibited in 1832; 'Spanish Monks,' exhibited in 1833; 'Not at Home,' and 'Spanish Mother and Child,' in 1834; 'Columbus,' in 1835; 'Peep-o'-day Boys' Cabin,' in 1836; 'Mary Queen of Scots escaping from Lochleven Castle,' 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,' 'The Empress Josephine,' and 'The Fortune-teller,' in 1837; 'Queen Victoria's First Council,' in 1838; 'The Discovery of the Body of Tippoo Saib,' and 'Grace before Meat,' in 1839; and 'Benvenuto Cellini and the Pope,' and 'The Irish Whisky Still,' in 1840. Besides these, he left an unfinished picture of 'John Knox Administering the Sacrament,' one of his principal pictures. 'The Preaching of John Knox,' which is a most magnificent and truly national picture, was purchased by Sir Robert Peel at a considerable sum.

Mr. R. B. Haydon, himself a painter of great eminence, thus speaks of Wilkie's change of style: "He first startled the British artists from their absurd excess in imitating Reynolds, by the power and beauty of his 'Village Politicians,' and founded our unrivalled domestic school. Had he persevered in the path which Nature had carved out for him, had he wisely gone on adding perfection to perfection, there is no calculating on the extent of excellence to which he must have carried his works, for his invention was flowing and continual, his eye for the quantities of composition exquisite, his taste simple, his eagerness for improvement great, and, at that time, his industry incessant; but, alas! he soon observed that power and competence were seldom obtained in England by inventive art, and having a great relish for society, where a man can hardly keep to a great and solitary principle, he listened to the flatteries of those who wished to have their heads immor-

talized by the hand of him who was so celebrated in Europe for his own peculiar department. This was the origin of that singular and unfortunate change in his progress, and he soon began to prefer the more profitable ease and lazy luxury of portrait to the energy of invention, the industry of selecting models, and the inadequate reward for his earlier and more beautiful works. From portrait, the full size, the transition seemed to Wilkie easy into 'high art;' but here, again, his ignorance of the naked form, his want of poetry of mind, proved him to be more unqualified than for elevated portrait; and, with the single exception of Knox, his attempts in that style were painful."

On the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, January 7, 1880, Wilkie, through the influence of the late Sir William Knighton, was appointed principal painter in ordinary to his majesty, and sergeant-painter to the king. At this time he was busily employed upon his portrait of George IV. in the Highland costume, and on his picture of the Reception of his Majesty at Holyrood-house. On the accession of William IV., who had a great regard for him, his appointments were continued, and in 1836 he was knighted. When Queen Victoria came to the throne, Sir David was honoured by sittings from her majesty for his elaborate picture of her first council, and also with a few for a portrait of herself. But he was not commanded to execute any of the numerous likenesses of the monarch which are usually called for at the commencement of a new reign, and the performance of which is generally held to be the privilege of the painter to the court. This apparent neglect wounded the sensitive mind of Sir David, but the impression was soon effaced by the amiable consideration of his royal mistress, who sent him on a mission to Constantinople, to paint the portrait of the sultan for the royal collection. After visiting Syria and Egypt, he arrived at Malta on board the Oriental steamer, on his return to England, in perfect health and high spirits, having everywhere been received with the honours due to his genius. During his absence from England he had been busily employed, and his portfolio was filled with materials for future pictures. One of his last works was a portrait of Mehemet Ali. At Malta he was induced by the climate to partake too in-

III.

cautiously of fruit, and he increased the feverish disposition which ensued by resorting to the cooling effects of ice. After leaving the island, his illness increased so much that he was for two days confined to his cabin. On the night of the 31st of May the Oriental entered Gibraltar Bay, and, having received the mail on board, made sail for England, no one having been permitted to go on shore. Shortly after the ship had got under weigh, at six o'clock on the morning of June 1, his companion, Mr. Woodburn, went into Sir David's berth, to request him to come up and breakfast with the company. Sir David replied that he would probably do so, but would like first to see the doctor. Mr. Gattie, a medical gentleman, was called for the purpose, but he was so much alarmed by Sir David's appearance, that he sought the assistance of the medical attendant of Sir James Carnac from Bombay, who was one of the passengers. The latter accordingly visited the patient, and he agreed with Mr. Gattie that he was in great danger. All the remedies within their reach were applied by the medical gentlemen, and every exertion was used to save the illustrious sufferer, but without avail. Sir David gradually sunk; he became unconscious about half-past seven, and at eight o'clock he died, June 1, 1841, in the 55th year of his age. At the request of the passengers the vessel put back to Gibraltar, but, owing to the strictness of the quarantine laws, and the dread of the plague, the body was not allowed to be sent on shore for interment, and it was judged best to commit the remains of the great painter to the deep, which was done in the most solemn and impressive manner, as the Oriental stood out of the bay on her way to England.

Sir David Wilkie was never married. He resided of late years in the neighbourhood of Kensington, his establishment being superintended by a most amiable, affectionate, and devoted sister. He had also a brother, Mr. Thomas Wilkie, a merchant in the city. "In private life," says Mr. Haydon, "his character was simple, honourable, prudent, and decorous; a tender heart was concealed by a timid manner, which to strangers more than bordered on apparent coldness. He had been a dutiful son, an affectionate brother,

and was an attached friend. His address was reserved, as if he feared to offend more than he wished to please. His early struggles had taught him submission and docility, which he never lost even in the society of his equals. His education had been imperfect, but his great capacity, sound common sense, and shrewd observation, made him a delightful companion with an intimate friend. Though in private life he was always consistent in the practice of his art, he betrayed a perpetual appetite for new modes. He was not only at the mercy of his own whims, but of those of infinitely inferior men, and, like Reynolds, believed every night he had hit the right thing, which the first ray of the morning sun dispelled like a vapour." A writer in the *Times*, after giving a short sketch of his life, says:—"He was fond of amusing himself occasionally, when in the society of his literary and artistic friends, in the representation of *tableaux vivans*, an amusement extremely characteristic of his long and unvarying habit of observation, which appears to have been one of the qualities for which he was most remarkable. At such periods he would propose a subject, and by the use of costumes and draperies, of which he possessed a large store, and the judicious application and management of light, impress an effect upon the eye similar to that produced by the pictures of many of the great masters. A close and careful observation of every variety of composition or of form always preceded the production of his greater works, more especially those which he painted in what may be termed his first style. Every article of furniture depicted, or of accessory, however minute or humble, introduced into his composition, was modelled or carved for the purpose, and each was transferred to the canvass from the thing itself. Nor was the perspective less accurately considered, for the interiors we see in his pictures, conveying to the eyes such exactness of delineation, were the faithful transcripts of the models he had already planned and procured to be executed for him. Early habits of care in pecuniary matters led him, as he advanced in life, to a rigidity of expenditure bordering on parsimony, but his warmth of heart and affection for his family prompted his aid to them, when wanted, with unsparing liberality.

In his intercourse with society he would freely state his opinions, and though he was careful not to offend the prejudices of others, he never shrank from a plain and straightforward assertion of his views. He who sought his professional advice was sure to have a courteous reception, and could never leave him without benefiting by his judgment. No petty feeling of jealousy induced him to withhold his stores of knowledge, nor could his profound intimacy with the principles of his art ever render him impatient of the task of giving to his less gifted brethren the results of his study, or the fruits of his experience. His strong natural sense, his shrewdness of remark, and his quiet vein of humour, rendered his conversation as instructive as it was agreeable; so much so, indeed, that George Colman, on one occasion, observed to a mutual friend, that "That Scotchman's conversation was worth a guinea an hour, for his sly wit and acute observation." His portrait is subjoined.



*David Wilkie*

Sir David Wilkie's unfinished works and original sketches were exposed to sale in May 1842, and brought the sum of £6,663 14s 6d. The sale lasted six days. A memoir of his life was published in 1844 by Allan Cunningham.

**WILLIAM I., KING OF SCOTS**, styled William the Lion, from being the first Scottish monarch who assumed the figure of a lion rampant on his shield, grandson of David I., and brother of Malcolm IV., was born in 1143. He succeeded to the throne in 1165, and soon after he repaired to the English court, to endeavour to obtain from Henry II. of England the restoration of the territory of Northumberland, which had been relinquished by Malcolm. Henry put him off with fair promises, and, at length, finding all his solicitations fruitless, William sent ambassadors to France, in 1168, and concluded a treaty with the French king against England. In 1172 he joined with Richard, *Cœur de Lion*, in a confederacy against the English monarch, father of that prince, who promised to restore to him the earldom of Northumberland, and to give to his brother, David, the earldom of Cambridge. In accordance with this agreement, William invaded England. He divided his army into three columns; the first of which laid siege to Carlisle, the second he himself led into Northumberland, and his brother, David, advanced with the third into Leicestershire. After reducing the castles of Burgh, Appleby, and Warkworth, William joined that division of his army which was besieging Carlisle. The place was already so much weakened, that the governor had agreed to surrender it by a certain day, provided it was not previously relieved; on which the king, leaving some troops to continue the siege, invested the castle with part of the forces under his command, at the same time sending a strong reinforcement to his brother David. At this juncture, when his army was so much reduced, he received intelligence that a strong body of English were on their march to surprise him. Retiring to Alnwick, he laid siege to that place; but was unexpectedly attacked by 400 Yorkshire horsemen, who, disguising themselves in Scottish habits, had approached his camp unobserved. William mistook them for a party of his own stragglers returning loaded with spoil; but the display of the English banners soon undeceived him. On perceiving his error, he gallantly charged the enemy at the head of sixty horse; but being overpowered by numbers, he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond castle. He was then

carried in chains before Henry, at Northampton, and ordered to be sent to the castle of Falaise in Normandy, where he was confined with other state prisoners. Towards the close of the year he regained his liberty, but only by consenting to do homage to Henry for Scotland and all his other possessions; and, as a security, he was obliged to deliver into the hands of the English monarch the castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling. David, the king's brother, with twenty barons, who were present at the signing of this convention, were given to Henry as hostages on the occasion. This took place in 1174, and in the succeeding year, William, with the clergy and barons, did homage to Henry at York.

In 1188 the bishop of Durham was sent by Henry into Scotland to levy a contribution for the Holy War; and the restitution of the castles of Roxburgh and Berwick were offered to William, to induce him to give the tenths of his kingdom for the purpose; but the Scottish clergy and barons assembled in parliament, indignantly refused their consent, declaring that "they would not pay, although both kings should have sworn to levy them." On the death of Henry in 1189, Richard, his successor, having resolved on an expedition into the Holy Land, that he might secure the quiet of his dominions in his absence, determined upon making the Scots his friends, and restored to William all the rights and territories which had been wrested from him during the reign of his father. For this William agreed to pay ten thousand marks sterling. The treaty entered into between the two monarchs on this occasion is still extant. In it Richard acknowledges that "all the conventions and acts of submission from William to the crown of England had been extorted from him by unprecedented writings and duress;" and thus was Scotland restored to her independence, of which she had been temporarily deprived, by measures, on the part of Henry, which even the English themselves considered as forced and unjust. William continued a faithful ally of Richard, and when the latter was imprisoned by the emperor of Germany, on his return from Palestine, the king of Scotland sent an army to assist his regency against his brother John, who had usurped

the throne of England. After the death of Richard, William demanded restitution from King John of the three northern counties of England, which the latter refused to deliver up. In 1209 both monarchs assembled their forces on the borders; but the barons of both countries interfered, and succeeded in adjusting, without bloodshed, the differences between them. William died at Stirling, December 2, 1214, and was interred in the Abbey of Arbroath. He married, in 1186, Ermingarde, daughter of Richard, viscount de Beaumont, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

WILLISON, JOHN, an eminent divine and religious writer, was born in 1680, and from an early age was intended by his parents for the church. After completing his regular course of academical education, he entered on the study of divinity, and having been duly licensed, he became, in 1703, minister of Brechin, in consequence of a unanimous call which he received from that town. Shortly after, the popularity he had acquired by his abilities as a preacher, with the simplicity and purity of his manners, and the gentleness and benevolence of his disposition, caused him to be invited to supply a vacancy at Dundee, where he spent the remainder of his life. He now took a prominent part in all public discussions regarding ecclesiastical affairs, and showed himself, in particular, opposed to the exercise of patronage in the church. Distinguished above many of his contemporaries by his superior attainments, activity, and zeal, he was considered in his day the leader of the popular or Evangelical party; and, in 1735, when the General Assembly resolved to apply to Parliament for the repeal of the oppressive act of 1712, he and Messrs. Gordon and Mackintosh were sent to London to attend to this important matter. All their efforts, however, to procure a repeal of the act proved fruitless, as have those of many other good men since their time.

Mr. Willison was the author of several works of a religious nature, which have been long held in high estimation, a list of which is subjoined. He died at Dundee, in the bosom of his family, May 3, 1750, in the seventieth year of his age, and forty-seventh of his ministry.

His works are—

Example of Plain Catechising upon the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. Edin. 1737, 8vo.

Afflicted Man's Companion; or a Directory for Families and Persons afflicted with Sickness or any other Distress. Edin. 1755, 8vo.

Sacramental Meditations and Advices, grounded upon Scripture-texts, proper for Communicants to prepare their hearts, excite their affections, quicken their graces, and enliven their devotion on sacramental occasions; together with a short Christian Directory, consisting of forty Scripture directions proper for all Christians intending Heaven, and a variety of Scripture Songs for Zion's travellers on their way thither, to which are added, by way of appendix, Three Sermons. Edin. 1769, 12mo.

The Balm of Gilead.

In 1793 two Sermons, preached by Mr. Willison some time before his death, 'On the Increase of Christ's Kingdom, containing an allusion to the demoralized state of France, were published at London, under the title of 'A Prophecy of the French Revolution and the Downfall of Antichrist.'

WILLOCK, JOHN, one of the first and most active of the Scottish Reformers, and principal coadjutor of Knox, was a native of Ayrshire, and is supposed to have been educated at the university of Glasgow. According to Bishop Lesly, he was originally a Dominican friar in the town of Ayr, but Spottiswood says he belonged to the Franciscan order. He had become a convert to the Reformed doctrines before 1541, and, having thrown off the monastic habit, he retired into England; but, during the persecution for the Six Articles, the same year he was for some time confined in the prison of the Fleet. During the reign of Edward VI. he preached the gospel freely, and was appointed one of the chaplains of the duke of Suffolk, father of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. On the accession of Queen Mary in 1553, Willock, with many other Protestants, took refuge on the continent, and, proceeding to the city of Embden, in East Friesland, he entered upon the practice of medicine, which he had previously studied, for a subsistence.

His talents, medical skill, and integrity, introduced him to the notice of Anne, duchess of Friesland, who then governed the country, and who was induced, in the summer of 1555, to send him to Scotland on a mission to congratulate the queen regent on her accession to the regency, and to make some arrangements respecting the trade between the two countries. "The public character," says M'Crie, in his Life of Knox, "with which he was invested, gave him an opportunity of cultivating acquaintance with the leading Protestants

and, while he resided in Edinburgh, they met with him in private, and listened to his religious exhortations." So high did he stand in the estimation of Knox, that, in his History, the latter never mentions him without expressions of affection and esteem. In the end of the year he returned to Embden, but in the summer of 1558 he received a new commission from the duchess, and again came to Scotland, where his presence was much required by the Protestant party. Soon after his arrival he was seized with a severe illness, but this did not prevent him from preaching, from his bed, the Reformed doctrines, to great numbers of the nobility, gentry, and others who came to hear him.

After his recovery, wishing to remain in Scotland, he resigned his commission from the duchess, and resolved to devote himself entirely to the advancement of the Protestant cause in his native country. With Mr. William Harlowe, he began to preach openly in Edinburgh and Leith, while Mr. Paul Methven, Mr. John Douglas, Erskine of Dun, and others, proclaimed the doctrines of the Reformation in various parts of Scotland. Till the arrival of Knox from Geneva in May 1559, the great burden of affairs lay chiefly on the shoulders of Willock, who, having retired to the town of Ayr, preached regularly in St. John's church of that town, being protected by the earl of Glencairn and a numerous band of the nobility and gentry of Ayrshire. While occupied in this duty, he had a long controversial correspondence with Quentin Kennedy, the famous abbot of Crossraguel. He also seems to have had a controversy with Black, a Dominican friar, and Robert Maxwell, a schoolmaster in Glasgow.

With the view of intimidating the Protestant party, the queen regent summoned their preachers, mentioning particularly Knox, Willock, Douglas, and Methven, to appear before her and her council at Stirling, May 10, 1559, to answer for their reputed heresy and schismatical conduct. Finding, however, that, previous to the day appointed, the Reformers had assembled in vast numbers at Perth, she persuaded Erskine of Dun to prevail on his brethren to disperse, promising that their preachers should be unmolested, and all their grievances redressed. On this assurance,

the greater part of the Protestants returned to their homes. But when the day of trial came, the summons was called by orders of the queen, and the preachers outlawed for not answering the citation. The perfidy of the regent on this occasion led to the destruction of the monasteries, first at Perth, and then in various other towns in the kingdom, to the interdiction of the popish worship in Scotland, and finally to the overthrow of her own authority.

In the end of June the lords of the congregation arrived in the capital, with Knox and Willock in their company. The former was straightway elected minister of Edinburgh, and Protestant ministers preached freely in all the churches. In virtue of a truce agreed to between the queen regent, then with her party at Dunbar, and the Protestant lords, dated July 24, the latter with their adherents left Edinburgh, taking Knox with them. Willock, who was less obnoxious to the Papists, was appointed to officiate in his stead, and preached regularly in St. Giles'. In this difficult situation he displayed a firmness and prudence which eminently qualified him for the high office to which he had been called in the absence of Knox. The regent made several pressing attempts to have the Roman Catholic service re-established in the church of St. Giles, but Mr. Willock and the citizens declared that they could not relinquish the right which was secured to them by the late treaty, nor allow idolatry to be again set up in the High Church of the city. Although the French mercenaries in the service of the regent paraded the city in an insolent and supercilious manner, and often disturbed, by their loud talking and noise, the Protestant worship, Willock maintained his place, and in the month of August administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, after the reformed manner, for the first time in Edinburgh, in St. Giles' church.

The queen regent having broken the treaty, and retired to Leith, which she fortified and defended with French troops, a convention of the nobility, barons, and burgesses, was held at Edinburgh, October 21, to deliberate as to her deposition from the government, to which the two principal ministers, Willock and Knox, were called for their opinion and advice. By this assembly, she was

suspended from her authority as regent of the kingdom until a meeting of the free parliament, and a council was elected for the management of public affairs during the interval. When treating of religious matters, four of the ministers, namely, Knox, Willock, Christopher Goodman, and Alexander Gordon, bishop of Galloway, who had embraced the Reformation, were appointed to assist in the deliberations of the council. During the last illness of the queen regent, who died in Edinburgh castle, June 10, 1560, she was attended by Mr. Willock, at her own request.

After the establishment of the Reformed religion, the committee of parliament, in July 1560, nominated Mr. Willock superintendent of Glasgow and of the western provinces. Having been absent in England, he was not ordained till September 14, 1561. At the meeting of the General Assembly at Perth, June 25, 1563, he was chosen moderator, and during the proceedings before the court, he was desired to withdraw, when "it was complained that he did not his endeavour for the extirpation of popery." Being told, on his return to the meeting, of what he had been accused, "he desired to be disburthened of the great charge laid upon him, which he had undertaken only for a time." In June 1565 he was again chosen moderator. Shortly after he returned into England, where he continued about three years. His wife, being an Englishwoman, is supposed to be the reason why he went so often to that country. In December 1567 the Assembly addressed an affectionate and energetic letter to him, soliciting his return, in consequence of which he came again into Scotland before the beginning of July 1568, at which time the Assembly met, and again made choice of him as their moderator. After this date no further mention is made of Mr. Willock in any of the histories of the period. He is supposed to have returned into England, and to have died there.

**WILSON, FLORENCE**, known among contemporary scholars by his Latin name of Florentius Volusenus, a learned writer of the sixteenth century, was born on the banks of the Lossie, near Elgin, about 1500. He was educated in his native place, and prosecuted his academical studies in the university of King's college, Aberdeen. Re-

pairing afterwards to England, his talents recommended him to the notice of Cardinal Wolsey, who appointed him preceptor to his nephew, and he accompanied the latter to Paris, where he went for his education. On Wolsey's death, in 1530, Wilson lost his pupil, but he soon after found another patron in the learned Cardinal du Bellai, archbishop of Paris. Intending to proceed to Rome with this prelate, he travelled with him as far as Avignon, where he was seized with an illness, which caused him to be left behind, and prevented his farther journey.

Having neither money nor friends, he resolved to apply to the celebrated Cardinal Sadolet, bishop of Carpentras; and, arriving at his house at night, was readily admitted into his library, where the bishop was then engaged at his studies. Wilson's skill in the learned languages strongly prepossessed the cardinal in his favour, and he procured for him the appointment of teacher of Greek and Latin in the public school of Carpentras. During the time that he held this situation, he composed his excellent dialogue, '*De Animi Tranquillitate*,' first printed at Leyden, by Gryphius, in 1543. In this work, which displays throughout a vast compass of learning, and an intimate acquaintance with all the Greek and Latin classics, there are interspersed several little pieces of Latin poetry of his own composition, which in elegance are little inferior to the productions of his contemporary Buchanan.

About 1546, After residing at Carpentras for ten years, Wilson felt a strong desire to revisit Scotland, and accordingly set out on his return home; but was taken ill on the road, and died at Vienne in Dauphiny about 1547. He maintained a high character for learning in the age in which he lived, and Buchanan paid a tribute to his genius and virtues in an epigram which he wrote upon his death.—His works are:

*Commentatio Theologica in Aphorismos dissecta per Sebast. Gryphæum. Leyden, 1539, 8vo.*

*Philosophiæ Aristotelicæ Synopsis, Lib. iv.* Of these works there are no copies extant, and it is doubtful whether the last was ever printed.

*De Tranquillitate Animi. Leyden, 1543, 4to.* Reprinted at Edinburgh 1571, 8vo. Edin. 1707, 8vo. Corrected by Ruddiman, in 1751, 12mo, with a Preface by Dr. John Ward.

He is said to have written a book of Latin Poems, printed in London in 1619, 4to.

Two Letters by Wilson, the one in Latin, the other in English, the latter addressed to Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Lord Cromwell, earl of Essex, are inserted in the Bannatyne Miscellany.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, M.D., the father of Scottish letter-founders, was born at St. Andrews in 1714. He was educated for the medical profession; and, in 1737, repaired to London to seek for employment. Soon after his arrival, he was engaged as assistant to a surgeon and apothecary in respectable practice, who was a native of France. About a year afterwards he was introduced by Mr. David Gregory, professor of mathematics at St. Andrews, to Dr. Charles Stewart, physician to Archibald Lord Isla, afterwards duke of Argyle; and by that gentleman he was made known to his lordship, who received him with great kindness, and bestowed on him several marks of his attention and favour. Being of an ingenious mechanical turn, he constructed for his lordship and some of his friends thermometers of different kinds, with more perfection and elegance than was at that time common in London. Shortly after, a circumstance accidentally occurred which gave a new direction to his genius, and eventually led to an entire change of his profession. He had by chance one day visited a letter-foundry with a friend, who wanted to purchase some types; and his attention being particularly directed to the implements used by the workmen in prosecuting that art, the idea struck him of being able to introduce a certain important improvement into the process. He imparted his scheme to a friend named Bain, also from St. Andrews, who, like himself, possessed a considerable share of ingenuity, perseverance, and enterprise, and the two young adventurers resolved to relinquish all other pursuits, for the purpose of following the business of letter-founding, according to the improved plan proposed by Mr. Wilson. Having waited on Lord Isla, and communicated to him his views on the subject, his lordship expressed his entire approbation of the undertaking. Messrs. Wilson and Bain then entered into partnership, and, having taken convenient apartments, applied with great assiduity to the different preparatory steps of the project. "But although," says Mr. Hansard, in his *Typographia*, "they found their task grow more and more arduous as their expe-

rience improved, it may yet be mentioned as a fact which bespeaks singular probity of mind, that they never once attempted to gain any insight whatever, through the means of workmen employed in any of the London foundries, some of whom they understood could have proved of considerable service to them."

In consequence of the expense attending their residence in London, they returned about 1739 to St. Andrews, where they continued to prosecute their experiments, but were unsuccessful in carrying out their scheme of improvement. Having, however, acquired some knowledge of the art of letter-founding, they determined upon pursuing the ordinary mode of preparing the types, and by their own unassisted efforts and mechanical ability, they were at length enabled to cast a few founts of Roman and Italic characters. They subsequently hired some workmen, whom they instructed in the necessary operations, and at last opened their infant letter-foundry at St. Andrews in 1742. The printers of Scotland at that period were supplied by the London foundries, which put them to much inconvenience, and they were, therefore, glad to encourage the manufacturing of types so near their own home. Their liberal orders enabled Messrs. Wilson and Bain to add to the number of their founts, and being now engaged in a regular business, the increasing demand for their types, and the prospect of extending their sales to Ireland and North America, induced them, in 1744, to remove their letter-foundry to Camlachie, in the immediate neighbourhood of Glasgow. In the autumn of 1747, with the view of extending their connections in Ireland, Mr. Bain settled at Dublin, and, two years after, the partnership was totally dissolved.

During his residence at Camlachie, Dr. Wilson had become acquainted with most of the eminent and learned men of the city of Glasgow. When the professors of the college formed the design, with Messrs. Robert and Andrew Foulis, printers to the university, of printing splendid editions of the Greek classics, Dr. Wilson executed new types for these works after an improved model of his own, accomplishing his task at an expense of time and labour which could not be compensated by any profits arising from the sale of the types



themselves. In consequence of his disinterested conduct on this occasion, his name was mentioned in the preface to the folio Homer, in terms of highly deserved commendation. In 1760 he was appointed professor of practical astronomy in the university of Glasgow. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and, in 1774 and 1783, he contributed two interesting papers on the Solar Spots, to the London Philosophical Transactions. He died October 16, 1786.

About two years after he had been appointed to his professorship, the foundry was removed to the more immediate vicinity of the college, and its further enlargement and improvement devolved on his two sons, under whose management it attained, before their father's death, to the highest reputation. The types manufactured there were highly esteemed all over Europe for their elegance and durability. Those in the Greek character, especially, were held to be unrivalled. In 1832 a branch from the Glasgow establishment was commenced at Edinburgh. In 1834 the business of the Glasgow establishment was removed to London. A branch was afterwards established in Dublin.

WILSON, JOHN, author of 'The Clyde,' a poem, the son of a small farmer, in the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire, was born there June 30, 1720. He received his education at the grammar-school of Lanark; but when only in his fourteenth year, his father died, and his mother's poverty obliged her to withdraw him from school. He had made such rapid progress in learning, however, that even at this early age, he was able to begin instructing others, and from this period, till he arrived at manhood, he maintained himself chiefly by private teaching. In 1746 he was appointed parish schoolmaster of his native parish, and in this situation he continued for many years. His first production as an author was a 'Dramatic Essay,' which he afterwards expanded into the 'Earl Douglas,' a tragedy. This he published at Glasgow in 1764, with his poem of 'The Clyde,' the former dedicated to Archibald duke of Douglas, and the latter inscribed to the duchess. In the course of the same year he removed to Rutherglen, on the invitation of some gentlemen who

wished him to teach their sons the classics. In 1767, on a vacancy occurring in the grammar-school of Greenock, he was offered the situation of master on the singular condition that he should abandon "the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making." With this Gothic proposition, having a wife and family to support, poor Wilson was obliged to comply, and accordingly burnt the greater part of his unfinished manuscripts. He died, June 2, 1789, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. A few poetic fragments, that had escaped the flames, were found among his papers. These seem chiefly to have been hurried effusions on temporary subjects, or juvenile paraphrases of passages of Scripture.

An improved edition of his 'Clyde,' which he had prepared for the press before being appointed master of the Greenock grammar-school, was published by the late Dr. Leyden, in the first volume of 'Scottish Descriptive Poems,' with a biographical sketch of the author prefixed.

Wilson had two sons, both of whom gave great promise of poetical talents. "James, the eldest," says Dr. Leyden's Memoir, "a young man of more than ordinary abilities, displayed a fine taste for both poetry and drawing, and, like his father, possessed an uncommon share of humour. He went to sea, and after distinguishing himself in several naval engagements, was killed, October 11, 1776, in an action on Lake Champlain, in which his conduct received such approbation from his commanding officer, that a small pension was granted by government to his father. George, who died at the age of twenty-one years, was distinguished for his taste and classical erudition, as well as his poetical talents." Wilson had a brother, a blacksmith, who also possessed a poetical turn, and published some elegies.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the Greenock magistrates, in placing an embargo on the muse of Wilson, did so in contravention of one of the acts of the General Assembly; that venerable body having, in 1645, enacted that, "for the remedy of the great decay of poesy, no schoolmaster be permitted to teach a grammar-school in burghs, or other considerable parishes, but such as, after examination, shall be found skilful in the Latin tongue, not only for prose, but also for verse."

Of this law, however, the enlightened bailies and skippers of Greenock were, of course, ignorant, when they issued their sapient interdict against the cultivation of poetry.

WILSON, JAMES, an eminent American lawyer, and one of the subscribers of the Declaration of Independence, the son of a respectable farmer, was born in Scotland about 1742. After studying successively at Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh, he emigrated, in 1776, to Philadelphia, and was, for a few months, employed as a tutor in the college and academy of that place, in which capacity he acquired a high reputation for his classical learning. On relinquishing that situation, he commenced the study of the law, and at the end of two years was admitted to the bar. He began to practise, first at Reading, and then at Carlisle, and from the latter place he removed to Annapolis. In 1778 he returned to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. In 1775 he was elected a member of Congress, and uniformly spoke and acted in favour of independence. In 1777 he was superseded in Congress through the influence of party spirit, but resumed his seat in 1782. In 1779 he received the arduous and delicate appointment of advocate-general for the French government in the United States, an office which he resigned in 1781, in consequence of difficulties respecting the mode of remuneration. He continued, however, to give his advice in such cases as were laid before him by the ministers and consuls of France until 1783, when the French transmitted to him a present of ten thousand livres.

In 1787 he was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and was one of the committee who reported the draught of the same. In the State Convention of Pennsylvania his exertions were of essential service in securing the adoption of the Constitution. He was subsequently a member of the Convention which changed the constitution of Pennsylvania, to render it conformable to that of the United States; and, being one of the committee appointed to prepare the draught, was intrusted with the duty of drawing it out in the proper form. In 1789 he was appointed, by General Washington, a judge of the supreme court of the

United States, and, whilst on a circuit in North Carolina, in the discharge of his functions, he died at Edenton, August 28, 1798. His political and legal disquisitions, which are highly esteemed in America, have been published in three volumes.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, the celebrated American ornithologist, also distinguished as a writer of Scottish poetry, was born at Paisley, July 6, 1766. His father was a distiller in a small way, and, being in poor circumstances, was not able to give him more than an ordinary education. In his thirteenth year he was bound apprentice for three years to his brother-in-law, William Duncan, a weaver, and, after completing his indenture, he worked for four years as a journeyman, at first in Paisley, afterwards in Lochwinnoch, where his father was then residing, and latterly at Queensferry with his old master and relative Duncan, who had removed to that place. An American biographer tells us, that he acquired the nickname of "the lazy weaver," from his love of reading, and attachment to the quiet and sequestered beauties of nature. He derived from his mother, who died when he was ten years of age, a taste for music, and he gave early indications of possessing poetical talent of a high order. Disgusted with the confined and monotonous nature of his employment, he resolved to abandon the shuttle, and betake himself to the wandering trade of a pedlar; and accordingly he carried a pack for a period of about three years. In 1789 he printed, at Paisley, a volume, entitled 'Poems, Humorous, Satirical, and Serious,' and offered for sale his chapman's wares and his book at the same time; but finding few customers for either, he returned to Lochwinnoch, and resumed his former occupation at the loom. In 1791 he hastily composed a poem on the question—'Whether the exertions of Allan Ramsay or Robert Ferguson had done most honour to Scottish poetry?' which he recited before the members of the debating society, called "The Forum," at Edinburgh, giving the preference to Ferguson, and soon after published it under the title of 'The Laurel Disputed.' At this time he wrote and recited in public two other poetical essays, and also contributed some pieces to Dr. Anderson's 'Bee.' In 1792 appeared his admirable narrative poem, 'Watty and Meg,' which, in

humour and truth of description, is not surpassed by any production of the Scottish muse. Being published without his name, it was universally ascribed to Burns. A violent dispute having some time after this broken out between the Paisley master weavers and the journeymen, Wilson took part with the latter, and published anonymously several bitter satires, the authorship of which was easily traced to him. For one of these, a severe and undeserved libel upon a respectable individual, he was tried, and, being convicted, was sentenced to a short imprisonment, and compelled to burn the obnoxious poem with his own hands at the public cross of Paisley. He was likewise looked upon with suspicion as a person who advocated the dangerous principles which the French Revolution had spread among the people, and especially among the weavers, who at that period of excitement were generally accounted levellers and democrats. These circumstances weighed heavily on his spirits, and led to his determination of emigrating to the United States.

To raise funds for this purpose he became industrious and economical, working indefatigably at the loom, and living upon a shilling a week, so that, in about four months, he had saved the amount of his passage money. He then bade farewell to his friends and relatives, and walked to Portpatrick, whence he passed over to Belfast, and embarked on board a ship bound for New-castle, in the state of Delaware. Her complement of passengers being filled, Wilson and his nephew, William Duncan, who accompanied him, consented to sleep on deck during the voyage. With no better accommodation he crossed the Atlantic, and landed at his place of destination, July 14, 1794, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. To enable him to reach Philadelphia, he borrowed a small sum from a fellow-passenger, named Oliver, and, with his fowling-piece on his shoulder, he walked thirty-three miles to the capital of Pennsylvania. It is noticed by his biographers, that the first bird he saw in the western world was a red-headed woodpecker, which he shot and carried along with him. In Philadelphia he was employed for some weeks by an emigrant countryman as a copper-plate printer. He then resumed his former trade of weaving, at which he worked for about a year,

both in Philadelphia and at Shepherdstown, in Virginia. In 1795 he travelled through the north part of New Jersey as a pedlar, keeping a journal, which he had commenced at an early period in Scotland, and which he enriched with interesting observations and characteristic remarks on men and manners. On his return, he opened a school at Frankford, in Pennsylvania, and for several years he followed the profession of a teacher, having removed first to Milestown, and afterwards to Bloomfield, New Jersey. During all this time he assiduously studied those branches of learning in which he was deficient, and having successfully cultivated a knowledge of mathematics, to the business of a schoolmaster he added that of a surveyor. His sister, Mrs. Duncan, being left a widow, followed him and her son, with a family of small children, to the United States, and, by means of a loan, Wilson was enabled to purchase and stock a small farm for them in Ovid, Cayuga county, New York.

In 1802 he was appointed schoolmaster of a seminary in Kingessing, on the banks of the Schuylkill, within four miles of Philadelphia, and at a short distance from the residence of William Bartram, the celebrated American naturalist. With this gentleman he soon became intimately acquainted, and also with Mr. Alexander Lawson, an engraver, who instructed him in drawing, colouring, and etching, though he made no progress until he attempted the delineation of birds. His success in this department of art led him to the study of ornithology, in which he engaged so enthusiastically as to form the project of publishing an account, with drawings, of all the birds of the middle states, and even of the Union; and he undertook several long pedestrian excursions into the woods, for the purpose of increasing his collection of birds, as well as of obtaining a knowledge of their history and habits. In the meantime, with the view of being relieved from the drudgery of a school, he contributed some essays to 'The Literary Magazine,' then conducted by Mr. Brockden Brown, and to Denny's Portfolio; but these efforts produced no change in his situation.

In October 1804, accompanied by his nephew and another individual, he made a pedestrian tour

to the Falls of the Niagara, and, on his return, he wrote his poem of 'The Foresters,' published in the Portfolio. From this time till 1806 he was busily employed on his great ornithological work, and his friend Lawson having declined to join with him in the undertaking, he proceeded with it alone, drawing, etching, and colouring all the plates himself. In the latter year he had the good fortune to be engaged, at a liberal salary, by Mr. Samuel F. Bradford, bookseller in Philadelphia, as assistant editor of the American edition of Rees' Cyclopædia. He now relinquished the office of a schoolmaster, and Mr. Bradford having agreed to take all the risk of publishing the Ornithology, he applied himself to preparing it for the press. In September 1808 the first volume of this great national work made its appearance, and its splendour and ability equally surprised and delighted the American public. Immediately on its publication, Wilson set out on a journey through the Eastern states, for the purpose of showing his book and soliciting subscriptions. He went as far as Maine, and returned through Vermont to Albany and Philadelphia. He afterwards undertook an expedition on the same errand to the South, passing through Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. When at Charleston he had procured only a hundred and twenty-five subscribers; at Savannah they had amounted to two hundred and fifty, "obtained," he says, "at a price worth five times their amount."

The second volume of the Ornithology was published in January 1810, and in the following month the author proceeded to Pittsburg. From thence, in a small boat or skiff, he descended the Ohio for about six hundred miles. He visited the numerous towns that had even then sprung up in the wilderness, and explored various parts of the country for the purpose of extending his observations, collecting specimens, and watching the habits of birds in their native haunts. "Since February 1810," he says, in a letter to his brother, David, a year or two afterwards, "I have slept for several weeks in the wilderness alone, in an Indian country, with my gun and my pistols in my bosom; and have found myself so much reduced by sickness as to be scarcely able to stand, when not within three hundred miles of a white

settlement." Near Louisville he sold his skiff, and performed the journey to Natchez partly on foot and partly on horseback. In his diary he says: "This journey, four hundred and seventy-five miles from Nashville, I have performed alone, through difficulties which those who never passed the road could not have a conception of." He proceeded to New Orleans, and thence to New York, and home to Philadelphia.

Six volumes of the Ornithology were published previous to 1813, and the seventh appeared in that year. In 1812 Wilson was chosen a member of the Society of Artists of the United States, also of the American Philosophical Society, and of other learned bodies. In 1813 he had completed the letterpress of the eighth volume of the Ornithology; but from want of proper assistants to colour the plates, he was obliged to undertake the whole of this department himself, in addition to his other duties. After a few days' illness, he died, of dysentery, August 23, 1813, in his 48th year. The letterpress of the ninth volume of the Ornithology was supplied by his friend and companion in several excursions, Mr. George Ord, who prefixed an interesting memoir of the deceased naturalist. Three supplementary volumes, containing American birds not described by Wilson, have been published in folio by Charles Lucien Bonaparte. In 1832 an edition of the American Ornithology, with illustrative Notes and a Life of Wilson, by Sir William Jardine, baronet, was published at London in three volumes.

WILSON, WILLIAM RAE, of Kelvinbank, LL.D., an eminent traveller, was born in Paisley, 7th June, 1772. He was the eldest son of a gentleman of the name of Rae at Haddington, of which town his grandfather was provost, and the nephew and heir of John Wilson, one of the town clerks of Glasgow. He was bred to the law, and practised for some years as a solicitor before the supreme courts in Scotland. On Mr. Wilson's death, in 1806, without issue, Mr. Rae succeeded to his fortune, and, by letters patent, assumed the additional surname of Wilson. In 1811, he married Frances, 4th daughter of John Phillips, Esq. of Stobcross, merchant in Glasgow, but she died, without issue, about 18 months after the marriage.

After his wife's death, he was induced to visit

foreign parts, and he spent a large portion of the remainder of his life in travelling in the east, and throughout the continent of Europe. The antiquities of the Holy Land were the chief objects of his study and research, and he gave to the world the fruits of his travels in sundry works of considerable interest, such as 'Travels in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark;' 'Travels in Russia;' and 'Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land,' published in 1823. The last, in particular, went through several editions, and was for a long time very popular. From the university of Glasgow he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws. He entered into a second marriage with Miss Cates, an English lady of good family, who was his devoted companion through all the latter period of his life, and in all his sojournings in many lands.

Dr. Wilson died at London in June, 1849, aged 76, without issue, leaving an ample fortune, the bulk of which was divided among several nephews and nieces. Among his other charitable bequests was a sum to afford an annual prize, to be awarded by the university of Glasgow, to a student of divinity, for the best essay on 'The life of our adorable Redeemer, Jesus Christ; His righteousness, atoning death, and that everlasting benefit arising from these blessings to a lost and miserable world.' His body was, by his own desire, brought to Glasgow, where it was temporarily interred in one of the Egyptian vaults in the Necropolis, but shortly afterwards removed and permanently deposited in a tomb erected under the superintendence of his trustees. This is a beautiful and stately structure, and forms a leading object of interest in the Necropolis of Glasgow. The architect was Mr. J. A. Bell of Edinburgh, and the sculptor, Mr. McLean. The design is, very appropriately, of an Eastern character, the type being to be found in the numerous sepulchral monuments still existing in and around the city of Jerusalem. A central tablet bears the following inscription: "In memory of William Rae Wilson, LL.D., late of Kelvinbank, who died 2d June, 1849, aged 76, author of 'Travels in the Holy Land,' and editor of works written on that and other countries during many years. 'Thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof.' This tablet is inscribed by his affectionate wife." A

friend who knew him well thus writes of him "In private life Dr. Rae Wilson was eminently social. Gifted with a most active mind, and having had his talent for conversation sharpened by much exercise in the course of his travels, he was a most interesting and instructive companion. It was no ordinary treat to listen to his animated descriptions of the remarkable places and persons he had visited; and to the very close of his long life, he continued to take the greatest pleasure in retracing his steps, particularly over the Holy Land; happy in the idea of communicating some portion of his own knowledge and zeal to his friends. He was ever ready to do good, in the best sense, as he had opportunity. He was not only a distributor of religious tracts, but a writer of some that are highly esteemed."

WILSON, JOHN, a distinguished poet and critic, the son of a prosperous manufacturer in Paisley, was born 19th May 1785. His mother, whose maiden name was Sym, was of a wealthy Glasgow family. After receiving the early part of his education at the manse of the Mearns, Renfrewshire, under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. George McIlchrie, at the age of 13 he commenced his studies at the university of Glasgow, where he remained four years. In 1804 he entered Magdalen college, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner, and continued there also four years. While at Oxford, he won the Newdegate prize of fifty guineas for an English poem of fifty lines.

Remarkable in his youth for that fine physical development on which, even till a short time before his death, years produced but little effect, among his college friends he at once acquired a pre-eminence in all the athletic exercises and out-of-door amusements engaged in by the young Oxonians, and manifold were the reports which in after years were rife of the eccentricities and romantic incidents which marked this period of his life. To use the language of the author of 'A Memorial and Estimate' of him, by one of his students, published in Edinburgh in 1854: "The number of his friends and associates 'was immense,' ranging, curiously enough, through every degree of the social scale, from 'groom, cobbler, stable-boy, barber's apprentice, with every kind of blackguardism and ruffianism,' up to the ordi-

nary under-graduate, the fashionable gentleman-commoner, the very dean, proctor, and fellow, nor even stopping short of 'unlimited favour with the learned president of Magdalen College, editor of parts of Plato and of some theology.' He could have been no common young man, so far as personal interest and the power of ingratiating go, who thus stood. Still his favourite companions were 'people who had talents for thumping and being thumped.' In some one of the recesses, between university term-times, must have taken place, if at all, the reported extravagance of his joining himself to a party of strolling players, enjoying the disguise with its accompaniments of hardship or joviality, and taking the leading parts, both in tragedy and comedy, at country fairs throughout England, no doubt under grotesque vicissitudes of popular acceptance; now called before the threepenny curtain to address an audience of half-drunken rustics; now hissed off the stage in the full height of the 'Cambyzes vein.' He was said to have become temporary waiter at an inn for the sake of some fair stranger there resident, and to have been so great a favourite with all and sundry, as the humorous and eccentric young 'John,' that the establishment would scarce part with him. These histories are really traceable to very slight occasion in fact. A still odder tale used to be circulated of him, apparently dependent on impulses of a more serious kind; how having been smitten with the outlandish charms of a beautiful young jet-eyed gipsy daughter of the king of that mysterious tribe, he followed the gang in secret, and preferring his suit, succeeded in it,—was allowed to assume the gipsy garb,—to marry the dark maiden, or at least settle for some time in their encampment, a sort of adopted heir to the Egyptian principedom, till discovered and reclaimed to civilized life by his friends. Frequent is his own allusion, at all events, to some decisive encounter with one of their champions in the ring, where victory declared itself for him."

On the death of his father he succeeded to a fortune estimated as high as £30,000, and having purchased the estate of Elleray, beautifully situated on the lake of Windermere, Westmoreland, on quitting Oxford he went to reside there. This

was in 1808, and for some years he remained in a district, the picturesque beauty of which furnished materials for ministering to his naturally high poetic temperament, and enjoying the society of Wordsworth, Southey, De Quincey (a fellow-student at Oxford), and the other distinguished men of letters who then resided near the lakes. Here he showed himself particularly partial to all sorts of athletic exercises and wild field-sports, and out-of-door activity of unusual kinds, and is described by an American writer, who was introduced to him at Wordsworth's house, as a young man 'in a sailor's dress, about twenty-one, tall and lightly built, of florid complexion, and hair of a hue unsuited to that colour," and as one who seemed "to have an intense enjoyment of life, to feel happy and pleased with himself as with others, being young, rich, healthy, and full of intellectual activity." The following is a description of one of the extraordinary recreations in which he was fond of indulging. "About this time," continues the same American writer, "a young man, name not given, had taken up his abode in the vale of Grasmere, anxious for an introduction to Mr. Wilson, and strolled out early one fine summer morning—three o'clock—to that rocky and moorish common (called the White Moss), which overhangs the vale of Rydal, dividing it from Grasmere. Looking southward in the direction of Rydal, he suddenly became aware of a huge beast advancing at a long trot, with the heavy and thundering tread of a hippopotamus, along the public road. The creature soon arrived within half-a-mile of him, in the grey light of morning,—a bull, apparently flying from unseen danger in the rear. As yet, all was mystery; till suddenly three horsemen emerged round a turn in the road, hurrying after it in full speed, in evident pursuit. The bull made heavily for the moor, which he reached, then paused, panting, blowing out smoke, and looking back. The animal was not safe, however; the horsemen, scarcely relaxing their speed, charged up hill, gained the rear of the bull, and drove him at full gallop, over the worst part of this impracticable ground, to that below; while the stranger perceived, by the increasing light, that the three were armed with immense spears, fourteen feet long. By these, the fugitive beast

was soon dislodged, scouring down to the plain, his hunters at his tail, towards the marsh, and into it, till, after plunging together for a quarter of an hour, all suddenly regained *terra firma*, the bull making again for the rocks. Till then, there had been the silence of phantasmagoria, amidst which it was doubtful whether the spectacle were a pageant of aerial spectres, ghostly huntsmen, imaginary lances, and unreal bull; but, just at that crisis, a voice shouted aloud, 'Turn the villain—turn that villain, or he will take to Cumberland.' It was the voice of 'Elleray,' for whom the young stranger succeeded in performing the required service, the 'villain' being turned to flee southwards; the hunters, lance in rest, rushed after him, all bowing their thanks as they fled past, except of course the frantic object of chase. The singular cavalcade swiftly took the high road, doubled the cape, and disappeared, leaving the quiet valley to its original silence."

At Elleray he wrote the first poem which made his name known beyond college circles, an 'Elegy on the Death of James Grahame,' the amiable author of 'The Sabbath.' It was followed in 1812 by the 'Isle of Palms,' which at once gave him a high place amongst the literati of the day.

In 1815, Mr. Wilson, at that time residing with his widowed mother in Castle Street, Edinburgh, passed advocate at the Scottish bar, but does not appear ever to have practised. In 1816 he published 'The City of the Plague,' a poem which, like all his poetical pieces, is remarkable for delicacy of feeling and beauty of expression, though a more elaborate production than any of his former compositions. The following year he commenced that connection with *Blackwood's Magazine*, then newly started, which for years after identified him with all the brilliant fancy and exquisite taste and humour with which its pages were adorned. From the seventh number that periodical continued "to draw more memorable support from him than ever journal did from the pen of any individual." He was the principal if not the only writer of the celebrated *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, in which he took the designation of *Christopher North*.

In 1820 he was appointed to the chair of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, then

vacant by the death of Dr. Thomas Brown, and it is remarkable that, even thus early, Sir Walter Scott had recognised in him talents which only wanted proper direction to make him "the first man of the age." The fervid energy of his character and the impassioned eloquence with which his lectures were characterized added new lustre to the university, while he endeared himself to his students by being the never-failing friend of every youth who sought his aid, and the counsel which he was ever ready to impart attested not less the kindness of his heart than the sagacity of his judgment. His expenditure at Elleray is understood to have been always profuse. He had replaced the original cottage by a new mansion, and his establishment there included some characteristic prodigalities, such as keeping a yacht and boat on Windermere, where in his capacity of admiral of the lake, he led the aquatic honours to Sir Walter Scott and Canning, on their reception in Westmoreland in 1825. He had married, in 1810, an English lady, with whom, it is said, he got a fortune of £10,000; and a rising family of two sons and three daughters, with some serious reverses which he is understood to have sustained, induced him to come forward as a candidate for the moral philosophy chair. He was strongly opposed in the town council, but his friends succeeded in carrying his election.

The first of his prose compositions appeared in 1822, under the name of 'Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life; a Selection from the Papers of the late Arthur Austen,' in one volume, containing twenty-four short tales, illustrative of Scottish rural and pastoral life. Three of these, 'The Elder's Funeral,' 'The Snow-storm,' and 'The Forgers,' had previously been published in *Blackwood's Magazine*. His next prose work, entitled 'The Trials of Margaret Lindsay,' appeared in one volume in 1823, and in 1824 he published another story, called 'The Foresters,' inferior to the others, and not so well known. A selection from his contributions to *Blackwood's Magazine* was published by himself in 1842, in 3 vols. 8vo, bearing the title of 'Recreations of Christopher North,' but these conveyed but an inadequate idea of his vast and diversified genius.

In 1849, when the Philosophical Institution

was formed in Edinburgh, Professor Wilson was elected its first president, and delivered an opening address. In 1851 an honorary pension of £300 a-year was conferred on him by the government, and the following spring he gave in his resignation to the college patrons, without any claim to a retiring allowance. His health did not seem then in a precarious state, but shortly afterwards it began to give way. Partial loss of power in the lower limbs was succeeded by nervous weakness, and after having had three shocks of paralysis, he died at Edinburgh on the morning of the 3d April 1854, and was buried in the Dean cemetery of that city. His portrait is subjoined.



One of his daughters married William Edmonstone Ayton, Esq., professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in the university of Edinburgh, and author of 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,' and other poems; and another, John Thomson Gordon, Esq., sheriff of Mid Lothian. One of his sisters was the mother of Professor Ferrier of St. Andrews, who married his cousin, a daughter of Professor Wilson. Another sister was the wife of Sir John Macneill, formerly British envoy to the court of Persia, and brother of the Right Hon. Duncan Macneill, lord-justice-general of Scotland.

Professor Wilson's fame rests on the great contributions he has made to the literature of Scotland as a poet, a critic, and a philosopher, and particularly on his writings in Blackwood's Magazine. After his death, his works, edited by his son-in-law, Professor Ferrier, were published by Messrs. Blackwood, in the following order: 1. The Noctes Ambrosianæ. 2. Essays, Critical and Imaginative, contributed to Blackwood's Magazine. 3. The Recreations of Christopher North. 4. Poems, a new and complete edition. 5. Tales. In 1862, a memoir of Professor Wilson, under the title of 'Christopher North,' compiled from family papers and other sources, by his daughter, Mrs. Gordon, with portrait and graphic illustrations, was published at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. crown 8vo.

His youngest brother, Mr. James Wilson of Woodville, born in Paisley in 1795, distinguished himself as a naturalist. He was educated in Edinburgh, where his mother then resided, and attended the university in that city. The love of natural history displayed itself in him in early boyhood, and while yet very young he formed a considerable collection of birds and insects. In 1816 he made a tour on the continent, visiting Holland, part of Germany, and Switzerland. Soon after he repaired to Paris, and acquired the friendship of several eminent scientific men there. On this occasion he was intrusted with the purchase of a collection of birds for the Museum in the university of Edinburgh, known as the Dufresne collection. It was afterwards arranged by him, and now constitutes one of the most attractive series of objects in the university museum. In 1819 he visited Sweden, and soon after his return, symptoms of pulmonary complaint, which ultimately proved fatal, began to show themselves. In consequence, he went to Italy, where he resided during the winter of 1820-21. In 1824 he married and settled down to a life of scientific and literary labour. He was the author of a work called 'The Rod and the Gun,' and of 'A Tour Round the North of Scotland;' as well as of some pleasant papers in Blackwood's Magazine, and the North British Review. He was also an occasional contributor to the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews. On the death of Professor Edward Forbes in 1855, the chair of natural history in the university of



Edinburgh was offered to him, but he declined it. For the last few months of his life he suffered greatly from pulmonary disease, followed by rheumatic gout, and died 18th May 1856.

WILSON, JOHN, an eminent vocalist, was born in Edinburgh in 1800, and at ten years of age was apprenticed to a printer. After working as a compositor, he was engaged as a reader, or corrector of the press, in the establishment of James Ballantyne, the printer of the Waverley novels, and it is said was one of the few who were in the secret of Sir Walter Scott being the author. At this time he devoted his evenings to the acquirement of the French and Latin languages, and after becoming versed in these, with other two friends he turned his attention to the study of Italian. He was always fond of singing, and having improved his voice by attending the classes of a musical association called the Edinburgh Institution, which met in the High church aisle, he obtained the office of precentor in one of the dissenting chapels of Edinburgh. He now seriously set about cultivating the musical powers with which he was so richly endowed. With a voice of the finest quality, he possessed the most exquisite natural taste, and he improved both by the most assiduous and earnest study.

In 1827 he left the printing business, and became a teacher of singing, appearing occasionally at private concerts in Edinburgh. In June of that year he went to London, and for three months took lessons from Signor Lanza, an Italian master of the vocal art. He also acquired a knowledge of elocution, as it was his intention to go upon the stage. When he began to prepare himself for this step, several of his friends endeavoured to dissuade him from it. His mother, a pious old lady, and Mr. Grey, his pastor, who was much attached to him, remonstrated in vain. He resigned his precentorship, and in March 1830 he made his first appearance on the stage of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, as Henry Bertram in the opera of 'Guy Mannering.' The following night he sung in the opera of Rosina, and during the same week he appeared as Massaniello. His success was complete, and after singing for three weeks at the Edinburgh theatre, he went to Perth, where he performed during the summer. He was

soon called to London, and on the 30th October appeared at Covent Garden theatre for the first time, as Don Carlos in the Duenna. Having thus laid the foundation of that high fame which he afterwards so fully acquired, he continued to sing as principal tenor, alternately at Covent Garden and Drury Lane, until the summer of 1837. In the following winter he was engaged at the English Opera House, where, among other successful performances, he played Donald, the leading character in the Mountain Sylph, an opera which was performed upwards of one hundred nights in succession. For this theatre he translated from the Italian, and adapted for the English stage, the opera of 'La Sonnambula.' Soon after this he commenced a new species of musical entertainments, for which he became celebrated. They consisted entirely of Scotch songs, varied with descriptive remarks and appropriate anecdotes illustrative of the various pieces introduced. He was the first who originated this class of monological musical entertainments, which became very popular. The names he gave them, such as 'A Nicht wi' Burns,' and 'Adventures of Prince Charlie,' were eminently attractive. Mr. Wilson was the most accomplished singer of Scottish ballads of modern times. For pathos and expression in singing the beautiful melodies of his native land he was never surpassed. He particularly excelled in the plaintive and unadorned lays of Scotland, and in airs of a humorous cast he equally maintained the national character.

The idea of these original and novel entertainments appears to have been accidental. In the spring of 1838, he was solicited by the Mechanics' Institute of London, of which Dr. Birkbeck was president, to give three lectures on Scottish music. This task he accomplished successfully. He attracted crowded audiences, and was asked by six or seven similar institutions to repeat his lectures. This, however, he declined to do at the time, as he had resolved to visit the United States.

In September 1838 he sailed from Bristol on a professional tour to America. He remained in the United States for nearly two years, and gave several of his Scottish entertainments at New York. During his stay in America he translated and

adapted Adam's Opera of the 'Postilion of Lonsjumeau.'

On his return, in the winter of 1840-1, with Messrs. Phillips and Balfe and Miss Romer, he took a lease of the English Opera house, London, a speculation which proved unsuccessful. He now resumed his lectures on Scottish music, and in May 1841 delivered them at the Westminster and other Institutions, at that time accompanying himself on the piano-forte. In the following winter he opened the Store Street Rooms, London, where he gave his entertainments on his own account. In 1842 he was invited by the marquis of Breadalbane to Taymouth castle, to sing before the Queen, when her majesty visited that noble residence. He wrote both prose and verse with great facility. He also composed and adapted a number of beautiful melodies. In his entertainment of 'Mary Queen of Scots,' the finest of the melodies were his own composition.

Mr. Wilson died at Quebec, 8th July 1849, of cholera, after only three hours' illness, brought on by wet or fatigue while on a fishing excursion. His wish to be buried in Scotland was not accomplished, as his grave is in Canada. He left a widow, two sons and three daughters. His widow suddenly expired while bathing at Portobello, near Edinburgh, on the evening of July 31st, 1852.

WILSON, GEORGE, a scientific lecturer and the first professor of technology in the university of Edinburgh, the son of Mr. Archibald Wilson, a wine merchant in that city, and brother of Dr. Daniel Wilson, professor of History and English Literature, University College, Toronto, Canada, was born in Edinburgh, Feb. 21, 1818. He had a twin brother, who died young. He was educated at the High School of his native place, and at fifteen years of age began the study of medicine. In Sept. 1837 he passed Surgeon's Hall, and having devoted himself more particularly to chemistry, he was appointed laboratory assistant to Dr. Christison in the university of Edinburgh. In 1838 he became unsalaried assistant in the laboratory of Dr. Thomas Graham, then professor of chemistry in University College, London; appointed, in 1855, master of the Mint, as successor to Sir John Herschel. In 1839 he took the degree of M.D. In 1840 he received a license

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as a lecturer on chemistry from the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and acquired much popularity as an extra-academical lecturer on chemistry in that city. His health, however, was generally feeble, and a disease in the ankle-joint required, towards the close of 1842, amputation of the foot.

In 1855 he was appointed to the then newly constituted professorship of technology in the university of Edinburgh, with the curatorship of the Industrial Museum. He was the author of one or two biographies, and some scientific pamphlets in his own peculiar department. He died November 22, 1859. His works are:

Life of Cavendish. Written for the Cavendish Society. 1851.

Life of Dr. John Reid, late Chandos Professor of Anatomy and Medicine in the University of St. Andrews. Edin. 1852, 8vo.

The Grievance of the University Tests, as applied to Professors of Physical Science in the Colleges of Scotland; a letter addressed to the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole. Edin. 1852, 8vo.

The Five Gateways of Knowledge. Cambridge, 1856, 8vo. What is Technology; an Inaugural Lecture delivered in the University of Edinburgh on Nov. 7, 1855. Edin. 1855, 8vo. Electricity and the Electric Telegraph; together with the Chemistry of the Stars: an argument touching the stars and their inhabitants. Lond. 1852, 8vo. 1859.

Chemistry (Chambers' Educational Course). Edin. 1850, 8vo. 1860.

Researches on Colour Blindness. With a Supplement on the Danger attending the present System of Railway and Marine Coloured Signals. Edin. 1855, 8vo.

The Relation of Ornamental and Industrial Art; a Lecture delivered in the National Galleries at the request of the Art-Manufacture Association, on Christmas Eve, 1856. Edin. 12mo, 1857.

Memoir of Edward Forbes, F.R.S., late Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. By George Wilson, M.D., and Archibald Geikie, F.R.S.E., F.G.S. Camb. and Lond. 1861, 8vo.

He also contributed papers to the 'British Quarterly,' and the 'North British Review.' To the first number of Mac-Millan's Magazine he furnished an interesting article on 'Paper, Pens, and Ink.'

A Memoir of him by his sister, Jessie Aitken Wilson, was published at Edinburgh in 1860.

WINRAM, JOHN, one of the early Reformers, was descended from the Pifeshire family of the Winrams or Winrahams of Kirkness, or Ratho. He is supposed to have commenced his studies at St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, in 1513, where, two years afterwards, he took the degree of B.A. He subsequently entered into the order of the monks of St. Augustine, and after having been a canon-regular for some years, was elected, about

1534, third prior, and in 1536 sub-prior, of their abbey or monastery at St. Andrews. The prior, Lord James Stewart, afterwards the regent Moray, was then in his minority, and, consequently, much of the common business of the abbey devolved on the sub-prior. Although he held such a prominent situation in the popish church, Winram secretly favoured the doctrines of the Reformation; and while he carefully avoided uttering in public anything that might subject him to persecution, he did not fail to enlighten the minds of many, particularly among the monks and novitiates of the abbey, in the knowledge of the truth.

At the trial of George Wishart, the martyr, at St. Andrews, February 28, 1546, Winram was desired by Cardinal Bethune to open the proceedings with a suitable sermon. This was evidently done to test his principles; but the wary sub-prior was on his guard, and, although in preaching on the parable of the wheat and tares, he entered upon a definition of heresy, he took care not to commit himself, and concluded by declaring that heretics ought to be put down, "even in this present world." After the condemnation of Wishart, the sub-prior ventured to speak to the bishops on his behalf, whereupon the cardinal upbraided him, saying, "Well, Sir, and you, we know what a man you are, seven years ago."

A short time after the death of the cardinal, Winram, who, during the vacancy, was vicar-general of the diocese, was called to account by Hamilton, the archbishop-elect, for allowing Knox to preach his "heretical and schismatical doctrines," unreprieved. He, therefore, held a convention of the friars of the abbey and learned men of the university, before which he summoned Knox and Rough, another Protestant preacher. At this meeting, Knox, aware of the report concerning the private sentiments of Winram, demanded from him a public acknowledgment of his opinion, whether the doctrines taught by him and his colleague were scriptural or unscriptural; for, if he believed them to be true, it was his duty to give them the sanction of his authority. Winram cautiously replied that he did not come there as a judge, and would neither affirm nor condemn the points in question; but, if Knox pleased, he would reason with him a little. After maintaining the

argument for a short time, the sub-prior devolved it on an old Greyfriar, named Arbuckle, who seemed to be in his dotage. The latter was soon forced to yield in disgrace, Winram himself being the first to condemn his extravagant assertions. Although he disapproved of many of the proceedings of the Popish clergy, Winram, whose conduct was sometimes extremely ambiguous, continued till a late period to act with them, and, in April 1558, he was present at the trial and condemnation of Walter Mill, the martyr, at St. Andrews. Being a member of the provincial council of the Popish clergy which met in 1549, he was employed by his brethren to draw up the canon intended to settle the ridiculous dispute, then warmly agitated amongst the clergy, whether the *Pater Noster* should be said to the saints, or to God alone. In the council which sat in 1559, he was nominated one of the six persons to whose examination and admonition the archbishops of Glasgow and St. Andrews submitted their private conduct.

He appears soon after to have openly joined the Reformers, and, in April 1560, was one of the ministers to whom was committed the important trust of compiling the Old Confession of Faith, and the First Book of Discipline, one of his co-adjutors being John Knox, with whom he had formerly disputed at St. Andrews. In April 1561 he was elected one of the five ecclesiastical superintendents of provinces, his district being Fife, Forthrick, and Strathern. After this he was a constant attendant on the meetings of the General Assembly, and was employed in their committees on the most important affairs; but, like the other superintendents, he was frequently accused of negligence in visiting the district committed to his charge. In 1571 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly, convened at Leith, to proceed to the castle, then held by Kirkcaldy of Grange, for the queen, to endeavour to bring about an agreement between the two contending parties, when he began the conference, which was principally conducted, on Kirkcaldy's part, by the laird of Lethington. In January 1572 he attended the convention at Leith called by the regent Morton, at which the Tulchan bishops were authorised, and the former ec-

ecclesiastical titles ordered to be retained; and, on the 10th of the following month, he was employed as superintendent of the bounds to inaugurate Mr. John Douglas as archbishop of St. Andrews. On this occasion, Winram was appointed archdeacon of that diocese, but, having resigned the county of Fife to the new archbishop, he was usually designated superintendent of Strathern during the next two years. On Mr. Douglas' death, in 1574, Winram resumed the whole of his former province, when he was sometimes called superintendent of Fife, and sometimes superintendent of Strathern. In 1757 he was also designated prior of Portmoak, &c. He died in September 1582. He is supposed to have been the author of the Catechism, commonly called Archbishop Hamilton's, regarding which there are some curious notices in the notes to Dr. McCrie's Life of Knox.

WINTOUN, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred by charter, dated 16th November 1600, on Robert, sixth Lord Seton, (see page 439 of this volume,) to him, and his heirs male. This nobleman was a great favourite of King James VI., who, with his queen, was often at Seton house, Haddingtonshire, which was built in that reign, and considered at the time the most magnificently constructed house in Scotland. His lordship's father had left the estate much involved, but by his own and his wife's prudent management, he cleared it of all encumbrances. He died in 1603, and on the 5th April, his funeral procession was met in the highway by King James, then on his journey to take possession of the English crown. Halting his retinue, the king seated himself, till it passed, on a small part of the building, which still remains entire, at the south-west corner of the orchard of Seton, declaring that he had lost a good, faithful, and loyal subject. The earl married Lady Margaret Montgomery, eldest daughter of the third earl of Eglintoun, heiress of her nephew, the fifth earl of Eglintoun, and by her had, with one daughter, five sons, viz. 1. Robert, second earl of Wintoun. 2. George, third earl of Wintoun. 3. Alexander, sixth earl of Eglintoun. 4. Hon. Sir Thomas Seton, ancestor of the Setons of Olivestob. 5. Hon. Sir John Seton. The daughter, Lady Isabel, married, 1st, James, first earl of Perth, and 2dly, Francis Stewart, eldest son of Francis, earl of Bothwell, and had issue to both.

Robert, second earl of Wintoun, resigned in 1607, the titles and estates to his next brother, George, who had a charter of the same, 12th May that year, to him and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his younger brothers and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, whom failing to his nearest male heir, they bearing the name and arms of Seton. He thus got the earldom in the lifetime of his elder brother, and became third earl of Wintoun. On James VI. revisiting Scotland in 1617, he spent his second night, after crossing the Tweed, at Seton house, and King Charles I. was twice entertained there, with all his retinue, in 1633. This earl built Wintoun house, in the parish of Pencaitland, in 1619, and about 1630, through his patronage or bounty, the fishing village of Port Seton, in the parish of Tranent, which has its name from the family, had twelve saltoons, some of which

still exist. He was one of those who waited on the king after the pacification of Berwick in 1639, and on the 'Engagement' being entered into for the rescue of his majesty in 1648, he gave to the duke of Hamilton, the commander-in-chief, £1,000 sterling, in free gift for his equipage. When Charles II. came to Scotland in June 1650, the earl waited upon him, and continued with his majesty till November. He then went home to prepare for his attendance at the coronation, but died 17th December that year, aged 65. He was twice married. By his first wife he had four sons and two daughters, and by his second, four sons and five daughters.

George, Lord Seton, the eldest son, was, in May 1645, imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for his loyalty, fined £40,000 Scots, and in July following ordered to sell as much of the baronies of Winchburgh and Niddrie, Linlithgowshire, belonging to the family, as would discharge the fine. He joined the marquis of Montrose after the battle of Kilsyth in August the same year, and was made prisoner at the defeat of the royalists at Philiphaugh the following month. He was confined first at St. Andrews, and afterwards in the castle of Edinburgh, but was liberated on his father giving a bond of £100,000 Scots for his appearance when called. He died at Seton, 4th June 1648, aged thirty-five. By his wife, Lady Henrietta Gordon, second daughter of the second marquis of Huntly, and afterwards countess of Traquair, he had George, fourth earl of Wintoun, and three other sons. Two of his half-brothers, Christopher and William, were drowned on the coast of Holland in July 1648; another, the Hon. Sir John Seton, Garleatoun, was created a baronet 9th December 1664, and died in February 1686. His grandson, Sir John Seton of Garleatoun, engaging in the rebellion of 1715, was taken at Preston 13th October that year, and died at Versailles, 9th March 1769. This family still subsists in the male line, though dispossessed of the estate. Lord Seton, youngest brother of the Hon. Robert Seton of Windygoul, was created a baronet 24th January 1671, but died without issue before 26th February 1672.

George, fourth earl of Wintoun, succeeded his grandfather in 1650, being then about ten years of age. Notwithstanding his youth, a fine of £2,000 was imposed on him by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon in 1654. He afterwards travelled into France, and was in the French army at the siege of Besançon. On his return home by England, he was sworn a privy councillor to Charles II. In 1666 he commanded the East Lothian regiment at the defeat of the Covenanters at Pentland, and also in 1679 at the battle of Bothwell Bridge. He afterwards entertained the duke of Monmouth and his officers at Seton. In 1682 he was appointed sheriff of Haddingtonshire, and in May of the same year he accompanied the duke of York from London to Scotland, when the ship was lost. In 1685 he went with his regiment against the earl of Argyle. A charter was granted to him 31st July 1686 of the earldom of Wintoun, to him and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to whichever person he might nominate and the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to his heirs male, and failing these to his nearest heirs and assigns whatsoever, the eldest daughter or heir female succeeding without division, and marrying a gentleman of the name of Seton, or who should assume the name and carry the arms of the family of Wintoun. He died 6th March 1704.

His son, George, fifth earl, was abroad at the time of his father's death, and it was not known where he resided, as he corresponded with no person in Scotland. Having been born several years before the marriage of his parents, and the vis-

count of Kingston, the next heir, doubting his legitimacy, the earl in 1710 took the proper steps for serving himself heir to his father. At the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, his lordship, on the evening of the 11th October, with fourteen attendants, joined the viscount Kenmure at Moffat, where the latter had that day proclaimed the Chevalier St. George as James VIII. The force under Kenmure formed a junction with the English insurgents under General Forster near Kelso on the 19th October. A council of war was there held to deliberate on the course to be pursued, at which the earl of Wintoun strongly urged that they should march into the west of Scotland, to reduce Dumfries and Glasgow, and thereafter to form a junction with the western clans under General Gordon, to open a communication with the earl of Mar, and threaten the duke of Argyle's rear. It was, however, agreed, on the urgent representations of the Northumberland gentlemen, that they should cross the borders and march through Cumberland and Westmoreland into Lancashire, where the Jacobite interest was very powerful, and where they expected to be joined by great numbers of the people. The Highlanders at first refused to march into England, and separating themselves, took up a position on Hawick moor, on which the English officers threatened to surround them with what cavalry they had, and compel them to march. Exasperated at this menace, the Highlanders cocked their pistols, and told them that if they were to be made a sacrifice, they would prefer being destroyed in their own country. By the interposition of the earl of Wintoun a reconciliation was effected, and the insurgents resumed their march. Rather, however, than advance into England, about 600 of the Highlanders set off in a body to the north. The earl of Wintoun, who was quite opposed to crossing the borders, also went off, with his adherents; but being overtaken by a messenger, who was despatched after him to remonstrate with him for abandoning his friends, he consented to return, and immediately rejoined the army. When overtaken, he drew up his horse, and after a momentary pause, as if reflecting on the judgment which posterity would form of his conduct, observed, with chivalrous feeling, that history should not have to relate of him that he deserted King James' interest or his country's good; but, with a deep presentiment of the danger of the course his associates were about to pursue, he added, "You," addressing the messenger, "or any man, shall have liberty to cut these (laying hold of his own ears as he spoke) out of my head if we do not all repent it." At the battle of Preston he had the command of a party of gentlemen volunteers who were drawn up in the churchyard; but on the surrender of the insurgents he was taken prisoner, 14th November. On the meeting of parliament on the 9th January 1716, he and Lords Derwentwater, Nithsdale, Carnwath, and Kenmure were impeached of high treason, and on their being brought from the Tower on the 19th, they all pleaded guilty except the earl of Wintoun, who petitioned for a longer time to give in his answers. On various pretences he got his trial postponed till the 15th March, when, after a trial which occupied two days, he was found guilty, and received sentence of death. He found means to escape out of the Tower of London, 4th August following, and immediately fled to France. He died, unmarried, at Rome, 19th December 1749, aged upwards of 70.

In 1840 the earl of Eglington was served "nearest and lawful heir male general, and also nearest and lawful heir male of provision to George, fourth earl of Wintoun," the eleventh Lord Seton, and also Lord Tranent. This service took place before the sheriff of Edinburgh, and a distinguished jury, composed of members of the peerage, several of the judges of

the court of session, and of baronets and gentlemen eminently qualified for legal and genealogical investigation.

The evidence laid before the jury was prepared in the same strict and elaborately comprehensive manner as if it had been necessary to submit it to the scrutiny of a Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords. Lord Eglington produced the most ample and satisfactory proof, not only of his own propinquity, and of the extinction of all who were entitled to succeed before him, but also of the extinction of every collateral male descendant, remote as well as immediate, of any of the parties who could in any way have laid claim to the honours preferably to his lordship. A printed abstract of the whole of the documentary evidence, which was of great length, was, along with a detailed genealogical table, laid before the jury, who thus judiciously ascertained his right to the male representation of the house of Wintoun, and consequently to the dignities of earl of Wintoun, Lord Seton and Tranent, and the other honours which were so long held by that noble family.

Although Lord Eglington derives his descent in the Montgomerie line from ancestors of Norman origin, and through names distinguished in the battles of Hastings and of Otterburn, and by virtue of that descent enjoys the Eglington honours and estates,—in lineal male descent from a period equally remote, and through a line of loyal and patriotic ancestors, his family name is also that of Seton, and he is the head of the numerous noble and eminent families who claim to be descended from the Setons in the male line.

The Wintoun honours, destined in the first instance to heirs male, were forfeited by the fifth earl, in consequence of being engaged in the rebellion of 1715. This attainder had the effect of forfeiting absolutely the estates to the crown. But, as settled by the judgment of the House of Lords, in the case of Gordon of Park, adjudged by Lord Hardwicke, and recognised in many subsequent cases, the right to the honours was only in abeyance during the existence of the attainted earl, and the heirs entitled to succeed under the same substitution with himself. Accordingly, the right to the honours, which was merely suspended for a time, revived in the collateral branch of Eglington, in consequence of the failure of all the prior branches in the direct Wintoun line.

The representation of the family of Wintoun devolved upon the earl of Eglington in consequence of the marriage in 1582 of Robert the first earl of Wintoun with Lady Margaret Montgomerie, eldest daughter of Hugh third earl of Eglington. Of that marriage the third son, Sir Alexander Seton of Foulstruther, was adopted into the family,—became sixth earl of Eglington, and in 1615 obtained royal grants and confirmations of the estates and honours of Montgomerie. The present earl of Eglington is the heir male of the body of this Sir Alexander Seton, afterwards earl of Eglington, and in consequence of the failure of the direct Wintoun line by the death of Robert the eldest brother without issue, and of all the male descendants of George the next or immediate elder brother of Sir Alexander, Lord Eglington is also the lineal male representative of the family of Seton. (See *SETON*, Lord.)

**WISHART.** Of this surname we have the following account in *Nisbet's Heraldry*, (vol. i. p. 204): "Jacob Van Basson, a Dane, in his manuscript says, that one Robert, a natural son of David earl of Huntingtoun, being in the wars in the Holy Land, was to-named *Gushart*, from the slaughter he made on the Saracens: and from him were descended the families of the name of Wishart. Sir James Dalrymple, in his Collections, says, that he has seen a charter granted by Gilbert Umfraville, earl of Angus, to Adam Wishart of Logie,

anno 1272. Sir George Mackenzie, in his MS. says, the chief of this name was Lord Bricen, whose succession failed, in a daughter married with the old earl of Angus; for which the Douglasses, earls of Angus, still quarter those arms with their own; and the other families of the name, were Wisharts of Logie and Pittarro. Both these families are extinct. Doctor George Wishart, sometime bishop of Edinburgh, was descended of Logie. Mr. George Wishart, who was martyred for the Protestant religion, was of Pittarro. The barony of Logie was again purchased by Mr. John Wishart, one of the commissioners of Edinburgh, nephew to the bishop, and great-grandson to Sir John Wishart of Logie." The name, however, is Norman, originally Guiscard.

**WISHART, GEORGE**, one of the first martyrs for the Protestant religion in Scotland, is supposed to have been the son of James Wishart of Pitarrow, in the Mearns, justice-clerk to James V., and was born in the early part of the sixteenth century. His brother, Sir John Wishart of Pitarrow, also took an active part in promoting the Reformation, and in 1562, was appointed comptroller of the ministers' money. Buchanan, erroneously imagining the surname to be Wiseheart, has given him the classical name of Sophocardius, while Knox calls him Wischard, which is more akin to the original. In the early part of his life he was sent to the university of Aberdeen, then recently founded, and, after completing his academical education, as was customary with youths of family in those days, he went to travel on the continent, and passed some time in France and Germany. It is supposed that he imbibed the doctrines of the Reformation from some of the Reformers themselves in the latter country. On his return home, he obtained a knowledge of the Greek language at Montrose, which was the first town in Scotland where the Greek was taught. He afterwards succeeded his master as teacher there, but having put into the hands of his scholars the Greek New Testament, the bishop of Brechin summoned him to appear before him on a charge of heresy, which induced him to retire into England for safety in 1538. Repairing to the university of Cambridge, he entered himself a student of Bene't or Corpus Christi college, where he resided for nearly six years, devoting himself to study, and diligently preparing himself for the work of the ministry. An interesting description of him during his residence in that university, written by Emery Tylney, one of his pupils, is inserted in Fox's Martyrology, and in most accounts

of his life. He returned to Scotland in July 1543, in the train of the commissioners who had gone to England to negotiate a treaty with Henry VIII. Immediately after his arrival he began to preach publicly at Montrose, and his great acquirements, his persuasive eloquence, his talents and devoted piety, drew large audiences to hear him both there and at Dundee, whither he afterwards proceeded. In the latter town the multitudes that followed him alarmed the Popish clergy so much, that Cardinal Bethune prevailed on one of the magistrates, named Robert Mill, to serve him with a mandate to leave the town, and trouble the people no longer. On hearing it read, Wishart exclaimed, "God is my witness that I never sought your trouble, but your comfort; yea, your trouble is more dolorous to me than to yourselves. But I am assured that to refuse God's word, and to chase from you his messenger, shall nothing preserve you from trouble, but shall bring you into it; for God shall send you messengers who will not be afraid of burning, nor yet of banishment. Should trouble unlooked for come upon you, acknowledge the cause, and turn to God, for he is merciful." He then removed to the west of Scotland, and resumed his labours in the town of Ayr, where he preached for some time with great freedom and faithfulness. Shortly after his arrival, the archbishop of Glasgow, instigated by Bethune, hastened to Ayr, and seized upon the church in which the Reformer was about to preach. Apprehensive of Wishart's danger, the earl of Glencairn, and some other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, hurried to the town for his protection, and would straightway have proceeded to eject the intruders by force, had not Wishart himself interfered to prevent bloodshed. "Let him alone," he said to the earl, referring to the archbishop, "his sermon will not much hurt; let us go to the market-cross." This was accordingly done, and there he preached to a numerous auditory.

Continuing his labours in Kyle, Wishart frequently preached in the parishes of Galston and Barr. He was also invited to preach at Mauchline, and had repaired thither for the purpose, when he found that the sheriff of Ayr, with a band of soldiers, had taken possession of the church. Some of Wishart's friends urged him to

enter the church at all hazards, and showed themselves eager for an encounter with those who were within, but he mildly remarked, that "Christ Jesus is as potent in the fields as in the kirk, and I find that himself oftener preached in the desert, at the sea-side, and other places judged profane, than he did in the temple at Jerusalem. It is the word of peace which God sends by me: the blood of no man shall be shed this day on account of preaching it." They then repaired without the village to the edge of a muir, where Wishart, with a dyke for his pulpit, preached for more than three hours to a most attentive audience. By this sermon a gentleman was converted, who, for his bold depravity, was commonly known by the title of "the wicked laird of Shiel." While thus employed in Ayrshire, the Reformer received intelligence that a contagious distemper raged with great violence in Dundee, and that the inhabitants, calling to mind his awful prediction, with its speedy accomplishment, were anxious for his return. In spite of the remonstrances of his friends, he resolved without delay to share in their calamity and danger, and, as soon as he reached Dundee, he collected the people together, and preached to them at the East Port, the healthy sitting within the gate, while the infected took their station without. Besides the laborious work of frequent preaching, he toiled incessantly for their recovery, exposing himself fearlessly every hour to the hazard of contagion, by visiting the sick, providing necessaries for such as were in want, and carrying spiritual consolation to the dying.

No sooner had Bethune been informed that Wishart was again in Dundee, than he resolved upon taking him off by assassination, and a priest named Sir John Wighton, or Wightman, was selected for the purpose. The latter accordingly repaired to Dundee, entered the church where Wishart was preaching, and, with a drawn dagger in his hand which he concealed within his frock, stationed himself at the foot of the pulpit stairs until the Reformer should descend. At the conclusion of the service, when Wishart was in the act of coming down, his quick eye fell upon the purposed assassin, and at a glance he detected the suspiciousness of his attitude. Seizing the arm of

the priest, he drew his hand forth from its concealment, and secured the weapon, while the villain, overcome by the suddenness of the detection, fell down on his knees at his feet, and confessed his guilty intention. An uproar of alarm burst forth from the congregation, and the people, rushing upon Wighton, would have torn him in pieces had not the Reformer himself interposed. Clasp- ing the priest in his arms, he exclaimed, "Let him alone; he hath hurt me in nothing, but has given us to understand what we may fear. For the time to come we will watch better." The trembling culprit was then allowed to depart un- harmed. Thenceforth a two-handed sword was generally carried before him; and the office of bearing it, during his visit to Lothian in the latter part of his life, was conferred upon John Knox, who, at that period, was a constant attendant upon him.

When the pestilence had subsided in Dundee, Wishart removed to Montrose, where he not only preached publicly, but administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the adherents of the Ref- ormation. At this time his caution, and a providential presentiment of impending danger, enabled him to escape being assassinated by a party of armed men which Bethune had placed in ambus- cade in the neighbourhood of the town. "I know," he said on this occasion to his friends, "that I shall end my life by that bloodthirsty man's hands, but it shall not be in this manner." Frequently after this he intimated, both in his sermons and in conversation, that he would soon be summoned to seal his testimony by a death of martyrdom. At the same time he cheered his friends with the prospect of glorious days that were yet to come, assuring them that, though all was then so dark and unpromising, Scotland would be illuminated throughout with the light of Christ's gospel, as no country had ever been before. While at Montrose, he received a letter from the friends of the Reformation in Ayrshire, desiring him to meet them at Edinburgh in December, that he might appear before a convocation of the clergy, and be publicly heard in defence of the doctrines which he taught. They promised to him to demand a free conference from the bishops on mat- ters of religion, and assured him of their protec-

tion. He accordingly proceeded through Fife, and arrived at Leith early in December 1545. To his great mortification, he found that his friends from the west had not come forward, nor was there any appearance of their being on the way. After waiting a few days, he ventured to preach in Leith, and among the auditory were Knox, and the lairds of Langniddry, Ormiston, and Brus-ton, and other gentlemen from East Lothian, Deeming it advisable for his safety that he should remove from Leith, accompanied by his friends, he repaired to Inveresk, near Musselburgh, where he preached twice to large audiences. The two following Sabbathis he preached at Tranent, and gave distinct intimation that his ministry was drawing near a close. He next went to Haddington, where he preached to a somewhat numerous audience. On the following day he again preached, but through the influence of the earl of Bothwell, sheriff of East Lothian, who had been commissioned by Cardinal Bethune to apprehend him, the numbers present on the second day did not exceed a hundred. The third day, when he was about to preach, a boy came to him with a letter from friends in the west, explaining their inability to keep the appointment they had made with him. He handed the letter to Knox, now his constant attendant, remarking that he was weary of the world. It was so unusual for him to speak of anything else in the prospect of preaching, that Knox was surprised, and after reminding him that the hour of worship was at hand, he withdrew. Wishart paced up and down behind the high altar for nearly half-an-hour, in great anguish of spirit. On ascending the pulpit he exclaimed, "O Lord, how long shall it be that thy holy Word shall be despised, and men shall not regard their own salvation!" And turning to the people he added—"I have heard of thee, Haddington, that in thee there would have been at a vain play two or three thousand people, and now to hear God's messenger one hundred persons cannot be brought together. Sore and fearful shall thy plagues be because of thy contempt for the gospel. Fire and sword shall reach thee—strangers shall possess thee, and thine own inhabitants shall be driven forth, or made to serve in bondage." And thus he continued, says Knox,

for nearly an hour and a half describing what afterwards occurred. At last he said—"I have forgotten myself, but let these my last words, as regards preaching, remain with you till God send you comfort," and so he proceeded with his sermon. This fearful prediction was fulfilled in 1548, two years afterwards, when the English took possession of the town, and ravaged all the neighbouring country.

There is no authentic portrait of George Wishart. The description of him by Emery Tilney, "sometime his scholar," referred to on page 661, commences thus: "About the year of our Lord 1543, there was in the university of Cambridge one Mr. George Wishart, commonly called Mr. George of Bennet's College, who was a man of tall stature, polde-headed, and on the same a round French cappe of the best; judged of melancholic complexion by his physiognomy; black-haired, long-bearded, comely of personage, well spoken after his country of Scotland, courteous, lowlie, lovelie, glad to teach, desirous to learn, and was well travelled; having upon him for his habit or clothing, never but a mantle friese gown to the shoes, a black Milan fustian doublet, and plain black hosen, coarse new canvas for his shirts, and white falling bands, and cuffs at the hands. All the which apparel he gave to the poor, some weekly, some monthly, some quarterly, as he liked, saving his French cap, which he kept the whole year of my being with him. He was a man modest, temperate, fearing God, and hating covetousness."

On departing from Haddington for the house of Cockburn of Ormiston, where he was to spend the night, John Knox, his devoted scholar and sword-bearer, earnestly entreated leave to accompany him, but this Wishart refused. "Nay, return to your bairns," he said, meaning his pupils, "and God bless you; ane is sufficient for a sacrifice." He then took from him the two-handed sword, as if his office were at an end, and dismissed him. The frost at this time was severe, and therefore he and his friends, namely the laird of Ormiston, young Sandilands of Calder, and the laird of Brunston, with their servants, had to proceed to Ormiston on foot. After supper he spoke for a little of the death of the righteous; but getting sleepy, he sung with them the 51st Psalm



according to the old Scottish version, beginning "Have mercy on me now, good Lord. After thy great mercy;" and retired saying, "God grant quiet rest." After the family had gone to sleep, at midnight they were aroused with a violent knocking, and on looking out they found that the house was surrounded with a powerful force, commanded by the earl of Bothwell. Cockburn and his friends refused at first to deliver Wishart up, but Bothwell solemnly assured them that no harm was intended, and that, should any violence be offered to Wishart, he would himself interpose for his safety. Anxious to avoid bloodshed, Wishart commanded the gates to be opened, adding, "the will of God be done!" He was borne away a prisoner, and conveyed to Elphinston Hall, the ruins of which may still be seen about a mile and a half from Ormiston. Here the cardinal was in waiting, and Bothwell treacherously forfeited his plighted troth, by surrendering him into his hands. "From that time forth," says Pitcottie, with honest indignation, "the Earl Bothwell prospered never, neither any of his affairs."

After having been confined for more than a month in irons in the sea-tower of St. Andrews, Wishart was brought to trial before a convocation of the prelates and clergy, assembled for the purpose in the Cathedral. On this occasion every form of law, justice, and decency, was disregarded. The prisoner was not allowed a patient hearing, but was treated with every species of contumely and reproach. He was condemned to death as an obstinate heretic, and next day, March 1, 1546, he was burnt at the stake on the Castle Green. His hands were tied behind him—there was a chain round his middle, and a rope about his neck, and he was surrounded by military guards. On approaching the fire he knelt down, and, after rising, he repeated the following words three times:—"O thou Saviour of the world, have mercy upon me. Father of heaven, I commend my spirit into thy holy hands." And turning to the people he said—"Brethren and sisters, I beseech you that ye take not offence at the Word on account of the torments which ye see prepared for me. Love the Word of God. Suffer patiently for the Word's sake, and it will prove your everlasting comfort. Exhort

also brethren and sisters who have often heard me elsewhere, that they fall not away because of persecution. Show them that my doctrine was not of men. Had it been of men, I should have had their thanks. It is because it was the true gospel given me by the grace of God, that I this day suffer, not sorrowfully, but with a glad heart. It was for this cause I was sent among you. It was to suffer this fire for Christ's sake. Look at me, and ye shall not find my countenance to change. This grim fire I fear not. And so I pray you also not to fear them that can slay the body, but have no power to slay the soul. Some have alleged that I taught concerning the soul that it shall sleep till the last day. On the contrary, I know most surely that my soul shall sup with my Saviour this night, even with him for whom I am now to suffer." He then prayed for his accusers thus—"I beseech thee, Father of heaven, to forgive such as have ignorantly, or even of evil mind, forged lies against me. I forgive them with all my heart. I beseech Christ also to forgive such as have this day ignorantly condemned me to death." And turning again to the people, he added—"I beseech you, brethren and sisters, to exhort your prelates to learn God's word, that they may at least be ashamed to do evil, and learn to do well. And if they turn not, the wrath of God will come upon them suddenly. They shall not escape." The executioner now craved his forgiveness. "Come hither, my heart," said he, and kissing his cheek, added, "take this as a token that I forgive thee. Do thine office." He was then suspended from the gibbet over the fire, by the chain round his middle; and after he had been also strangled by the rope round his neck, his body was burned to ashes, amidst the sighs and groans of the spectators. Apprehensive lest a rescue should be attempted, Bethune had commanded all the artillery of the castle to be pointed towards the place of execution, and the gunners also were stationed by their guns with their matches ready, so that immediate execution might be done against any who should attempt a rescue, while himself, with the other prelates, reclining in luxurious pomp, witnessed the melancholy spectacle with exultation. In most accounts of Wishart's martyrdom, it is men-

tioned, that, looking towards the cardinal, he predicted "that he who from yonder place (pointing to the tower where Bethune sat) beholdeth us with such undaunted pride, shall, within a few days, lie in the same as ignominiously as now he is seen proudly to rest," a prediction which was literally fulfilled within three months after, by the violent death of his persecutor.

WISHART, GEORGE, a learned prelate of the family of Logy in Forfarshire, was born in East Lothian in 1609. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degrees. Entering into holy orders, he became one of the ministers of St. Andrews, or, according to Keith, of North Leith. For his refusal to take the Covenant he was deposed in 1638; and having been subsequently detected in a correspondence with the Royalists, he was plundered of all his goods, which happened oftener than once, and imprisoned in the "Thieves' Hole" of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. Wishart himself tells us that for his attachment to Royalty and Episcopacy he three times suffered imprisonment and exile. At the surrender, in October 1644, of the town of Newcastle, where he had been officiating in his clerical character, he was taken prisoner by the Scottish army, and in the following January, when again confined in Edinburgh Tolbooth, he petitioned the Estates for maintenance to himself, his wife, and five children. A few months thereafter, when the marquis of Montrose arrived at Edinburgh with his victorious army, Wishart obtained his liberty. He afterwards became chaplain to Montrose, in which capacity he accompanied him to the continent. He wrote, in Latin, an Account of the Exploits of Montrose, published at Paris in 1647. This was the book which was hung round the latter's neck at his execution. He subsequently wrote a continuation, bringing down Montrose's History till his death, a translation of which was published, with the first part, in 1720. A superior version of the whole, with a strong Jacobite preface, was published at Edinburgh by the Rudimans in 1756, reprinted by Constable in 1819.

After the death of Montrose, Wishart was appointed chaplain to Elizabeth, the Electress-palatine, sister to Charles I., whom he accompanied to England in 1660, when she came to visit her

royal nephew. Soon after he had the rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne conferred upon him; and on the establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland, was consecrated bishop of Edinburgh, June 1, 1662. He died in 1671, and was buried in Holyrood Abbey, under a magnificent tomb, with a long Latin inscription. Bishop Keith speaks of him as "a person of great religion." "He published somewhat in divinity," says Wodrow, (though he does not cite his authority,) "but then I find it remarked, by a very good hand, his lascivious poems, compared with which the most lascivious parts of Ovid *de Arte Amandi* are modest, gave scandal to all the world." It is recorded to Wishart's honour, that he exerted himself to obtain a pardon for some of the persecuted Covenanters; and that, remembering his own dismal case in prison, he was always careful to send from his own table the first share of his dinner to the Presbyterian prisoners.

WITHERSPOON, JOHN, D.D., and LL.D., an eminent divine and theological writer, was born, February 5, 1722, in the parish of Yester, Haddingtonshire, of which parish his father was minister. He is said to have been a lineal descendant of John Knox. After receiving the first part of his education at the public school of Haddington, he was, at the age of fourteen, sent to the university of Edinburgh, and having, with great credit to himself, passed through the usual course of study there, he was, in his twenty-first year, licensed to preach the gospel. He acted for a short time as assistant to his father, whose successor he was appointed, but in 1744 he was presented, by the earl of Eglinton, to the parish of Beith, of which he was ordained minister in the following year. In 1753 he published, anonymously, his 'Ecclesiastical Characteristics, or the Arcana of Church Policy,' a biting satire, levelled at the Moderate section of the church. No publication of the period was read with more avidity, or hit more severely the party against whom it was aimed. Dr. Warburton, the celebrated bishop of Gloucester, has mentioned the 'Characteristics' with particular approbation, and expressed his wish that the Church of England had such a corrector. Soon after he published a 'Serious Apology' for the 'Characteristics,' in which he

acknowledged himself to be the author. This work, and his active conduct in the church courts, procured for him so much influence among the popular or evangelical clergy, that he soon came to be recognised as their leader; and to him his party were, at first, principally indebted for that concentration of views and union of design, and system of operation, which ultimately enabled them to defeat their adversaries. One day, after carrying in the General Assembly some important questions against Dr. Robertson, the head of the Moderates, the latter said to him in his quiet manner, "I think you have your men better disciplined than formerly." "Yes," replied Witherspoon, "by urging your politics too far, you have compelled us to beat you with your own weapons."

In 1756 he published, at Glasgow, his admirable essay on the 'Connection between the Doctrine of Justification by the imputed Righteousness of Christ, and Holiness of Life;' and in 1757 appeared his 'Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage.' In the latter year he accepted an invitation from Paisley, and accordingly became minister of the Low Church of that town. During his residence there he obtained a high character for his learning, his eloquence, and success as a preacher, and for the excellence of his writings; and received invitations from congregations in Dublin, Dundee, and Rotterdam, all of which he rejected. In 1764 he obtained the degree of D.D., and the same year published at London, in 3 vols., his 'Essays on Important Subjects, intended to establish the Doctrine of Salvation by Grace, and to point out its influence on Holiness of Life,' with the 'Ecclesiastical Characteristics' appended.

His reputation having reached America, he was offered, by the trustees of the college of Princetown, New Jersey, the situation of president of that institution; which he at first declined, but, on a second application, accepted the appointment. His farewell sermon to his congregation at Paisley was preached, April 16, 1768, and immediately afterwards published, under the title of 'Ministerial Fidelity, in declaring the whole Counsel of God.' The same year he also published at Glasgow, 'Discourses on Practical Subjects,' and at Edinburgh, 'Practical Discourses on the Lead-

ing Truths of the Gospel.' He arrived at Princetown in the following August, and immediately entered on his new duties. Under his administration the college of New Jersey rapidly increased in reputation and prosperity; the general interests of education, throughout America, also derived great benefit from his exertions, as he was careful to introduce, into the system of instruction, every important improvement which was known in Europe. His portrait is subjoined.



During the revolutionary war, he took a decided part in favour of the insurgents; and a political sermon which he preached on May 17, 1776, on the occasion of a general Fast ordered by Congress, was afterwards published under the title of 'The Dominion of Providence over the passions of Men.' Soon after he was elected, by the citizens of New Jersey, their representative in the Congress of the United States, of which he was seven years a member. In the early part of 1783, after America had obtained her independence, he returned to the college of Princetown, and resumed his duties as president. In 1785 he paid a short visit to his native country, with the view of procuring subscriptions for the institution over which he presided, but was not very successful in his

object. On his return to Princetown he continued to preach and lecture in the college till his death, which happened November 15, 1794, in the seventy-third year of his age, having been, for the last two years of his life, afflicted with blindness. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Rodgers, senior minister of the United Presbyterian churches in the city of New York.

**His works are :**

*Ecclesiastical Characteristics, or the Arcana of Church Policy.* 1753.

*Serious Apology for the Characteristics.*

*Essay on the Connection between the Doctrine of Justification, by the imputed Righteousness of Christ, and Holiness of Life; with some Reflections upon the Reception which that Doctrine hath generally met with in the world: To which is prefixed, A Letter to the Rev. Mr. James Hervey, Author of Theron and Aspasio.* Edin. 1756, 12mo.

*Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage.* 1757.

*Sermon on Matth. vii. 20.* 1759, 12mo.

*Essays on Important Subjects; intended to establish the Doctrine of Salvation by grace, and to point out its influence on Holiness of Life; with the Ecclesiastical Characteristics appended.* Lond. 1764, 3 vols. 12mo.

*Ministerial Fidelity, in declaring the whole Counsel of God: a Sermon.* 1768.

*Discourses on Practical Subjects.* Glasg. 1768.

*Practical Discourses on the Leading Truths of the Gospel.* Edin. 1768, 12mo.

*The Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men; a Fast Sermon; on Psal. lxxvi. 10.* 1775, 8vo.

*Fast Sermon; on Isa. li. 9.* 1778, 8vo.

*An Address to the Natives of Scotland residing in America, being an Appendix to a Sermon preached at Princetown, &c.* 1778, 8vo.

*Sermons on Regeneration.* 12mo.

WODROW, ROBERT, an eminent divine and ecclesiastical historian, was born at Glasgow in 1679. He was the second son of the Rev. James Wodrow, professor of divinity in the university of that city, a faithful and pious minister of the Church of Scotland, whose life, written by his son, the subject of this notice, after remaining long in manuscript, was published at Edinburgh in 1828. His mother's name was Margaret Hair, daughter of William Hair, proprietor of a small estate in the parish of Kilbarchan, a woman of great strength of mind, discretion, and piety. In 1691 he was entered a student in the university of his native town, and after passing through the usual curriculum of study, he became a student of theology under his father. While attending the divinity class, he was appointed librarian to the university, a situation which he held for four years. The un-

usual talent which he had early displayed for historical and bibliographical inquiry had recommended him as a person peculiarly qualified for the office, and, while he held it, he prosecuted with ardour his researches into everything connected with the ecclesiastical and literary history and antiquities of his native country. At this period he imbibed also a taste for the study of natural history, then scarcely known in Scotland, and was in habits of friendship and correspondence with many eminent men both in Scotland and England. But all these pursuits were carefully kept subordinate to his principal object, the study of theology and the practical application of its principles.

On leaving college he went to reside for some time in the house of a distant relative of the family, Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, then one of the lords of session; and, while here, was, in March 1703, licensed, by the presbytery of Paisley, to preach the gospel. In the following summer the parish of Eastwood, where Lord Pollock resided, became vacant by the death of Mr. Matthew Crawford, author of a History of the Church of Scotland, which we believe yet remains in manuscript. Of this parish, then one of the smallest in the west of Scotland, Mr. Wodrow was ordained minister, October 28, 1703. In this obscure situation he continued all his life, devoting himself to the discharge of his pastoral duties, and prosecuting his favourite studies in church history and antiquities. In 1712 he had an encouraging invitation from Glasgow, and in 1717, and again in 1726, he was solicited by the people of Stirling to remove to that town, but he declined these overtures, preferring to remain at Eastwood. As a preacher he was one of the most popular of that day, and so great was his reputation in the west country, that, on sacramental occasions especially, vast crowds resorted to Eastwood to hear him preach. He was most regular in his attendance on the several church courts, and was frequently chosen a member of the General Assembly.

At the union of the two kingdoms, in 1707, he was nominated one of the committee of presbytery appointed to consult and act with the brethren of the commission at Edinburgh, as to the best means of averting the evils which that measure was supposed to portend to the church and people of Scot-

land. On the accession of George I. to the throne, he was the principal correspondent and adviser of the five clergymen deputed by the Assembly to go to London, for the purpose of pleading the rights of the church, and particularly to petition for the immediate abolition of the obnoxious law of patronage. The third volume of his manuscript letters contains several long and able statements and reasonings on this and collateral topics. He took a lively interest in all ecclesiastical proceedings, and kept regular notes of all that passed in the church courts, by which he was enabled to preserve, in the manuscript records which he left behind him, the most authentic and interesting details of the whole procedure and history of the church, during his own time, that could have been handed down to us. In questions involving matters either of sound doctrine or of discipline and church government, he was invariably found on the popular side. Yet, although opposed to the law of patronage, and thoroughly convinced of its "unreasonableness and unscripturality," he did not think it expedient to resist the execution of that oppressive law, but uniformly inculcated submission to the civil power, and used his best endeavours to promote peace and harmony in cases of disputed settlements.

His principal work, 'The History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution,' was published in 1721-22, in two volumes folio. This important and laborious undertaking he had designed from an early period of his life, but from 1707 to the time of its publication, he appears to have devoted all his leisure hours to it. The work was approved of and recommended by the General Assembly, and he obtained, in consequence, a most respectable list of subscribers. It was dedicated to George I., and, on its publication, copies of it were presented, by Dr. Fraser, to the king, the queen, and the prince and princess of Wales, and by them all most graciously received. His majesty, by an order on the Exchequer of Scotland, dated April 26, 1725, authorized one hundred guineas sterling to be paid to the author in token of his cordial approbation.

Wodrow's fidelity as an ecclesiastical historian gave offence to certain of the nonjuring Episcopa-

lians, and while his book was assailed by the most scurrilous attacks in public, anonymous and threatening letters were sent to himself, to which, however, he paid little attention. One of the boldest attempts to depreciate his labours, and affect his character for truth and impartiality, was made by Mr. Alexander Bruce, advocate, first in an anonymous tract, entitled 'The Scottish Behemoth Dissected, in a Letter to Mr. Robert Wodrow, &c., Edinburgh, 1722, and next in the preface to a Life of Archbishop Sharp, published in 1723. Mr. Bruce, too, in the extreme fervour of his zeal, announced, in 1724, a great work, which was to annihilate Wodrow at a blow, to be entitled 'An Impartial History of the Affairs in Church and State in Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution,' in 2 vols. folio. His death soon after, however, prevented him from making much progress with the work, which was taken up by Bishop Keith, who published only the first volume in 1734, bringing the history down to 1568. "Keith's History," says the author of Wodrow's Life in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "is only important as a collection of materials, for the author was equally destitute of acuteness and liberality." In Mr. Fox's 'History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II.,' that celebrated statesman has inserted a high eulogium on the fidelity and impartiality of Wodrow's work; a second edition of which, in a more convenient form than the first, was published at Glasgow, in 1830, in 4 vols. 8vo, with a Memoir of the Author prefixed by Robert Burns, D.D., one of the ministers of Paisley.

Having designed a series of biographical memoirs of the more eminent ministers and others of the Church of Scotland, Mr. Wodrow completed ten small folio volumes of the work, which, with four quarto volumes of appendix, are preserved in manuscript in the library of the university of Glasgow. A selection from these was made in 1834, and two volumes printed for the members of the Maitland Club, under the title of 'Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers and most eminent Ministers of the Church of Scotland.'

Besides these Lives, Mr. Wodrow also left behind him six small closely written volumes, under the general name of 'Analecta,' being a kind of diary, or note-book, in which he inserted many

curious notices regarding the ecclesiastical proceedings and literary intelligence, as well as the ordinary or more remarkable occurrences, of the period. This valuable and interesting record, which comprises an interval of twenty-seven years, namely, from 1705. to 1732, is preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, having become the property of the Faculty of Advocates in June 1828. In 1842 and 1843, Wodrow's 'Analecta' was printed for the Maitland Club, by the earl of Glasgow, then president of the Club, and presented to the members by that nobleman. The entire work extends to four quarto volumes, with a comprehensive index and suitable illustrations.

Twenty-four volumes of his Correspondence are also preserved in the Advocates' Library. A portion of his manuscripts, chiefly relating to ecclesiastical history, was, in May 1742, purchased by order of the General Assembly, and now remains the property of the Church. Altogether, his labours and researches have proved so peculiarly useful and valuable in illustrating the ecclesiastical history of his country, that the name of Wodrow was adopted as the designation of a Society, modelled after the plan of 'The Parker Society' of England. The Wodrow Society was established 'at Edinburgh, May 1841, for the purpose of printing, from the most authentic sources, the best works, many of which still remain in manuscript, of the original Reformers, fathers, and early writers of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Wodrow died of a gradual decline, March 21, 1734, in the 55th year of his age, and was buried in the churchyard of Eastwood. He had married, in 1708, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Patrick Warner, minister of Irvine, and granddaughter of William Guthrie, minister of Fenwick, author of the well-known practical treatise, 'The Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ.' Of a family of sixteen children, nine, that is, four sons and five daughters, with their mother, survived him. His eldest son succeeded him as minister of Eastwood, but retired from that charge on account of bad health.

WOOD, SIR ANDREW, of Largo, a celebrated Scottish admiral of the 16th century, is generally

stated to have been born about the middle of the 15th century at the old Kirkton of Largo, Fifeshire, and was originally a merchant trader of Leith. His genius for naval warfare had been cultivated by his frequent encounters with French, English, and Portuguese pirates in defence of his ships and merchandise. By James III. he was employed in several warlike and diplomatic missions, which he executed with fidelity and honour. He possessed and commanded two armed vessels, of about 300 tons each, called *The Flower* and the *Yellow Caravel*. With these he made voyages to the Dutch and Hanse towns, whither in those days the Scots sent wool and hides, bringing "therefrom small mercery and haberdashery ware in great quantities; moreover, half the Scottish ships came generally laden from Flanders with cart wheels and wheelbarrows." He bravely attacked and repulsed a squadron of English ships which appeared in the Frith of Forth in 1481, and the same year gallantly and successfully defended Dumbarton when besieged by the fleet of Edward IV. James III. granted to him, as master of the "*Yellow Kervall*," (Alexander duke of Albany being then lord-high-admiral,) a *tack* or lease of the lands of Largo to keep his ship in repair, and the same monarch, on 18th March 1482, conferred on him for his eminent services by land and sea, in peace and in war, a charter under the great seal, to him and his heirs in fee, of the lands and village of Largo. He also knighted him. This charter was confirmed by James IV. in 1497.

Sir Andrew Wood is famed in the history of his country no less for his faithful adherence to his sovereign when abandoned by his nobles, than for his courage and naval skill. Prior to 1487 he appears to have entirely relinquished trading as a merchant, and to have entered into the service of the king. Early in 1488, when the rebellious nobles had collected an army and marched upon the capital, the king took refuge on board one of Sir Andrew Wood's ships, then anchored in the Roads of Leith, and crossing over to Fife, landed there, resolved to throw himself on his northern subjects for support. The ships of the admiral had been lying at Leith for some time, previous to sailing for Flanders, and, on their weighing anchor, a report was spread that James

had fled to the Low Countries. Upon this the malcontents "seized on his luggage and furniture in their passage to the Forth, surprised his castle of Dunbar, furnished themselves with arms and ammunitions out of the royal stores, and overran the three Lothians and the Merse, rifling and plundering all honest men." (*Abercrombie's Martial Achievements.*) James speedily found himself at the head of a well-appointed force of 80,000 men, and recrossing the Forth, in April 1488, he marched past Stirling, and pitched his standard near the ancient castle of Blackness. He soon, however, disbanded his army, but the rebel peers again mustering their vassals, he was defeated at Sauchieburn on the 11th of the following June, and the unfortunate monarch, in riding from the field, fell from his horse, and was stabbed to death by a pretended priest, in the miller's cottage at Beaton's mill, a hamlet on the Bannock, into which he had been carried. At the time, he was endeavouring to make his way across the country to Sir Andrew Wood at Alloa, where the latter was cruising with his two ships, the *Flower* and the *Yellow Carvel*. On the right bank of the Forth he kept several of his boats close by the shore, to receive the king if the tide of battle turned against him; and he often landed with his brothers, John and Robert, and "a competent number of men, hoping to share in the dangers of the day; but no such opportunity occurred."

The insurgent nobles had advanced with their victorious army to Linlithgow, and a report reached their camp that, while sailing up and down the Forth, Sir Andrew Wood's ships had been seen taking on board men wounded in the battle, and there was good reason for believing that the king, whose fate was unknown, having effected his escape, was on board one of them. This occasioned the insurgents to remove their camp to Leith. Thence messengers were sent to Sir Andrew in the name of James, duke of Rothesay, prince of Scotland, the king's son, whom the insurgents had kept with them and forced to act against his father, to inquire if this was the case. Sir Andrew solemnly declared that the king was not with him, and gave the messengers leave to search the ships. A second message was sent, requesting an interview. To this he agreed, on

condition that the Lords Seton and Fleming should remain on board his ships, as hostages for his safe return.

On his appearance before the council, arrayed in magnificent armour, the young prince, then in his sixteenth year, is said to have wept as he entered the council-room, and asked timidly, "Sir, are you my father?" Sir Andrew replied, "I am not your father, but his faithful servant; and the enemy of those who have occasioned his downfall." "Know you where the king is?" asked several of the lords, "or who those were you took on board after the battle?" "As for the king," replied Sir Andrew, "I know nothing of him. My brothers and I were ready to have risked our lives in his defence. We landed in our boats opposite Alloa, but finding our efforts to fight or to save him vain, we returned to the fleet." "He added," says Buchanan, "that if the king were alive, he was resolved to obey none but him, and if he were slain, he was ready to revenge him." Again he was asked "if the king were not really on board either of his ships." "He is not," he sternly replied; "I would to God he was, for then he would be in safety. Then I could defend him from those vile traitors who, I fear, have slain him, and whom I hope to see, one day, rewarded as they deserve." He then withdrew, and returned on board, where his brothers had begun to be seriously alarmed at his long absence.

Of Sir Andrew Wood's interview with the rebel lords, Lindsay of Pitcottie has given a graphic and circumstantial account, and although the affecting statement that the young king, James IV., mistook him for his father, has been generally received, it is not likely to have been the case, as there is no hint in history of his ever having been excluded from the presence of his father, and at the time he was sixteen years of age, and must have known his person well. It is not probable that he could have been misled by the noble and dignified aspect of the admiral, or by any fancied resemblance which he bore to James III., as some writers assume. This would make a mere child of him, and we therefore entirely discredit the story.

Irritated at the plainness with which Wood had spoken his mind to them, the insurgent nobles.

on the return of the Lords Fleming and Seton, resolved to punish him for what they were pleased to consider his insolence. Summoning all the master mariners of Leith before them in council, they commanded them "to rig and man their ships, to subdue Andrew Wood," offering them artillery and munition, and holding forth noble rewards in the event of his capture; but they all declined, and the elder Barton, a man of great naval skill and bravery, afterwards the famous Sir Andrew Barton, who fought the English fleet in the Downs, declared that Sir Andrew Wood's two ships "were so well equipped with all things for fighting, so well furnished with able and valiant seamen, and withal that Captain Wood was so skilful in naval affairs, so practised in war, and had such notable artillery that ten of the best ships in Scotland would not be able to cope with his two." The design, therefore, of seizing him was reluctantly abandoned. The death of the unhappy James was soon fully ascertained, but Wood refused for a time to give in his adherence to James IV.

Towards the end of 1488, Sir Andrew appeared, with his two ships, off Aberdeen. Declaring that he had received from James III. a grant of the forest of Stocket and the Castle hill of Aberdeen, he attempted to take possession of them. His claim, however, was resisted by the council and burgesses, and the admiral was only prevented from having recourse to force by the interference of the king and privy council, who sustained the right of the citizens as defined by a charter of Robert the Bruce.

Soon after,—the precise date is not very clear, but it is supposed to have been in the beginning of the following year,—Henry VII. of England sent "five tall ships" to the friths of Forth and Clyde, characterized by Tytler as pirates, as they came in time of truce, which seized and plundered several merchant ships belonging to Scots traders, and to the Flemings their allies, as well as made many destructive descents upon the little villages and fishing towns on the coasts of Fife and Lothian. Enraged at this wanton aggression, the young king and his council eagerly desired to be revenged. Notwithstanding, however, their persuasions and promises of reward, none of the masters of the

ships then in the harbours of the Forth would venture to attack the enemy. Hoping to prevail on Sir Andrew Wood to consent, James requested him to appear before the lords of the privy council, to consider means for curbing the outrages of the English, pledging his royal word and the public faith for his safety. On their meeting, he represented to Sir Andrew "what a shame, dishonour, and loss it was, that a few English ships should ride under their eyes with impunity, committing every outrage and excess," and by inflaming the patriotism of Wood, "who had a true Scottish heart," he readily undertook the enterprise.

Amply furnished with men and artillery, Wood immediately proceeded with his two ships, 'The Flower,' and 'The Yellow Caravel,' against the English, with their five. He met them opposite to Dunbar, and at once engaged with them, when a sanguinary and obstinate battle ensued. The skill and courage of Wood at length overcame the superior force of the English. Their five ships were taken and carried into Leith, and their commander presented to the king and council. Sir Andrew was well rewarded by James and his nobles for his valour, and his name was so greatly extolled that, we are told, it "became a byword and a terror to all the skippers and mariners of England." He received from James charters confirming all former grants, and bestowing on him the lands of Balbegnoth, the cotelands of Largo, 11th March, 1490, all of which were ratified by parliament in the following year. He obtained various other possessions, besides acquiring the superiority of Inch-Keith, and by a charter under the great seal, 18th May 1491, the king granted to him "license to build a castle at Largo, with gates of iron, as a reward for the great services done and losses sustained by the said Andrew, and for those services which there was no doubt he would yet render." This castle, as well as various houses, he is said to have compelled some English pirates, whom he had captured on the high seas, to build. It was engrafted on an ancient edifice which had formerly been a jointure house of the Scottish queens. He also received an augmentation of his coat armour. It appears, too, to have been in this reign that he



was appointed pilot to the king to the Isle of May, that "being skillful in pyloting, he should be ready, upon the king's call, to pilot and convey him and the queen, in visit to St. Adrian's chapel," on that isle, where there was a holy shrine and well, and there is a charter of some lands granted to him for that service.

Meantime the English king, indignant at the disgrace which his flag had sustained, and that from a foe so little known on the sea, determined to assert the naval pre-eminence of England. He offered an annual pension of £1,000 to any of his commanders who should capture the ships of Wood, and take him prisoner. One Stephen Bull, when other English commanders of ships had declined to attempt such a hazardous enterprise, engaged to take Wood, and bring him to London, dead or alive. Appointed to three stout ships fully equipped for war, Bull sailed for the Forth, in July 1490, and entering the frith, cast anchor at the back of the Isle of May. In the belief that peace had been established with England, Sir Andrew Wood had gone to Flanders as convoy to some merchant vessels. To prevent the Scots fishermen from giving him notice, on his return, of his appearance there, Bull took the precaution to seize all the fishing-boats on the coast, and he retained a few of the fishermen on board his own ship, that they might point out to him the ships of the Scots admiral, on their arrival in the frith. The English continued to keep a good look out at sea, and one summer morning they discovered two vessels passing St. Abb's Head at the mouth of the Forth. The fishermen who had been taken captives were ordered to the masthead, to give their opinion of the ships in sight. At first they hesitated to say whether the approaching vessels were Wood's or not, but on their liberty being promised them, they immediately declared them to be his. The English commander now ordered his men to prepare for battle, distributing wine among them. Meanwhile, on the morning of the 10th of August, Sir Andrew Wood was steering up the frith, unconscious of an enemy being so near at hand, but no sooner had he perceived the three ships of England coming from the shelter of the Isle of May, than he gave orders to clear away

everything for battle; and calling his men together, he thus addressed them: "These, my lads, are the foes who expect to convey us in bonds to the English king, but, by your courage and the help of God, they shall fail. Set yourselves in order every man to his station. Charge gunners; let the cross-bows be ready; have the lime pots and fire balls to the tops; and the two-handed swords to the fore rooms. Be stout, be diligent, for your own sakes, and for the honour of this realm." Wine was handed round, and the Scottish ships resounded with cheers.

The sun having now arisen, fully displayed the strength of the English force; but the Scots were prepared for them. By skilful management, Wood got to windward of the foe; and immediately a close and furious combat began, which lasted till night. During the whole day the shores of Fife were crowded with spectators, who by their shouts and gesticulations did all in their power to encourage their countrymen in the arduous fight. At the close of the day, the ships mutually drew off, and the battle remained undecided. The night was spent in refitting, and in preparation for the ensuing day. On the dawn of morn the trumpets sounded, the battle was renewed, and the ships, closely locked together, floated unheeded by the combatants, and before an ebb tide and a south wind drifted round the east coast of Fife till they were opposite the mouth of the Tay. The seamanship of Wood and the valour of the Scottish sailors at length prevailed. The three English ships grounded on the sand-banks and were captured. Bull surrendered, and, with his ships, was carried into Dundee, where the wounded of both parties had every attention paid to them. The unfortunate English commander was conducted to Edinburgh by Wood, and presented to the king. On this occasion James gave a noble proof of the generosity of mind which so remarkably distinguished him. He bestowed gifts upon Bull and on his followers, and, without exacting any ransom, sent them home with their ships as a present to the English king. At the same time he desired them to inform their master, that Scotland, like England, could boast of brave and warlike sons both by sea and land; and he requested that England should

no more disturb the Scottish seas, else a different fate would hereafter await the intruders.

In 1503, Sir Andrew Wood was employed with a small naval squadron against the rebel chiefs of the Isles, and under the dates of May 18, 19, and June 22, of that year, are several entries in the accounts of the high-treasurer, for victuals, &c., and wages to his mariners. In this expedition he was successful. After laying siege to the strong insular fortress of Carnebungh, in the Treshinish Isles, assisted by his lieutenant Robert Barton, he succeeded in reducing it, and prisoner its commander, one of the island chiefs.

James was ambitious of possessing a fleet strong enough to protect the commerce of Scotland. He spent large sums on the building of a vessel called the 'Great Michael,' of such enormous dimensions, as to excite the desire of both Edward I. and Henry VIII. to possess one like her. She was larger and stronger than any ship which England or France had ever possessed. For her construction, large quantities of timber were imported from Norway, after the oak forests of Fife, with the exception of that of Falkland, had been exhausted in the work, and numbers of foreign as well as Scottish carpenters were employed in the building her, under the almost daily inspection of the king himself. She was two hundred and twenty feet in length, but disproportionately narrow, being only thirty-six feet across the beams. The sides were ten feet thick, and were obviously meant to defy the power of any artillery which could be brought against her. The cannon carried by the Great Michael, considering her size, amounted only to thirty-six, with three of smaller calibre. Her crew consisted of three hundred sailors, one hundred and twenty gunners, and one thousand fighting men. This great ship was finished in 1511, and put under the command of Sir Andrew Wood, and Robert Barton, another eminent Scottish mariner of the period; but in the following year, Sir Andrew was superseded as captain by Henry, Lord Sinclair.

In August 1513, James fitted out a fleet, the principal ships in which were the Great Michael, the Margaret, and the James, for the purpose of assisting the French, then attacked by England. The command of the troops, 3,000 strong, he gave to the

earl of Arran, and of the fleet to Gordon of Letterfury, a son of the earl of Huntly, having under him, as vice-admirals, Lord Fleming and Lord Ross of Halket. Lindsay of Pitseottie says that Arran was both general of the troops and admiral of the fleet. Instead of proceeding to France, however, Arran ordered the fleet to Ireland, and landing at Carrickfergus, sacked and plundered it with great barbarity. After committing this outrage, he sailed back to Scotland, and at Ayr deposited his spoil in safety. Enraged at his conduct, James ordered Sir Andrew Wood to proceed immediately, with a herald, to supersede Arran, and take the command of the fleet. Previous to his arrival, however, the earl had sailed with his ships for France. The Great Michael afterwards became the property of the French monarch, having been sold to Louis XII. for 40,000 livres.

After the disastrous battle of Flodden, Sir Andrew Wood was sent to France, to invite John, Duke of Albany, nephew of James III., to come to Scotland, and assume the regency, during the minority of James V. In 1526, occurred the battle of Linlithgow Bridge, which was caused by an attempt on the part of the earl of Lennox to rescue the young king from the domination of the Douglas glases. Sir Andrew Wood was sent specially to the king to protect Lennox, but he arrived only in time to behold the unhappy earl expiring under the sword of Sir James Hamilton, after quarter had been given.

It is recorded of Sir Andrew Wood that he had a canal to be formed from his house in Edinburgh almost down to the parish church, and on the canal he used to sail in state to the church, in his barge, every Sabbath-day. On 23d July 1538, however, he died, and, like others, his kinsmen and servants, had a share in the great seal, for all crimes except treason. He is described by Mr. Tytler as "a brave and skilful naval commander, an able diplomatist, intimately acquainted with the management of commercial transactions, and a stalwart baron, who, without abating any of his pride and his prerogative, refused not to improve in the management of his estates, some improvements whose good effects he had seen in his travels over various parts of the continent." He lived to a good old age, and is

supposed to have died about 1540. He was buried in the family aisle of Largo church, where his tomb is still pointed out. Within the grounds which surround Largo House, there is a circular tower, which formed part of the old castle inhabited by Sir Andrew Wood, and which, it is alleged, once formed a jointure house of the queens of Scotland.

His eldest son, Andrew Wood of Largo, was high in favour with James V., and was one of the few faithful councillors of that monarch who stood round his bed when he died in 1542. John Wood of Tillydown, his second son, was educated for the church, but was appointed a lord of session, 9th December 1562. Alexander, his third son, was progenitor of the Woods of Grange, Fifeshire, and a son of his obtained a charter of legitimation in 1575.

Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, the grandson of the brave old admiral, was one of the barons in the parliament of 1560, and on 25th July 1567, he subscribed the articles agreed on in the General Assembly for the upholding of the Reformed religion. He also signed the famous bond for the protection and defence of James VI. He was comptroller of Scotland, and died about 1590. He had a daughter, Jean, who married James Drummond, first Lord Madderty. His son and successor, Andrew Wood of Largo, had a son, James, who received a charter of the lands of Lambletham and Cairngown, Fifeshire.

The last of the family, John Wood of Ochil, was, as Lamont says in his Diary, "sometimes a courtier." By a deed of mortification, dated 14th July 1659, this John Wood, a younger son of the family of Wood of Largo, bequeathed the sum of £68,418 Scots, for the purpose of building and endowing an hospital within the parish of Largo, the maintenance of thirteen indigent and elderly persons of the name of Wood, besides a gaoler, a porter, and a chaplain. The building was commenced in April 1665, and appears to have been first inhabited about Candlemas 1667. In 1748 this building was found to be in a state of decay, and a new one was erected by the same family, which is not only more commodious, but more elegant and ornamental building, in the Elizabethan style, from designs by Mr. James Leslie, an engineer. The annual allowance to each of the

is £15 sterling, paid monthly, and a supply of vegetables. The funds arise from the interest of £2,000 sterling, and the rent of a farm which averages about £280 sterling. The patrons are the Earl of Wemyss, the lairds of Largo, Lundin, and Gour, with the minister and kirk-session of Largo. Besides this hospital, Mr. Wood founded a school at Drameldrie, and built a wall round the church at Largo. He is said to have died in London, in 1661. His body being brought home, he was interred in the family aisle of Largo church, where a monument was erected to his memory.

The lands and barony of Largo passed from the descendants of Sir Andrew Wood to a Mr. James Mack, and from him to Sir Alexander Gibb, who disposed of them to Sir Alexander Graham, lord Lyon king at arms.

ANDREW WYNTOUN, JOHN PHILIP, an eminent antiquary, artist, and biographer, who was deaf and dumb from his infancy, was descended from an old respectable family in the parish of Cramond, where himself was born. His principal publication was a new edition of 'The Peerage of Scotland' by Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, Bart., two volumes folio, 1813. Notwithstanding the privations under which he laboured, many years held the office of auditor of exchequer in Scotland. He was brother-in-law of Mr. James Mack, the partner of Mr. Constable. He died at Edinburgh, at an advanced age, in December 1838.

ANDREW WYNTOUN, ANDREW, a poet and chronicler of the 14th century, was a canon-regular of St. Andrews, and, about 1395, prior of the monastery of St. Serf's Inch, in Lochleven. In the charters of the priory of St. Andrews there are several charters or instruments by Andrew Wyntoun, dated between 1395 and 1413; and in the last page of his chronicle, according to the copy in the king's library, he mentions the Council of Constance, which began Nov. 16, 1414, and ended May 20, 1418. His 'Orygynall Chronykill of Scotland' was undertaken at the request of Sir John Wemyss, ancestor of the noble family of that name. Notwithstanding its great value, both as the oldest Scottish manuscript extant, except 'Sir Tristrem,' and as the first record of our national history, it remained neglected for nearly four centuries. In

1795, however, a splendid edition of that part of it which relates more immediately to the affairs of Scotland, was published with notes, by Mr. David Macpherson, who very judiciously left untouched the whole introductory portion of this famous 'Chronykill,' in which, after the fashion of Roger of Chester, and other venerable historians, the author wisely and learnedly treats of the creation, of angels, giants, &c., and of the general history of the world, before he comes to that which more pertinently concerns the proper subject of his work. In Wyntoun's Chronicle there is preserved a little elegiac song on the death of King Alexander III., which Mr. Macpherson thinks must be nearly ninety years older than Barbour's work. Wyntoun outlived 1420, as he mentions the death of Robert, duke of Albany, an event which happened in the course of that year. The oldest and best preserved manuscript of Wyntoun's Chronicle is in the British Museum. There are also copies of it in the Cotton library, and the Advocates' library, Edinburgh.

WYNZET, or WINGATE, NINIAN, a controversial writer of the sixteenth century, on the side of the Church of Rome, was born in Renfrew in 1518. He is said to have been educated at the university of Glasgow, but his name does not appear in any of the contemporary registers of that university. In 1551, he was appointed schoolmaster of the town of Linlithgow, and for ten years quietly and unobtrusively discharged the duties of that situation "to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants."

The religious discussions that arose at the period of the Reformation in Scotland, led him into the controversial field, and, with the exception of Quentin Kennedy, abbot of Crossraguel, Winzet is the only polemical writer on the Popish side, prior to that event, whose writings have descended to our time. After the abolition of popery, it was thought expedient by the Reformers that all persons who then held the office of schoolmaster should be examined as to their religious tenets, and required to sign the confession of faith, under pain of dismissal. Winzet was accordingly cited, probably in May or June, 1561, to appear before John Spotswood, superintendent of Lothian, and Patrick Kinloquhy, minister of Linlithgow. "Di-

vers conferences," we are told, "were kept with him, to make him acknowledge his errors, but he continued obstinate, and was therefore sentenced by the church;" that is, he was deprived of his situation, and as he complains most pathetically, was even "expellit and schott out of that his kindly town, and from his tender friendis thair." He had previously received priest's orders, and, while still at Linlithgow, he addressed several papers to Spotswood and Kinloquhy, in regard to what he termed "novations," meaning innovations, in religion.

Winzet subsequently went to reside in Edinburgh, and, on the arrival of Queen Mary from France, in August 1561, he was emboldened to address himself to Knox on the subject of the new doctrines. It is alleged that he held a public disputation with the great reformer at Linlithgow, previous to his leaving that town, but there is no authentic authority for this statement. His 'Certane Tractatis' were published at Edinburgh in 1562. He was also the author of 'The Buke of Four Scoir three Questions, touching Doctrine, Order, and Maneris,' on the principal topics of dispute between the Catholics and Protestants, drawn up in the name of the inferior Catholic clergy and laity in Scotland. Questions 33, 34, and 35 of this work, touching his vocation to the ministry, were sent to Knox for answer, but although the reformer fully intended to give a reply to them, as he announced once or twice from the pulpit, he never could find time to do so.

Meantime, Winzet wrote a work called 'The Last Blast of the Trumpet,' but the sound it gave was the means of his being "expellit and schott out" of his native country, for the magistrates of Edinburgh, hearing of its being put in type, and already in the press, broke into the printing-office, seized the copies of the work, and dragged the unfortunate printer, John Scott, to prison. Winzet meeting them at the door of the printing-office, escaped in disguise, and took advantage of a ship ready for the voyage to set sail for Flanders. This happened in August 1562. He stayed for some time at the university of Louvain. His 'Buke of Four Scoir Three Questions' was now printed, containing an address to 'Christian Reader,' dated Louvain, 7th October 1563, and

a postscript reminding John Knox of his promise to answer him as to his vocation to the ministry. Its publication was speedily followed by his translation of the well-known work of Vincentius Lirinensis 'On the Antiquity and Truth of the Catholic Faith,' which he dedicated to Mary, Queen of Scots. Both works were published at Antwerp in 1563. They were written in the Scots vernacular of the time, Wynzet professing not to know English. For the benefit of his countrymen, he translated some other tractates of the ancient fathers, also, a discourse by 'Renatus Benedictus, concerning Composing Discords in Religion,' printed at Paris in 1565, 8vo. The author, René Benoist, accompanied Queen Mary from France in August 1561, and remained in Scotland for two years in the capacity of preacher and father confessor to her majesty.

In 1565 Wynzet went to France, and took the degree of master of arts in the university of Paris; and he taught philosophy there with great applause in 1569. It is also stated that he was three times

chosen procurator in that university. He also appears to have been in Italy. Having approved himself a zealous and faithful champion of the church, he was in 1576 appointed by the pope abbot of the Scots monastery of St. James', Ratisbon. He proved himself a benefactor to the establishment over which he presided, for, besides introducing a stricter observance of monastic discipline, he renovated the buildings of the monastery and secured for it various privileges. About this time he acquired the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1582, he published, at Ingoldstadt, the 'Scourge of Sectarians,' on the subject of obedience to the civil magistrate, and another work of the same kind, in answer to Buchanan's discourse 'De Jure Regni apud Scotos.' He died 21st September 1592, at the age of 74, and a monument was erected to his memory. His 'Tractatis' were printed by J. B. Gracie, Esq., for the Maitland Club in 1835. 4to. The introduction contains all the particulars about him that can now be ascertained, and all of his writings that are extant are printed in this quarto volume.

## Y

YOUNG, the surname of a Forfarshire family, who at one period possessed the estate of Auldbar, on the right bank of the Southesk.

John Young, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, in 1541, married Margaret Scrymgeour, daughter of Scrymgeour of Glasgow, and sister of Henry Scrymgeour, professor of philosophy, and afterwards of civil law, at Geneva; another sister married the father of Master James Melvil. John Young was also a burghess of Dundee, and died there on 31st August 1583, in the 86th year of his age. His surviving children were: 1. John, provost of the collegiate church at Dysart. 2. Peter, afterwards Sir Peter. 3. Alexander, usher of the privy chamber to King James VI., died 29th September 1603, without issue; Isabella and Joanna. His other children died in childhood, except Henry, killed in Schonen in the service of the king of Sweden.

Peter was born at Dundee, 15th August 1544. He and his brother Alexander were educated under the care and apparently at the charge of their maternal uncle, Henry Scrymgeour, but their more immediate teacher was Theodore Beza. On 4th January 1569, Peter was appointed, on the recommendation of the regent Moray, assistant preceptor to James VI., and shortly after became, along with George Buchanan, a pensioner of Queen Elizabeth, the one receiving £100 and the other £30 sterling per annum. After the king became of

age Young was made almoner, and retained that office till his death. He was employed in various embassies, was one of the Octavians, a member of the queen's (Anne of Denmark) council, and was engaged in various matters relating to religion and to the universities. He received his share of church lands, and also bought largely. His residence and estate, whence he took his designation was Easter Seaton, part of the abbey lands of Arbroath. He was knighted by the king at Whitehall 19th February 1606, and had at the same time a grant of a pension of £300 sterling per annum.

He married, first, 4th February 1577, Elizabeth Gib, a daughter or granddaughter of Robert Gib, the celebrated jester or fool to King James V., a good example of the proverb that "it takes a wise man to be a fool." Rob became laird of Carruber, and his descendants remained long about the court, several having been knighted. Sir Peter Young had by his first wife; 1. Marie, born 1st June 1579; married John Douglas of Tilliquillie. 2. and 3. James and Henry, twins, born 10th June 1580. The former was knighted by the king at his baptism and made gentleman of the bedchamber. 4. Margaret, born 14th November 1581; married David Lindsay of Kinnettles. 5. and 6. Peter and Robert, twins, born 1st July 1583. Peter, the fifth son, a gentleman of the bedchamber to King Charles I., was in the suite of the earl of Spencer, sent on a special mission to Gustavus Adolphus with the order of

the Garter, and was knighted by that monarch in 1628. He died 6th February 1631. His twin-brother, Robert, travelled as tutor to some nobleman, and died at Westin 17th March 1620, on his return from the Holy Land, and while writing his travels. 7. Patrick, a celebrated Greek scholar and divine, of whom a memoir follows in larger type. 8. John, born 25th June 1585, dean of Winchester, and chaplain to King James I. of England. He had travelled with the Lord Wharton's son, and acquired considerable property in Fife. He founded a school at St. Andrews. He left his estates to his nephew, Peter Young of Seaton; died in 1654 or 1655. 9. and 10. Frederic and Joanna, twins, born 31st January 1587. 11. Michael, born 6th November 1589; was educated at the charge of the king, and sent to Sidney, Sussex college, Cambridge. 12. Anne, born 16th February 1590.

Sir Peter's first wife, Elizabeth Gib, died at Leith 10th May 1595, and on 6th May 1596, he married a second time, Dame Janet Murray, Lady Torphichen, widow of the first temporal lord of that title, and daughter of Murray of Polmaise. She died in November of that year. By Marjory Mavine, daughter of Mavine of Sandfurde, his third wife, he had, 1. Euphemia, born 20th April 1601, married Sir David Ogilvy of Clova. 2. Elizabeth, born 11th February 1603. 3. Nicola, born 5th July 1604, married David Boswell of Balmuto. 4. Arbella, born 18th December 1608, married John Livingston, younger of Dunipace.

Sir Peter Young outlived his pupil, James VI., and dying at his house of Easter Seaton on the 7th January 1628, was buried at the parish church of St. Vigeans, where his monument is still extant. Sir Peter was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James Young, knight, who had a grant of land in Ireland. He married, first, Isobel Arbutnot, a daughter of David Arbutnot of Findourie, by whom he had two sons: 1. Charles, who died young; 2. Peter, who succeeded him in his estates in Scotland; and a daughter, Margaret, married to Francis Duguid of Auchinluff. Sir James married, secondly, Jean Stewart, by whom he had a daughter, Ann, married to George Seton, eldest son of William Seton of Mynnoris, Aberdeenshire. Dame Jean Stewart married for her second husband Frederic Lyon of Brighton.

Several families of the name of Young in the north of Ireland claim descent from Sir James Young, and this may be; but it is certain that they are not descended from the Youngs of Aulbar, as they also claim to be. They can only be a collateral branch. Peter Young of Seaton married Isobel Ochterlony, a daughter of Ochterlony of Wester Seaton, and had, 1. Robert, who succeeded him; 2. Margaret, married in 1659 to Sir John Forbes of Craigievar, baronet. Her tocher was 8,000 pounds Scots. 3. A daughter, married to Guthrie of Westhall, from whom were descended Major John Guthrie and his brothers, and the Guthries of Craigie. Peter Young sold Easter Seaton and other lands, and purchased part of Aulbar in 1670. Robert Young married Anna Graham, daughter of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse, by whom he had, 1. David, his heir. 2. Anna, married to James Barclay, younger of Balmakewan. 3. Cecilia, married to George Leith of Overhall. 4. Elizabeth, (married to John Turnbull, younger of Strickathrow) and perhaps others. David Young had for his tutor the celebrated Thomas Rudiman, and married Marjory, eldest daughter of Forthingham of Powrie, by whom he had, 1. Robert, his heir, and at least one other son. 2. Anna, (married to Robert Ochterlony;) and apparently other daughters. Robert succeeded his father in 1743, and sold Aulbar to a relative, William Chalmers of Hazlehead. Robert Young and his brothers and

sisters, except Anna, died without issue. She was served heir to her grandfather, Robert Young, 13th December 1768. Her son, John Ochterlony, sold Kintrockat. He married Mary Roberta Skinner, and by her had, 1. Robert; 2. Alexander, who died unmarried; and daughters.

In the Annual Register for 1759 is related, at page 122, an interesting anecdote of a Captain Ochterlony who was killed at the siege of Quebec in that year. The Ochterlonies were descended from Prince Rupert, thus: Charles I. had a sister married to the Elector Palatine of Bohemia. Prince Rupert, their son, had Mary Ruperta by Mrs. Hughes; Ruperta married Brigadier-general Lord Hare; their daughter, Henrietta Hare, (who was maid-of-honour to the princess of Orange, and cousin to the duchess of Norfolk.) married David Skinner, Esq.; Mary Ruperta, their eldest daughter, born 24th July 1737, married John Ochterlony, who was born January 1736. Their children were Henrietta, Anne, Elizabeth, Margaret. (For OCHTERLONY, see vol. ii. p. 259. —Also see AUCHTERLONY, vol. i. p. 169.)

William Chalmers of Aulbar was succeeded by his son Patrick, who was succeeded by his son Patrick, who was succeeded by his son Patrick, who died in 1855, and was succeeded by his brother, John Inglis Chalmers, Esq. of Aulbar, one of the deputy-lieutenants of Forfarshire.

YOUNG, PATRICK, an eminent scholar, descended from an ancient family, was born August 29, 1584, at Easter Seaton, in Forfarshire, the residence of his father, Sir Peter Young, joint tutor with Buchanan to James VI. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the university of St. Andrews, where, on completing the usual course of academical study, he received the degree of M.A. in 1603. Soon after he accompanied his father to England, and having been introduced to the notice of Dr. Lloyd, bishop of Chester, he was received into his house as his librarian, or secretary. In 1605 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford, and, entering into deacon's orders, he was made one of the chaplains of All Souls' college. This office he held for three years, and during that time he employed himself chiefly in the study of ecclesiastical history, and in cultivating the Greek language. Having gone to London with the view of making his way at court, he obtained, through the interest of Dr. Montague, bishop of Bath and Wells, a pension from the king of £50 per annum, and was occasionally employed by his majesty, and some of the persons in power, in writing Latin letters. He was also tutor to the young princes, Henry and Charles. By the influence of Bishop Montague he was appointed to the superintendence of the Royal Library, then newly founded by the king. In 1617 Young went to Paris, with recommendatory letters from Camden

to many of the learned of that capital. On his return he assisted Mr. Thomas Read in translating King James' works into the Latin language. The volume was published in 1619, and, by his majesty's special command, he was sent with a presentation copy to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

In 1620 Young married, and though still only in deacon's orders, was presented to two rectories in Denbighshire. Soon after, he was collated to a prebend of St. Paul's, of which church he was made treasurer in 1621. On the death of Read, in 1624, he was appointed to the vacant post of Latin secretary to the king. He assisted Selden in preparing for the press his edition of the 'Arun-delian Marbles,' and the work was dedicated to Young. When the Alexandrian manuscript of the Old and New Testament was added to the treasures of the king's library, Young carefully collated it with other copies of the sacred volume, and communicated many various readings to Usher, Grotius, and other learned men of the time. He had intended to have published a fac-simile of this manuscript, but circumstances prevented the execution of the design. In 1643, however, he printed a specimen of his intended edition, containing the first chapter of Genesis, with notes,

and left at his death scholia, as far as the 15th chapter of Numbers.

In 1633 he published an edition of the 'Epistles of Clemens Romanus,' reprinted in 1637, with a Latin version, 'Catena Græcorum Patrum in Jobum, collectore Niceta, Heracleæ Metropolitæ;' to which he subjoined from the Alexandrian manuscript a continued series of the books of Scripture, called Poetici. In 1638 he published 'Expositio in Canticum Canticorum Folioti Episcopi Londinensis, una cum Aleuini in idem Canticum Compendio.' He had made preparations for editing various other manuscripts from the King's library, when the confusion of the civil wars, and its seizure by parliament, put an end to all his plans. He retired to the house of his son-in-law, Mr. John Atwood, a civilian at Bromfield, in Essex, where he died, September 7, 1652. He left two daughters, Elizabeth, who married John Atwood, Esq., and Sarah, who became the wife of Sir Samuel Bowes, knight.

YULE, or ZULL, a surname, originally given to mark the day of birth, the word in Scotland meaning Christmas. The clan Buchanan recognise as belonging to branches persons of this name, and also that of Risk, the latter from the place of residence, Risk, (a bare knoll,) of Drymen. Both names were common in Stirlingshire. (See *New Stat. Account of Scotland*, article *Parish of Buchanan*.)

## Z

ZETLAND, Earl of, a title in the peerage of the United Kingdom, conferred in 1838, on Laurence Dundas, second Lord Dundas of Aske, county of York, son of the first baron, Sir Thomas, who died 14th June 1820, and grandson of Sir Lawrence Dundas of Kerse, commissary-general and contractor to the army from 1748 to 1759, and created a baronet, 16th November 1762.

The first earl of Zetland, lord-lieutenant and vice-admiral of Orkney and Shetland, and an alderman of the city of

York, died 19th February 1839, leaving, with other children, Thomas, second earl, born in 1795, lord-lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, married in 1823, Sophia Jane, *dr.* of Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart. He d. May 6, 1873, and having no issue was s. by his nephew Lawrence Dundas by the *dr.* of James Talbot, Esq. of Wexford, b. Aug. 16, 1844, and m. to Lady Lillian Elizabeth Selina, 3d *dr.* of the 9th Earl of Scarborough, in 1871. He has had issue (1875), Lady Illida, b. 1872, and Thomas Lord Dundas, who was born and died in 1874.

## SUPPLEMENT.

### ARNOT.

ARNOT, of Arnot, Kinross-shire.—A short account of this surname and family has been inserted in the body of the work, (vol. i. p. 158,) and the following information is here given in addition and correction:

A genealogical history of the family (in some points extremely incorrect) is said to have been compiled by Hugo Arnot, Esq. of Balcormo, (see vol. i. page 158,) a copy of which is preserved in the Lord Lyon office. From this it appears that, in the Chartularies of our abbeys, vestiges of the family of Arnot are discovered at a remote period. The first of the family mentioned in the family pedigree is John de Arnot, 1105. In the reign of Malcolm IV., Sir Michael de Arnot disposed the lands of Cluny (*Sibbald's Hist. of Fife*), to the Dunfermline monks. Malcolm de Arnot, 1120, is said to have been the father, and Sir Peter, 1150, and William, the brothers of Arnold, bishop of St. Andrews. This Arnold was educated at Durham, and was first abbot of Kelso. He was chosen bishop of St. Andrews on St. Bride's day, Feb. 1, 1160, and sat for one year, 10 months, and 17 days. He was appointed legate *à l'etere* by Pope Alexander III. He founded the cathedral church of St. Andrews, and died in 1163. A charter of this bishop's in favour of the canons regular at St. Andrews is preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.

Succeeding Sir Peter in the family tree is Sir Michael de Arnot, 1160, who is supposed to have died in 1190. He had two sons, Nicol, and Arnold, abbot of Melrose.

Hugo's MS. says, "It appears from the Chronicle called the *Stemmata Pruti* that, in 1240, King Alexander II. sent Duncan (should be Malcolm), earl of Fife, ambassador to Henry III. of England, accompanied by two knights of Fife, John de Menevil and Malcolm de Arnot. It is probable that this Sir Malcolm de Arnot had two sons, Sir Henry and Michael, for in the Roll of Arrears of rent for the year 1289, to the priory of St. Andrews, it is said that "Sir Henry Arnot, in the parish of Portmouak, resteth for the tythes of Arnot, forty shillings, and Michael Arnot, for the lands of Brocolie, twelve shillings."

In 1305 David de Arnot, son of Michael de Arnot, was in possession of the lands. Nicol appears to have been his son and successor. In 1320, in a Roll of the military services of lands holden of the king, it is said, "Terra Nichol de Arnot debat servitudinem unius Milititis." (*MS. Genealogy.*) Nicol was succeeded by his brother Sir Michael, who married the sister of Duncan, 11th earl of Fife.

"About this period," continues Hugo Arnot's MS., "the ancient charters belonging to the family being lost, Michael

### ARNOT.

Arnot [in the reign of David II.] took a new charter from Duncan, earl of Fife, [which his predecessors held immediately of the crown]. By him he was drawn over to Edward Baliol's party, and joining with Sir John Stirling and other partizans of Baliol, in the siege of Lochleven anno 1334, the water suddenly bursting through the mounds with which the besiegers endeavoured to dam it up, he was drowned. To him his son, David, succeeded. From his untoward looks, according to the manners of that rude age, he got the nickname of David the Devil. In a scuffle concerning Marches, one of his servants happened to wound the bishop of St. Andrews, for which David was obliged to give the lands of Kynestoun in assythment to the bishop and see of St. Andrews. He had two sons, Sir Henry, his successor, and John Arnot, first laird of Lochrig in Cunningham, Ayrshire. The lands of Kynestoun, which David gave in assythment to the see of St. Andrews, were the occasion of fresh troubles with the church, Sir Henry asserting his superiority over the lands, which Walter Trail, bishop of St. Andrews, refused to acknowledge. These differences were composed by Robert, duke of Albany, who, in 1388, decreed that a quarterly payment of three pounds should be made out of these lands to the family of Arnot. He had a daughter married to Cunningham, Lord Kilmaurs, and three sons, William, his successor, John, and James Arnot of Brocolie and Cockburnspath."

As this last was much the most considerable branch of the family, Hugo Arnot proceeds to give an account of it. As already stated, Michael, younger son of Sir Michael Arnot, was laird of Brocolie in 1289. From that period there are no traces of this family till the year 1410, when, in an entail made of his lands by William Arnot of Arnot, James Arnot of Brocolie is designed son of Sir Henry Arnot of that ilk, and brother of the entailor. He seems to have acquired the lands of Brocolie by marrying the heiress. He had two sons, of whom only the name of the elder, John, his successor, is given. Their cousin and chieftain, John Arnot of Arnot, was killed, in 1440, by Livingston, laird of East Wemyss, in consequence of which a deadly feud arose between the families, and John Arnot of Brocolie and his brother, having been concerned in the slaughter of one of the family of East Wemyss, John fled to East Lothian, where he was protected by Hepburn of Waighton and Lord Dirleton. His brother escaped to England, and, adds Hugo, "from him the Arnolds and Arnots of that country are said to be descended." Matthew Robert Arnot of Wakefield, Yorkshire, in Hugo's time principal clerk in the House of Peers, admitted



his descent from the Arnots of Scotland, and carried, first and fourth, a chevron between three stars, being the arms of Arnot, quartered with the coat of some other family. The grandson of John Arnot of Brocolie acquired the lands of Cockburnspath. His son, William, married Margaret Wallace, and their son, Sir John Arnot of Berswick, a Burgess in Edinburgh, was in 1587 chosen lord provost of that city for four years. He was knighted by King James VI., and, about 1604, was appointed treasurer-depute of Scotland. He was again chosen lord provost of Edinburgh from 1608 to 1615 inclusive. In 1605 he acquired four oxgates of land in Restalrig. In that and subsequent years he bought from the earl of Orkney, (who was beheaded,) the lands of Berswick, Sandwick, and Hoy, Kirkluscar, and Westraw in Orkney. He also possessed the barony of Granton near Edinburgh, the lands of Foulden, Renlismains, and Crumstanes in Berwickshire, and those of Woodmill in Fife. Fast Castle and the adjacent lands of Lumsdane, after remaining a few years vested in the crown, became the property of James Arnot, merchant in Edinburgh, who resigned them to the Monks, May 24, 1617. (*Hist. of Coldingham Priory*, p. 92.) Sir John Arnot married, first, a daughter of Johnston of Kellobank, issue, three sons and two daughters; 2dly, a daughter of Craig of Riccarton, by whom he had two daughters. All his children were married, and to them all he gave portions of his estates; and now, says Hugo, (who died in 1786,) "it is not known that he has a descendant on earth, or if that descendant retains any part of his property, except Home of Manderston, whose predecessor, Sir George, married Sir John's second daughter, Helen, and got the lands of Crumstane, and Wilkie of Foulden, who married the only daughter of his third son, James Arnot of Granton."

Sir John Arnot, (his eldest son predeceasing him,) gave the lands of Woodmill to his grandson. Woodmill had belonged to an old branch of the family of Arnot, but John Arnot, their apparent of Woodmill, having unfortunately killed John Murray, son of Charles Murray of Aikit, the sum paid as an assythment to the friends of the deceased, the expense of obtaining a royal pardon, and other circumstances, obliged them to part with the estate in the beginning of the 17th century. It was purchased by Sir John Arnot, and continued in his family about 100 years, "when," says Hugo, "James Arnot, younger of Woodmill, sitting in sober manner in a tavern in Edinburgh, in company with three other young gentlemen, on January 13, 1700, was barbarously murdered, (*Edinburgh Gazette*, No. 93). Archibald Montgomery, brother of Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorlie, a man who had already committed the most flagitious actions, pursued, with a drawn sword, his own servant, who fled for shelter into the room where young Arnot and his companions were sitting. Montgomery burst open the door, and thrust his sword up Arnot's left eye into the brain, of which he died in eight hours. Montgomery was unaccountably suffered to escape, and notwithstanding the rewards offered by the laird of Woodmill, never was apprehended. The estate was soon afterwards sold, and went entirely out of the name and family of Arnot."

To his second son, William, Sir John gave the lands of Cockburnspath (*General Register*, Oct. 15, 1612). His hospitality was so great that an Englishman (*Taylor's Works*, page 137) who visited Scotland about 1630, represents his house as an inn, where every stranger was sure of good entertainment and a hearty welcome. William Arnot of Cockburnspath, with his two sons, and his brother, the laird of Granton, unfortunately became security, to a very large

amount, for James Dalziel, merchant in Edinburgh, who married one of Sir John's daughters, and, in consequence of his bankruptcy, they were obliged to sell their estates of Cockburnspath and Granton. But John Arnot, king's esquire, William's eldest son, kept the lands of Hoprig. The family are now extinct.

To return to the family of Arnot of Arnot. William, the son of Sir Henry Arnot, entailed his lands in 1410. He had two sons, Richard, and John. Richard resigned the lands in favour of his brother, (*General Register*, Nov. 26, 1429,) and died without issue.

[A "Jacobus de Arnot" was shield-bearer to Robert duke of Albany, in the eighth year of his governorship, about 1413 or thereby].

John Arnot married Margery, daughter of John Boswell of Balmuto, and had 2 sons, John, his successor, and Walter Arnot of Balbarton, and 3 daughters. 1. Florence, married Sir John Rattray of Rattray, whose daughter and heiress, Grizel, married John, 3d earl of Athole. 2. Elizabeth, married William, 2d Lord Semple. 3. Helen, married Sir Thomas Douglas of Arncroft. This laird of Arnot was killed at Bogiebushes by Livingston, laird of East Wemyss, who, with a numerous party of his followers, attempted to rescue his cattle, which had been pointed by Arnot's brother-in-law, the laird of Balmuto, but was taken prisoner, and his followers routed. Arnot's widow afterwards married Sir Thomas Sibbald of Balgonie. Walter Arnot of Balbarton, the younger son, had a son, William, who succeeded him, and had two daughters, co-heiresses. 1. Elizabeth, married, 1st, to Brown of Fordell, who got with her the mansion-house and half the lands of Balbarton; 2dly, Colville of Hiltoun, from which marriage descended the Lords Colville, both of Culross and Ochiltree. 2. Helen, wife of Archibald Dundas of Fingask, who got with her the other half of the lands of Balbarton, but Fingask conveyed his share of these lands to Brown of Fordell.

John, the son and successor of the laird of Arnot killed at Bogiebushes, married Catherine, daughter of Melville of Carnbie, and had 18 sons, and a daughter, married to John Wemyss, brother of the laird of Wemyss. The 3 eldest sons were, 1. John. 2. David, bishop of Galloway, dean of the Chapel Royal, and councillor to King James IV.; and 3. Robert, who got the lands of Woodmill from the king, his master. He was comptroller of Scotland, and captain of Stirling castle. With his two uncles-in-law, Sir Robert Colville of Hiltoun and the laird of Fingask, he was killed in the battle of Flodden. From this gentleman the Arnots of Balcomno were descended. Of the remaining brothers, some purchased lands in Fife, Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire, &c., and several devoted themselves to the church, and became prebendaries of the Chapel Royal and Stirling.

John, the eldest son, married in 1489, Euphame, daughter of Scot of Balwearie, and had 5 sons and 3 daughters.

Walter, the eldest son, 1520, married Elizabeth Duddingston, daughter of the laird of Saintford, and had 3 sons and 5 daughters.

David, the next laird of Arnot, married, in 1549, Jane, daughter of Bruce of Earlsball, and had 4 sons and 3 daughters. He was remarkable for his vigour and dexterity in martial sports and exercises. King Henry VIII. having sent William, Lord Howard, and the bishop of St. David's, ambassadors to Scotland, six of their retinue challenged any six Scottish gentlemen and yeomen to a trial of skill in archery on the links of Leith, for a hundred crowns and a tun of wine. David Arnot, then younger of that ilk, was one of the six who accepted the challenge, and the Scots gained the match.

David Arnot, his son and successor, married Katherine Forrester, daughter of the laird of Strathendry. David, their eldest son and successor, died, unmarried, in 1584, and was succeeded by his son Walter. The latter married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir James Balfour, and sister of the first Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

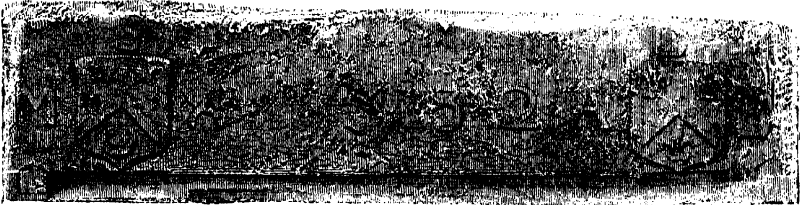
His eldest son, James, died unmarried.

His second son, Michael, was, by King Charles I., created a knight baronet, July 27, 1629. The patent was in favour of Sir Michael and his heirs male, but does not appear in the Index to the Register of the Great Seal. This, however, is not uncommon. Sir Michael died about 1642. By his wife, Ann Brown, he had a son, Colonel Charles Arnot, who had a charter under the great seal to him and his spouse, Helen, daughter of James Reid of Pitlithie, of the barony of Arnot and Scotlandwell united, dated July 31, 1613. He died about 1670.

His father, Sir Michael, appears to have built the Tower of Arnot, Kinross-shire, now in ruins. A shield cut in the stone in the peak of the wall, is supposed to have a lion rampant in the centre,—the royal arms of Scotland.



The following is the lintel, bearing date 1632, with the coats of arms and initials of Sir Michael Arnot and his wife, Dame Ann Brown



Col. Arnot's son, Sir David Arnot, bart., was served heir in special of Colonel Charles Arnot, Fiar of that ilk, in the North Tower of Arnot and town and lands of Feal and others, Aug. 2, 1670. Whether from the circumstance of the patent of baronetcy not being registered, that Colonel Charles did not assume the title, being merely designated "Fiar," or that he was indifferent about it, is uncertain. Between 1685 and 1704, Sir David Arnot appears as one of the commissioners for the barons in parliament, and also as a commissioner of supply for the county of Kinross. He died about 1726.

Sir David's son, Sir John Arnot of Arnot, entered the 2d regiment of foot as ensign, Dec. 31, 1688. He got a charter of resignation under the great seal of the lands and barony of Abbotshall, Fifeshire, dated Dec. 16, 1726. In 1727 he was appointed adjutant-general of Scotland. In 1735 he rose to the rank of brigadier-general, in 1739 to that of major-general, and subsequently to that of lieutenant-general. He died at York, June 4, 1750.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Arnot, baronet. He had another son, Captain William Arnot, who had a charter of resignation in his favour, under the great seal, "Terrarum et Baronie de Abbotshall, nunc vocant Arnot," &c., dated Nov. 29, 1750. It appears that the whole of the paternal estates of the family of Arnot of Arnot passed into the possession of Sir John Bruce of Kinross, baronet; and it is probable that between June and November 1750, Sir John Arnot sold them to Sir John Bruce, and that his brother, Captain William Arnot, to keep up the family designation, gave the name of Arnot to Abbotshall, for the short period it was in his possession. Both Sir John and his brother appear to have died without issue.

The baronetcy was next taken up by Robert Arnot of Dal-

ginch, Fifeshire, son of Major William Arnot of Dalginch, formerly designated of Auchmuir, 1702-3. The family connexion is not known. The major died in 1736, leaving two sons, Robert, who became Sir Robert Arnot of Dalginch, and William, and two daughters, 1. Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Hugh Glass, minister of Keith, issue a son, William; 2. Ann, wife of Thomas Arnot of Chapple, called Chapple Arnot, Fifeshire, and had a son, Thomas.

Sir Robert Arnot of Dalginch, who assumed the baronetcy, was served heir of line in special to his father, Major William Arnot of Dalginch, May 8, 1736. He entered the 26th regiment of foot, June 17, 1731, and resigned his commission as major, Feb. 13, 1762. He died, without issue, June 12, 1767.

His brother, Sir William Arnot of Dalginch, was the next baronet. He entered the army May 16, 1735, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and sold out of the 2d dragoon guards, Aug. 12, 1779. He died at Powick, Worcestershire, in July 1782. He was succeeded in his lands by his nephews, William Glass, and Thomas Arnot of Chapple, but the baronetcy lapsed as regards the family of Dalginch.

Sir William Arnot, sixth and last baronet, died about 1836.

A branch of the Arnot family settled in Ireland in the time of Oliver Cromwell. In the Records of the Rolls (vol. vi. p. 450), in the office of Ulster King of Arms, there is a marriage indenture, made in 1658, between James Arnot, county Fermanagh, and Robert Stokes of Tonaghtagerman, in that county, whose sister, James Arnot the elder had married. One of the family of Arnot of Fermanagh was an officer in the army of William III., when in Ireland in 1690. He is said to have distinguished himself in the field, and was hon-

oured with the notice of the king himself, and who styled him 'Bucktooth Arnot.' He was to have shared in the king's bounty, but at the time of his majesty's distribution of certain confiscated property, as the tradition runs, he was unfortunately absent, and another managed to get what was intended for him. It was ever after a saying among the Irish Arnots that the family "had had ill luck." There does not appear to be any document in the office of Ulster King of Arms at Dublin which gives a list of the officers of the regiments in the army of William III., when his majesty was in Ireland. What rank "Bucktooth Arnot" held in the army which fought against King James is therefore not known. Whether he commanded a regiment or not is not ascertained, as even the War-office, London, has no means of furnishing a list of officers of the name of Arnot commanding regiments in Ireland during King William's reign. In the Records of Ulster King of Arms there is the registration of arms to James Arnot of Arnot Grove, May 27, 1747. This James Arnot died in 1780. With a daughter, he had 4 sons, Hugh, Henry, William, and Robert. The eldest and third sons, Hugh and William, entered the army about 1794, the former as surgeon, and the latter as assistant surgeon, 14th Light Dragoons. Both died, with a servant, on the same day, in June 1796, of an epidemic disease, in St. Domingo. Henry, the 2d son, a surgeon at Demerara, is said to have gone to St. Domingo, and nothing was afterwards known of him. Arnot Grove, and another estate in King's county, fell to the youngest son, Robert. By mismanagement all the Arnot property in Ireland was subsequently lost to the family, and was ultimately sold by auction by order of the Encumbered Estates court. Thus lapsed the estate and property of the family of Arnot of Fermanagh, and it is not known if there is any person of the name descended from this family in Ireland. The last was James Arnot of Rich-hill, Armagh, who had no male issue, grandson of John Arnot, brother of James Arnot of Arnot Grove, father of James of 1747. The family of Arnot Grove are represented, in the female line, by the issue of the only daughter of the latter. This gentleman had no brothers or sisters, but he had three uncles, brothers of his father. The eldest, Hugh Arnot, principal of an educational institute at Eldesterry, King's county, dying unmarried, left his property to his nephew, James Arnot of Arnot Grove. Michael Arnot, the second uncle, had two daughters, one of whom married a gentleman of the name of Buchanan, and was mother of Mrs. Gabriel Montgomery of Lisnaskea. John Arnot, the third uncle, had a son, Hugh, who married Sarah, daughter of John Davies of Markethill, Armagh. Hugh's son, James Arnot, married Agnes, daughter of John Thomson of Stoneygate, Ayrshire, heiress of the lands of Stoneygate, and had two sons, John Thomson Arnot, and Hugh Arnot.

## B

**BEATSON**,—under this surname (vol. i. p. 263), mention is made of Major-general Beatson, who distinguished himself in India. The second son of Robert Beatson, Esq. of Kilrie, Fifeshire, he was born at Dundee, Oct. 24, 1759. As a cadet in the East India Company's service, he arrived at Madras in June 1776, and served for more than two years with the corps of engineers there. He was then appointed quartermaster of brigade to a detachment in the field, but previous to joining it, was permitted to do duty with a European regiment at the siege of Pondicherry in 1778. His

next appointment was superintending engineer at Masulipatam, with the rank of acting lieutenant of engineers. At the end of 1782 he was superseded, when, quitting that corps, he proceeded to Madras, to join the army in the field, and became aide-de-camp to Major General Stuart, the commander-in-chief. After the siege of Cudalore, he was appointed quartermaster of brigade to a portion of the army that remained in the field in the vicinity of Madras, until the peace of 1784, with Tipoo Sultan. Soon after he was nominated to the command of a Revenue battalion at Tanjore, and in 1785 was attached to a grenadier battalion. In 1787 he became senior captain in a corps of Guides formed that year, and was employed in surveying and exploring the whole face of the Carnatic. The campaigns of the war with Tipoo Sultan, which commenced in 1790, enabled him to extend his trigonometrical survey over a great portion of the Mysore. In consequence of these surveys, and the extra-official assistance rendered by him in the attack of Bangalore, Severndroog, and other forts, he was, by order of the Court of Directors, placed upon the same footing, in respect to allowances, as a major of the Guides. His intimate knowledge of the Pass of Muglee enabled him to lead Lord Cornwallis through it in Feb. 1791, and during the siege of Bangalore, as commandant of the Guides, he was employed in conducting all reconnoitering parties. His recommendation that the tower of the gateway should be breached, instead of the curtain on its left, was adopted by Lord Cornwallis, who ordered an immediate change in the point of attack, and the fortress was taken by storm in 24 hours, in presence of the whole of the Sultan's army.

Captain Beatson next assisted at the siege of Nandedurgum, which was also taken by storm. He also planned the attack on Severndroog, and superintended and directed the siege of that place, and in 14 days this formidable hill-fort was also taken. On the night of Feb. 1792, when Tipoo Sultan's entrenched camp was attacked in three columns by Lord Cornwallis, Capt. Beatson led the right column, commanded by Sir W. Medows, but an unfortunate mistake occurred, in spite of his remonstrances, in the column turning to the right instead of the left, and attacking a redoubt, which prevented the British from experiencing all the success anticipated.

After the peace with Tipoo Sultan in 1792, Capt. Beatson was appointed Town Major of Fort-George, and aide-de-camp to the governor. In 1793, by command of the Marquis Cornwallis, he prepared a plan for the attack of Pondicherry. In 1794, he was appointed chief engineer to the expedition, under Col. James Stuart, against the Isle of France, and after the operations of the war he returned to England in 1795. In 1797 he was again in India, having been appointed by the Court of Directors to complete an investigation and survey relating to a scheme for watering the Circars from the two great rivers, Kistnah and Godavary. He commenced his survey on 14th March, 1798, but in July following he was ordered to Calcutta, where he was named aide-de-camp to the earl of Mornington, afterwards Marquis Wellesley, governor-General of India. On the voyage he had prepared 'A Sketch of a Plan of Operation against Tipoo Sultan,' in which he recommended the reduction of Seringapatam, as the first and immediate object of the campaign. It obtained the approval of the Governor-General, and in January 1799 Major Beatson accompanied his lordship to Madras. When the army was about to invade the territories of Tipoo Sultan, Major Beatson was appointed Surveyor-General to the army in the field. In the siege of Seringapatam, his plan of attack was preferred to that by the engineer officers. After its cap-

ture, he was sent to England with despatches, and was rewarded, by the Court of Directors, by an addition to his half-pay, as lieutenant-colonel, of £150 per annum. At the siege he had received a sun-stroke, the effects of which he felt for many years.

In 1800, he published 'A View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sultaun, comprising a Narrative of the Operations of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General George (afterwards Lord) Harris, and of the Siege of Seringapatam,' which embodies a full account of the campaign in Mysore.

After his arrival in England, he purchased the small estates of Knowle Farm, Henly, Little Henly, and Delvidiere, in the county of Sussex, and devoted his attention to agriculture. In October 1807 he was appointed by the Court of Directors Governor of St. Helena, and such was the success of his administration, that in five years he reduced the expenses of the island to £52,476 per annum, introduced the plough and Chinese labourers, and effectually abolished intemperance amongst the soldiers and others, by totally prohibiting the import of Indian spirits, and the establishment of breweries. This last measure, however, and other circumstances, occasioned a serious mutiny in the garrison in Dec. 1811, which lasted four days, but was at length suppressed, without the loss of a single innocent life. His letter to the Court of Directors, giving the details of the event, dated January 4, 1812, was afterwards published, with the title of 'Tracts Relative to the Island of St. Helena, written during a Residence of Five Years, by Major-General Beatson.' For his conduct on that occasion he received the thanks of the Court of Directors, and the most flattering commendations from Sir John Cradock, governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and the earl of Minto, governor-general of India.

He returned to England in Nov. 1813, and in August 1814, by a recommendation to his R. H. the commander-in-chief, the Court of Directors, who had granted him the same rank, obtained for him the brevet commission of major-general in the king's service, at St. Helena only, and dated in Aug. 1813, previously to his relinquishing the government of that island. He also received a pension from the East India Company. Resuming his agricultural pursuits, in 1820 he published a work entitled 'A New System of Cultivation,' and in 1821, a supplement to the same. He died at Henly, Oct. 15, 1830, and was buried in the churchyard of the parish of Frant.

BELL, a surname of considerable antiquity both in Scotland and England, supposed to be derived from the French word *Belle*, Fair or Beautiful. A numerous clan of Bells settled from an early period in Annandale, believed to have come there among the other Norman followers of Robert de Brus, to whom a charter of Annandale was granted by David I.

In the Ragman Roll, "Rotuli Scotiæ," and other ancient national records, are frequent notices of persons of the name of *Bell*, not merely as landed proprietors, but also as holding important benefices in the church.

The principal families of the name of Bell were located in Annandale from at least the beginning of the 15th century; for, above the outer door of the Tower of Blacket-house are the initials W. B., with the date 1404—and in 1426 there appears in the "Regia Diplomata" (Lib. ii. c. 77 and 84), a charter of the estate of Kirkconnell, in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, and separated from Blacket-house, parish of Middlebie, by the river Kirtle, granted by Archibald Earl of Douglas, in favour of William Bell. On the lands of Kirkconnell was a stronghold called the "Bellis Tour" or "Bell Castle," mentioned in an Act of Parliament of date 1481, providing for the

safety of the borders—and where in 1483 Earl James of Douglas, accompanied by the banished duke of Albany, is said by Pennant to have passed the night before their defeat near Lochmaben the following day. The arms of Bell of Kirkconnell were "azure three bells, Or," which was also the crest of Bell of Provost-haugh, with the addition of a fesse of the same metal between the bells.

It would appear that the clan of *Bell* in Dumfries-shire was divided into two distinct sections, viz., the Bells of Tostints or Toft-zaitts, and of Tindills or Tyndale. After the rout of the Scottish army at Solway Moss in 1542, various persons were received as pledges for his majesty's service, and among those bestowed in Yorkshire by the Counsaile were the *Bells of Tyndale*—pledge for them, John Bell, of small substance, for 112 men; and Bells of *Toft-zaitts*—pledge for them, Thome Bell, having no lands and small goods, for 142 men.

In 1547 an excursion was made on the West Borders by Lord Wharton, when many barons and clans submitted and gave pledges to him (*Nicolson's Hist. of Cumberland*), that they would serve the king of England with the number or followers annexed to their names. Among others are, Bells of Tostints, 142; Bells of Tindills, 222. The origin of these names has not been explained. They may, however, have been derived from the districts which these sections of the clan respectively inhabited in England, before their supposed emigration from Yorkshire to Scotland with the family of De Brus.

In the act passed in 1585, freeing the earl of Morton from all responsibility for acts done against James VI. since 1569, among his dependents and allies are enumerated numerous members of the clan Bell. Most of the places mentioned as occupied by them were in Middlebie and the immediately adjoining parishes. The name, indeed, was once so common in the parish of Middlebie that the phrase "the Bells of Middlebie" was formerly a current one in that county. There are now few families of the name in the district, but a large proportion of the tombstones in the parish churchyard still bear the figure of a bell, indicating the great number of persons of this surname who have been buried there.

The warlike habits of the clan, and the wild character of that age, are very clearly proved by the number of *Towers or Peels*, belonging to lairds of the name of Bell, with which that district was studded.

In the act of the Scots parliament passed in 1587, for restoring order to the Highlands and Borders, in connexion with a provision by which the Captains and Chiefs of Clans were obliged to find hostages and security for the orderly conduct of their clansmen and dependents, there was published "The Roll of the Clans that have Captains and Chieftains on whom they depend oftentimes against the will of their landlords, and of some special persons of branches of said clans." On the west march, among others are mentioned "*Bells*, Chief, believed to be Bell of Blacket-house."

Among the clans of the debatable land in 1597, in Annandale, were the Belles—Will Bell of Alby, John Bell of the Tourne, Mathie Bell called the King, Andrew Bell called Lokkis Andro, and Will Bell, Redcloke.

In the Life of Dr. Currie of Liverpool an interesting description is given of the tower of Blacket-house, of which the ruins are still to be found on the romantic banks of the Kirtle.

In 1585 William Bell of Blacket-house was included in the act of indemnity above mentioned. He had five brothers, Wat, Thom, Francis, Richie, and Johnne. The family seems to have been largely concerned both actively and passively in those border raids referred to in the briefs of the bills of England fouled at Berwick upon the west marches of Scotland in 1586. The balance was in favour of Scotland; for 12

a claim made for the burning of Goddesbrig with 3,000 kine and oxen, 4,000 sheep and gate, 500 horses and mares, the loss was estimated at £40,000 Scots, which far exceeds the aggregate claims made by England for the same year. This William Bell was proprietor of Blacket-house and Godsbrig, both situated in the parish of Middlebie, for in narrating the marriage of his daughter Sibyll to Fergus Grahame of Plomp, he is called William Bell of *Blacket-house* in 'Nicholson's Cumberland' and 'Playfair's English Baronetage,' and William Bell of *Godsbrig* in 'Lodge's Baronetage' and in 'Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.' This Fergus Grahame of Plomp, who married Sibyll Bell, was the great-grandson of John Grahame (2d son of Malise, earl of Menteith), who retired to the borders, and was the founder of the clan Grahame as well on the Scottish as the English side. Of this marriage the 2d son, Richard, accompanied Charles I., when prince of Wales, in his romantic journey through France and Spain, was created a baronet (of Esk) in 1629, rose in arms with the king in 1641, and lay all night wounded among the slain after the battle of Edgehill. He purchased the barony of Netherbie from the earl of Cumberland, and died in 1653.

We find John Bell of Blacket-house indicted in 1644 for the slaughter of Irwyn of Braes, a neighbouring laird. A remission from his majesty was pleaded in bar of trial, and eventually the diet was deserted. John Bell of Blacket-house was in 1648 one of the commissioners of war within the shire of Dumfries, and he survived at least till 1663.

*George Bell* in Godsbrig is included in the Act of Indemnity passed in 1662, in favour of those who had acted treasonably against the king during the civil war. He was fined £1,000 Scots. Dying in 1694, he was succeeded by his son *William Bell of Godsbridge* and Blacket-house. Both properties were sold, and the latter was purchased towards the middle of last century, by his younger brother *Benjamin Bell*, who having early in life taken the farm of Woodhouselie in Canonbie, belonging to the Buccleuch family, afterwards engaged very extensively in the rearing and sale of cattle, and purchased Blacket-house from his brother, and the adjoining lands of Cusbat-hill.

*George Bell*, son of Benjamin Bell of Blacket-house, by Rebecca Graham, of the family of Breckonhill, Cumberland, was born in 1722. He was in early life engaged in the Levant trade, was afterwards partner of Mr. Blair of Belmont as a merchant in Dumfries, and having been unfortunate in business, succeeded his father in the farm of Woodhouselie, where he remained until his death in 1813. He led the way in the agricultural progress of the surrounding districts, and originated many of those improvements which, completed by two succeeding generations of his family, have made Woodhouselie a model farm and beautiful residence. He married about 1745 Anne Corrie, daughter of James Corrie, Esquire of Speddock in Dumfries-shire, and had a numerous family. The eldest son was the celebrated surgeon, BENJAMIN BELL, of whom a memoir and portrait have already been given at page 273, vol. I. of this work. As stated there, he married Grizel, only daughter of Rev. Robert Hamilton, D.D., professor of divinity in the University of Edinburgh, by Jean, daughter of John Hay, Esq. of Haystoun, Peebles-shire, and left 4 sons. George, the eldest, b. 1777, and Joseph, the youngest, b. 1786, d. 1848, were for many years leading members of the medical profession in Edinburgh. Robert, the 2d son, b. 1782, advocate and sheriff of the counties of Berwick and Haddington, has for many years been procurator for the Church of Scotland. William, the 3d son, born in 1783, was a writer to the signet, and for some time Crown

agent during Lord Melbourne's administration. He died in 1849.

One of the Bells of Blacket-house is associated with the tragic ballad of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee.' The particulars of the story on which it is founded, though transmitted by tradition, have never been doubted. According to it, fair Helen was of the family of the Bells of Kirkconnel, although some accounts call her Irving. This is owing to the uncertain date of the ballad; for, although the last proprietors of Kirkconnel were named Irving, when deprived of their possessions by Robert Maxwell in 1600, yet the residence of the lady's family was commonly called 'Bell's Tower,' and she is supposed to have been the daughter of one of the Bells of Kirkconnel. Her father's house stood on the banks of the beautiful and classic Kirtle, and, on its being taken down, the materials were employed in building the mansion-house of Springkell, the residence of Sir John Maxwell, baronet. She was beloved by two gentlemen in the neighbourhood, of the names of Adam Fleming of Kirkpatrick and a Bell of Blacket-house. The former was the favoured suitor. The latter had the countenance of the lady's friends. The lovers were, therefore, obliged to meet clandestinely, and by night, in the churchyard of Kirkconnel, a romantic spot, almost surrounded by the river Kirtle. During one of these secret meetings, the rejected lover suddenly appeared on the opposite bank of the stream, and levelled his carbine at the breast of his rival. Helen threw herself before her lover, and receiving in her bosom the bullet intended for him, expired in his arms. Fleming immediately drew his sword and pursued the assassin. After a desperate combat between them, Bell was cut to pieces. Some accounts say that Fleming pursued the murderer to Spain, and slew him in the streets of Madrid. He afterwards served as a soldier on the continent, and, on his return to Scotland, he is said to have visited the grave of his unfortunate mistress, and beside it to have died. The grave of the lovers is yet pointed out in the churchyard of Kirkconnel. On the tombstone are sculptured a cross and a sword, with the following inscription, now scarcely legible, "Hic Jacet Adamus Fleming." He is said to have belonged to a family formerly of considerable note in that part of the country, whose surname gave the addition to the name of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. That fair Helen received her death from a carbine is beautifully alluded to in the following stanza of one of the many ballads on the subject:

"Wae to the heart that thought the thought!  
Curs't be the hand that fired the shot!  
When in my arms Burd Helen dropp'd  
And died for love of me."

Burd is an old poetical name for maiden. Some of the stanzas in the old ballad are peculiarly touching, particularly the one which commences the second part:

"I wish I were where Helen lies,  
Night and day on me she cries;  
O that I were where Helen lies,  
On fair Kirkconnel lee!"

In the churchyard of Anwoth, Dumfries-shire, there is a monument to the memory of John Bell of Whiteside, a martyr of the Covenant. He had been forfeited in 1680, in consequence of having been engaged at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, and after having been for some years in hiding, he was in 1685 surprised, with some others, by Sir Robert

Grierson of Lag, on the hill of Kirkconnel, in the parish of Tongland. Grierson ordered them to be instantly put to death, and would not allow their bodies to be buried. Mr. Bell was the only son of the heiress of Whiteside, who, after the death of his father, had married Viscount Kenmure. This nobleman, after the martyrdom of his stepson, met Grierson on the street of Kirkcubright, in company of a brother persecutor, Graham of Claverhouse, and accused him of cruelty. Grierson answered him in such highly offensive language that his lordship drew his sword, and would have slain him on the spot had not Claverhouse interposed and saved his life.

**BELSCHES**, a surname of considerable antiquity in the south of Scotland, the first of the name north of the Tweed having, at an early period, possessed the estate of Belsches in Roxburghshire. Those of this name deduce their origin from the family of Ralph de Belaysse of Belaysse, in the county of Durham, whose daughter and heiress, Elgiva, married Rowland, ancestor of the earl of Fauconberg, son and heir of Belaius, a Norman baron who came to England with William the Conqueror. The surname was variously written at different periods, Belasis, Belases, Belsches, Belshaes, and latterly Belsches.

John, born about 1580, the elder of two sons of Belsches of Belsches, was the progenitor of the family of Belsches of Tofts, Berwickshire. In 1606, this John Belsches was admitted advocate, and, two years afterwards, he married Janet, third daughter of the celebrated Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, lord-advocate. In 1615, he acquired right to the lands and barony of Stitchel and others from Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar; and in 1621, he purchased the lands of Over and Nether Tofts, and others, erected into a free barony in his favour, May 25, 1625. He married a second time, a lady of the name of Marjory Kae, by whom he had one son, John, and died in September 1631.

His son, Sir Alexander Belsches, advocate, represented the county of Berwick, in the parliament of 1644, and succeeding parliaments of Charles I. and II. He was knighted by Charles I., and appointed a lord of session, 2d July, 1646, when he assumed the title of Lord Tofts. A pension of nearly £200 sterling per annum was granted to him by that unfortunate monarch, under his sign manual, dated at Carisbrook Castle, 27th December 1648. By the committee of the Estates of the kingdom, he was nominated principal sheriff of Berwickshire, 28th September 1650. He was a member of the most important committees of parliament at that stormy period, either as Sir Alexander Belsches or Lord Tofts, and in 1651 was again nominated one of the committee of Estates, as also of the committee for managing the affairs of the army, in the formation of which he voted against the party of the duke of Hamilton, or "Engagers." He was greatly in the confidence of the earl of Loudoun, lord-chancellor, and had the misfortune to engage himself deeply as surety for that nobleman. He married Jean, daughter of Mr. John Skene of Hallyards, one of the clerks of session, and died, without issue, in 1656. He was succeeded by his brother, John Belsches of Tofts, who, on account of Sir Alexander's engagements, was obliged to sell part of his estates, and, among others, the greater part of Tofts. Sir Alexander's heirs had a claim of relief, which became the subject of a long litigation, and ended in a compromise, nearly ruinous to the family. The portion of Tofts which was sold was purchased by Sir William Purves, baronet, in 1673, and by him called Purves' Hall.

John Belsches of Tofts married Ann, daughter of Sir David Aiton of Balguthrie, advocate, a younger son of the ancient family of Aiton of that ilk, and had three sons: John, who succeeded his father; Alexander, the first of the family of Invermay; and William, who died without issue, in Jamaica; and two daughters, Ann, Mrs. Nisbet of Eastbank, her husband being a younger son of Sir Patrick Nisbet of Dean; and Mary, who died unmarried. He died in March 1693.

John Belsches of Tofts, the eldest son, married Jane Swinton, daughter of Lord Mersington, a lord of session, and had by her three sons: 1. Charles; 2. James, who died without issue; 3. William; and two daughters, Ann and Helen, the latter married to Thomas Belsches of Greenyards, without issue. He conveyed his estate to his eldest son, Charles Belsches of Tofts, who dissipated nearly the whole that remained of the family property, and, dying without issue, was succeeded by his youngest brother, William. The latter made a fortune in India, where he had gone when very young, and on his return to Scotland in 1752 he married his cousin, Emilia Stuart Belsches afterwards mentioned.

The family of Invermay are descended directly from Alexander, second son of John Belsches of Tofts and Ann Aiton. He acquired the beautiful estate of Invermay, Perthshire, celebrated for its "Birks" or birches, and married Amelia, daughter of Sir Thomas Murray of Glendoch, lord-clerk-register of Scotland, and heiress of Patrick Hepburn of Blackcastle, parson of Oldhamstocks, and had by her three sons: 1. John; 2. Thomas, who married Margaret Hepburn of Bards, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and Robert. He married a second time, Helen Belsches; 3. Alexander, and two daughters, Babbie and Amelia.

John Belsches of Invermay, the eldest son, married, first, Mary, second daughter of Daniel Stuart, merchant in Edinburgh, the direct ancestor of the Stuarts of Fettercairn. He had several children, who all died young, except one daughter. He married a second time, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Stuart of Castlemilk, baronet. The daughter, Emilia Stuart Belsches, in 1752, as above stated, married her cousin, William Belsches of Tofts, the only surviving son and heir of John Belsches of Tofts. Her husband died 21st October 1758, aged 36. She survived him till 1807, without marrying again. They had one son, John Belsches, advocate, who, on the death, at Paris, in 1777, of his granduncle, Sir William Stuart, succeeded to his baronetage, as his lineal male heir, and the representative and heir of line and provision of his great-grandfather, Daniel Stuart, brother german of Sir William Stuart of Castlemilk, the 19th generation, in a direct male line, from Walter, son of Alan, high steward of Scotland in 1164. Having purchased the estate of Fettercairn, and being the lineal representative of the ancient family of Wishart of Pittarrow, he was designated Sir John Wishart Belsches, baronet, of Fettercairn, till 1797, when he assumed the surname of Stuart only, by license under the royal sign manual. Sir John Stuart was, in 1807, appointed one of the barons of exchequer in Scotland. He married Lady Jane Leslie, eldest daughter of David, earl of Leven and Melville, and had an only child, Williamina, married, in 1797, to William Forbes, Esq., subsequently Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, baronet, and had, with other children, Sir John Stuart Forbes, eighth baronet of Pitsligo and Fettercairn. (See vol. ii. p. 233.)

John Belsches of Invermay, by his second wife, left one son, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Patrick

Hepburn Murray of Balmanno Castle, Perthshire, baronet, and assumed the names of Hepburn Murray in addition to Belsches. He left two sons, Alexander Hepburn Murray Belsches of Invermay and Balmanna Castle, appointed, in 1819, a deputy-lieutenant of Perthshire; and John Murray Belsches, a major-general in the army (1855). He served in the peninsula, and has the war medal with 4 clasps.

In Invermay House there are, among other paintings, a series of large family pictures and exquisite miniatures, likenesses of the Murrys and Hepburns, ancestors of the Belsches of Invermay. The family also preserve, with great care, a splendid jug, encased in gold and silver filigree work, presented by Queen Mary to Adam Hepburn, parson of Oldhamstocks, who married her to the earl of Bothwell.

Alexander Hepburn, of the family to which that of Hepburn-Murray-Belsches belongs, was, on October 10, 1631, elected one of the regents or professors in the university of Edinburgh, as we learn from the list of the principals and professors, from its foundation to the year 1700, in the register of the town council of that city.

The surname of Belcher in England, from a similarity in the arms, is supposed to be the same as that of Belsches. According to Mr. Mark Antony Lower, the former is derived from the old French words *bel chere*, 'good company.' Thus Chaucer says,

"For cosynage and eek for bele cheer."

The same authority states that Bellasis, the original of Belsches, is only *Belle assez* in French, meaning 'handsome enough.'

BONAR, a surname belonging to a family of French origin, which settled in Scotland in the reign of King William the Lion. According to an ancient family tradition, the name was originally Bonares, and was first assumed by a valvassor of Aquitaine, named Guilhem le Danois, claiming descent from the Danish Vikings, who, in 842, sailed up the Loire, and founded a colony at Angers. A band of Pagan Northmen which he had defeated, during one of the many invasions to which France in those times was subjected, had intrinched themselves with their body in the Abbey of St. Blaise sur Loire, to which he set fire, and for this act he was blamed by many at court as having been guilty of sacrilege, but the then king of France approved of what he had done, and turning to his accusers, exclaimed, in the rude Latin of the period, "Bona res! Bona res! Conspicui Dei et Regis!" "A good thing, a good thing, in the eyes of God and the King!" in consequence of which he was thenceforth called Guilhem de Bonares, an appellation which descended as a patronymic to his race. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the name in Scotland was written Bonare and frequently Bonares; and afterwards, with a circumflex, Bonâr; but the accent is now placed on the first instead of the last syllable.

Sir Guilhem (or William) de Bonare, the first of the family who came to Scotland, before 1200 received from William the Lion, a grant of lauds in Perthshire, to be held of the crown in fief, to which he gave his own name, yet borne by the village of Bonar, situated at the foot of a hill, on the summit of which are the ruins of Castle Bonar, the donjon or keep being the only portion now remaining. Although the barony has long since passed into other hands, it still continues to be a saying amongst the peasantry that "the auld tower will stand till the Bonares come back."

Sir Guilhem was succeeded by his son, William, who was living about 1230, in the reign of King Alexander the Second. The son of the latter, William-Roger de Bonar took the

cross, in 1248-9, and joined the sixth crusade with the other Scottish knights, whom Alexander the Third sent to Palestine, to fight under the banner of St. Louis. He was a knight of the Sacred and Military Hospitalier Order of the Holy Sepulchre. He returned from the Holy Land in 1254-5. He is known to have had two sons, viz. William, his successor, and John of Laines, who went to Flanders, and was progenitor of several lines which flourished both in that country and in Sweden, Poland, Moravia, Silesia, and Breslau. Moréry, in his 'Grand Dictionnaire Historique,' thus mentions them, "Bonar, famille noble en Ecosse, dont plusieurs branches se sont établies en Flandres, en Swède, en Pologne et en autres pays de l'Europe."

In the Supplementary Volume of Burke's 'Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland,' a very full account is given of the family of Bonar, in relation to the Bonares of Bonare, Kely, Kilgraston and Kimmerghame, and from it we extract the following passage: "Of all the continental branches, the most illustrious were the Polish lines, which rose to great importance, and filled the highest offices in that kingdom, holding the dignities of Lord High Chancellor, of Earl-seneschal, or Burggrave-palatine of Cracow, of Prime Minister of the Crown, of Premier lay senator of Poland, of Lord-chief-governor, or Magnus Gubernator, of Lord high treasurer, of Lord president of the States, or Tavernicorum Regalium Magister, of Grand Master of the Mint and Mines. They were also invested with the rank and title of Starosts, or earls of the kingdom of Poland, and of Barons of the Holy Roman Empire, (which last dignity was possessed by all the other Continental branches of this family,) and produced several prelates eminent both by their learning and piety, of whom the two most conspicuous were Theobald, of the Silesian branch, (issued from a younger son of John, lord high treasurer of Poland, temp. King Sigismund I.,) who was General of the Franciscans; and still greater lustre has been shed on the name by the virtues and piety of St. John-Isajah de Bonare, patron-saint of Casimirovna, who, dying in odour of sanctity, in 1473, was canonized, and is recorded in the calendar on the 8th of February, as appears in the Acts of the Ballandists. This eminent personage was brother of John de Bonare, lord high chancellor of Poland, temp. King Casimir IV. The four most illustrious descendants of this family on the Continent, and all descended from John of Laines, were, 1st. Jehan de Bonare (of the Flenish line) Roth magister of the armies of France, who signalized himself by the victory gained over the English in 1337; 2d. St. John-Isajah de Bonare, patron saint of Casimirovna; 3d. John de Bonare, Starost of Zator, Rabzstym, and Oczwyciein, Baron of Biecin, and of the Holy Roman Empire, Premier lay senator of Poland, Burggrave Palatin of Cracow, and Magnus Gubernator, in 1550, who married his daughter to John de Firley, Heritable Grand-marshal and Palatin of Poland, elected king in 1572, but resigned in favour of King Henry de Valois; this lady is said by Mismiez to have carried a considerable portion of the possessions of the family of Bonar into the house of Firley, by her marriage; 4. John de Baner (of the Swedish line), Field-marshal and Generalissimo of the Northern League, in 1640." It is thought by Swedish writers that the knightly house of Baner in Sweden, on whose name the celebrated field-marshal has thrown such lustre, derive their origin, name and arms from the Bonar family above alluded to, and that their name of Baner, as it were Banner, is deduced from the two banners added to their arms by the king of France, in commemoration of the signal victory gained by Messire Jehan de Bonare over the English.

William Bonare, the elder son of William-Roger, the Cru-

sader, held the office of royal seneschal of the castle of Kinghorn, then called Kyngshorne, at the time of the death, in its immediate neighbourhood, of Alexander the Third, who, by the stumbling of his horse, was thrown over a high rock, now called King's Craig, and killed, in 1285-6, an event, in its consequences, most calamitous to Scotland. [See vol. i. p. 97.]

His son and successor, William Bonare of Bonare, is mentioned in the Chamberlain's Rolls (vol. i. fol. 20), as royal seneschal of Kinghorn, in the reign of Robert the First. He had been a staunch adherent of Sir William Wallace, and fought at Bannockburn in 1314, under the banner of Robert the Bruce.

His only son, William Robert Bonare, was royal seneschal of Kinghorn in the reigns of Robert the First and David the Second, as appears from mention made of him in the Chamberlain's Rolls, fol. 157, ann. 1328, and again fol. 167, ann. 1329, and fol. 192, ann. 1330. In the second of these records the name is written Boner, which is the only instance in Scotland of the orthography so constantly occurring on the continent. He fought at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, and was killed at the battle of Durhan in 1346, as appears from the mention in the Chamberlain's rolls, fol. 309, of a payment made to his widow, in which he is styled not seneschal but "Constabularius de Kyngshorne, qui mortuus est sub vexillo domini nostri Regis;" and notice is likewise taken of a sum of monies paid to him by order of the king, a short time before that disastrous battle, in which the king was taken prisoner. By Margaret, his wife, of the family of Wenysse of Wenysse, he had two sons; John, his heir, and James, of Bonarton, founder of that line, which continued for about three hundred years, and ancestor of other branches which, in the sixteenth century, flourished in Poland and Silesia.

His son and successor, John Bonar, was at the murderous siege of Caerlaverock Castle, in 1355, when this fortress, with the castle of Dalswinton, was taken from the English, by Roger Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, who remained faithful amidst the general defection of the nobles, and preserved the whole territory of Nithsdale in allegiance to the Scottish crown. John Bonar of Bonare was still living in 1380. He married Anne, of the Ramsays of Dalhousie, and left three sons, viz., William, his heir; James, of Rossie, in Fife, founder of the Rossie Bonars, and of other lines. Of the first was William, fourth baron of Rossie, who, during the thirty years' war, went to Sweden, having previous to his departure, received from King Charles the Second a birth-brief, given under the great seal of Scotland, 14th June, 1670, in which, after authenticating eight degrees and sixteen quarters on either side, both paternal and maternal, his majesty was pleased to recommend him to the good graces of the Swedish monarch, "as a gentleman eminent alike by the nobility of his blood and his own valour." In Sweden he rose to high military rank. He married the Countess Elizabeth de Grammont-Brossart-vander-Decken, whose family had the honour of being allied to the royal house of Sweden, and from him sprang the lines of the barons de Bonare in Bremen and Silesia. From the line of Rossie also derived the barons of Cairnbuddy in Scotland, who held their lands immediately from the crown; also, the lairds of Bonarfield, of whom David, the first, was killed at Flodden; the lairds of Balgershaw, and the lairds of Easter Rossie, of whom John, the first laird, was killed at Flodden; with the legitimated line of Colty, and the lines of the lairds of Forgandenny and Cowbryes. The third son of Sir John de Bonare was named John. He was the progenitor of the family of Friarton, of which James, the first laird, was killed at Flodden.

The eldest son, William Bonar of Bonare, was the first of this family designated of Keltly, which afterwards became the chief barony of the family. He served in the French wars under the earl of Buchan, son of the first duke of Albany, who led a body of Scottish knights to the assistance of the dauphin against the English, and, under the bold bastard of Orleans, gained the victories of Boulogne in 1421, and of Verneuil in 1424. [See vol. i. p. 39.] After his return to Scotland, Bonar appeared in arms at the battle of Arbroath, in 1445, and again, at Sauchieburn, in 1448, with his sons by his side. By his marriage with Christian, of the Balfours of Burleigh, (whose namesake and kinswoman had married William Bonar of Rossie, kinsman and namesake of this baron,) he left four sons, viz., John, his heir; William, of Keltly, who died in 1478, leaving three sons, of whom the eldest, Ninian, succeeded to the representation of the family; Robert of Strathly Bonar, ancestor of the Bonars of Strathly and Coulle, both extinct; and James, of Bonahallie, who married Anne, daughter of Ingils of Tarvat, and had with another son, William, of Drumdovane, a successor, John, of Kilgraston, a descendant of whom became eventually chief of the house of Bonar.

William Bonar of Keltly died in 1469, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Bonar. He assisted at a grand tournament at Falkland, in which, amongst other sports, a combat of the king's lions and leopards was to be shown. One huge lion broke from his den and rushed towards the queen's tribune, when Bonar of Keltly, seizing a piece of flesh provided for the feeding of the animals, flung himself before it, thus turning its attention upon himself, and then killed it with his dagger; in commemoration of which bold feat, the king granted to him a chief on his coat of arms, charged with a lion rampant, encountered by two hands clad in steel gauntlets, of which the sinister bears a piece of animal flesh, and the dexter a poniard. Buchanan records this John Bonar of Keltly, amongst the barons who signed the act of settlement of the Crown of Scotland in favour of Prince John of Scotland, duke of Albany, and his heirs, filling the king's issue, in 1477. He had likewise signed the demand of Prince Alexander of Scotland, duke of Albany, father of the said Prince John, for a divorce from his duchess Catherine Sinclair, daughter of the earl of Orkney and Caithness, lord high chancellor of Scotland. He married Margaret, of the Setons of Parbroath, by whom he had an only son, Ninian, who died in infancy, and he was succeeded by his nephew, Ninian, above mentioned, eldest son of William of Keltly, and grandson of William of Bonare. Sir Ninian was created a knight banneret on the field of Sauchieburn in 1488, in which he is said to have saved the life of Prince James, afterwards James the Fourth, by whose side he was killed at Flodden, 9th September, 1513. He married before 1505, Margaret Oliphant, Lady of Dron, sole daughter and heiress of John Oliphant of Dron, Dunbarney, Pitcaithly, and Binzean, a descendant in the direct male line of Walter Oliphant of Aberdalgie, Gask, &c., by Princess Elizabeth of Scotland, daughter of King Robert the First. By his wife he had three sons, of whom Walter, the eldest, succeeded him. Besides these, he had a natural son, Andrew, of Pitcairns, ancestor of that line, and Janet, both legitimated after the death of their father, by charter under the great seal of Scotland, 24th June 1529. Sir Ninian had led eight of his kinsmen, with their followers, besides his eldest son, under his banner, to the fatal field of Flodden, and five of them were left dead on the field by his side.

The eldest son, Sir Walter Bonar, received a charter granted by King James the Fifth under the great seal of



Scotland, 5th March, 1525, according to which "his heritable barony of Kely was to be holden by him and his heirs male immediately of the king and his successors in free barony." Having a feud with Andrew Rollo of Duncrub, ancestor of Lord Rollo, and Godfrey Wilson, he attacked them in the parish church of Dunning, and wounded the latter, for which act of violence he succeeded in obtaining a remission under the great seal of Scotland, 28th January 1526-7. He married Beatrice, of the Hays of Errol, by whom he had a daughter, Isabel, married to Charles, of the Rutherfords of Fairnilee, and two sons, William, his successor, and John of Trevor, who married Margaret Colville of the Culross family, and had, with other issue, a son and heir, James of Trevor, from whom derived also the Bonars of Boghall, of Nether Cultunghaire, and of Eyemouth; with the legitimated line of Kinclady, founded by his natural son, John, of Kinclady, legitimated under the great seal of Scotland, 18th January, 1586.

Sir Walter resigned his barony into the queen's hands, by deed dated at Kely, 23d February 1535, in favour of his son, William Bonar, who fought at the battle of Pinkie in 1547. William's son, Ninian, received from King James the Sixth a grant of the island of North Ronaldshay, and investiture, per charter under the great seal, 28th July, 1591. Having no male issue, he resigned the barony by act dated at Kely, 28th November, 1610, in favour of his brother, Robert Bonar. The last baron of Kely, William Bonar, great-grandson of this Robert, died in December, 1691, without issue, when his kinsman, John Bonar, the sixth proprietor of Kilgraston, became the chief of the family. He was the eldest son of John, fifth laird of Kilgraston, and Agnes, daughter and heir of Laurence Graham of Callander, a scion of Montrose, and in right of his mother representative and heir of line of Graham of Callander. He died in 1694, and was succeeded by his son, John Bonar, born 16th January 1679, married 16th December 1693, Grizel, daughter of Gilbert Bennett of Beath, by whom he had seven children, all of whom except two, John the eldest, and Andrew, died young. During the troubles of those days he was subjected to persecution for his attachment to Presbyterianism. He was settled in the parish of Torphichen in 1693, and continued in that charge till his death, 7th August 1747, a period of fifty years. He was known as one of the twelve Marrow men, and was the intimate friend of Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine. His third son, Andrew, was founder of the Bonars of Camden and Elmhurst, in the county of Kent, England. By a disposition dated at Kilgraston, 23d October 1696, he conveyed his tenantry of Kilgraston, with the castle, manor, and lands thereof, to his cousins, Oliphant of Carsow, Oliphant of Cultunghaire, Murray of Auchtertyre, and Craigie of Dumbarny, in mortgage, under reversion and reservation of free regress and ingress to said tenantry of Kilgraston, to his heir-male.

His eldest son, John, bore the designation of titular of Kilgraston. He was born at Torphichen 25th July 1696, and became a minister. He was settled in the parishes of Fetlar and North Zell in Shetland in the year 1729, and died there in 1752. He was distinguished as a classical scholar and well acquainted with the Oriental languages. One of his descendants, Thomson Bonar, became connected with an extensive mercantile house in Russia, which still bears the name,—and, along with his wife, was murdered by their valet in London, in June 1813. Another of the sons of John Bonar, named Andrew, was born in March 1734, married Patience Redmore, by whom he left two sons, James and William, and a daughter, Anne, who married the Rev. Archibald Bonar, minister of Cramond. The eldest son of John Bonar of Fetlar was John, the last titular of Kilgras-

ton. He was born 4th November 1721,—became a minister, —was ordained at Cockpen 22d August 1746,—translated to Perth in January 1756, and died there 21st December 1761. He was the author of several religious publications, one of which, entitled 'Observations on the Conduct and Character of Judas Iscariot,' has been frequently reprinted. His eldest son, also John Bonar, born in 1747, on the abolition of the feudal system of Scotland relinquished the qualification of titular of Kilgraston, which his father had borne. He was eminent in his day for his profound knowledge of the Revenue laws, united with an acute discernment in the application of them. In 1764, while at the university of Edinburgh, he and five other students, namely, Mr. William Creech, the bookseller; Mr. John Bruce, afterwards professor of logic there; Henry Mackenzie, author of the 'Man of Feeling'; and Mr. Bechies, afterwards of Invermay; with the view of mutual improvement in public speaking, originated the debating club, called the Speculative Society, which still flourishes. He was secretary of the society from its institution till November 1771. On 8th February of that year he received an unanimous vote of thanks for his zeal and attention to the interests of the society. He read in all fourteen essays to the society, his last in 1775, indicating an attendance of more than eleven years. He afterwards became solicitor of excise. The minister, Lord Melville, and the board of Treasury placed great confidence in his judgment in questions of revenue. He was author of a pamphlet entitled 'Consideration on the proposed application to His Majesty and Parliament for the establishment of a Licensed Theatre in Edinburgh,' printed in 1767. He died in 1807, unmarried.

The second son of John Bonar of Perth, Andrew Bonar, with his immediate younger brother, Alexander, was partner of the banking house of Ramsays, Bonars, & Co. In 1792 he acquired the property of Warriston in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and, in 1818, purchased the estate of Kimmerrghame in Berwickshire. He died 5th August 1825. He was succeeded in the estate of Kimmerrghame by his eldest son, John, born in 1793, and died, unmarried, in July 1834. His brother James, one of the partners of the firm of Small, Colquhoun & Co., merchants, London, succeeded him. The latter married Mary, daughter of Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre. In 1846 he sold the estate of Kimmerrghame to Miss Campbell of Blythwood. One of his brothers, William, born in 1797, married Lillias, daughter of Alexander Cunningham, Esq. of Craighags; issue, one daughter; another, Andrew, born in 1802, married in 1833, Marcelline, daughter of M'Donell of Glengarry; issue, two sons and two daughters.

The third son of John Bonar of Perth was Alexander Bonar, who was born 22d February 1750, married Sarah M'Call, daughter of John M'Call, merchant in Glasgow, died in April 1820. He was a partner in the house of Ramsays, Bonars, & Co., and was proprietor first of Rosebank, on which a part of Edinburgh is now built—then of Craighall, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and subsequently purchased in 1818 the estate of Ratho, situated about eight miles west of Edinburgh. He left five daughters and one son, named John, who succeeded him in the estate of Ratho, and died unmarried in 1838. The estate of Ratho afterwards passed (in 1844) into the hands of the late Robert Cadell, Esq., the publisher of Sir Walter Scott's works, and subsequently into the possession of Ord Ewing, Esq., a Glasgow merchant.

Archibald, fourth son of John Bonar of Perth, was minister of Cramond, and died in 1816, leaving two sons and several

daughters. One of his sons, named John, was also a minister of the Church of Scotland.

The fourth son of John Bonar was Thomson Bonar, merchant in Edinburgh, who in 1792 married a daughter of Mr. Andrew Bell, engraver, proprietor of the original *Encyclopedia Britannica*. After his father-in-law's death he purchased from his executors the entire property of this work, and carried on the printing of it at the Grove, Fountain-bridge. He had two daughters and three sons,—John, Andrew, and Thomson. His wife died in 1806, and he married a second time, Mary Lawrie, by whom he had three daughters,—the eldest of whom married the Rev. Robert Burns, D.D., Paisley, subsequently professor of Church History and Evidences of Christianity, Knox's college, Toronto. Thomson Bonar died in July 1814.

The sixth son of John Bonar of Perth was James Bonar, solicitor of excise, who was married to Marjory Maitland in 1797, and died in March 1821, leaving five sons and three daughters. He was distinguished for great literary attainments, and was the author of a disquisition on the origin of the Greek Proposition, published in the Royal Society's Transactions, and of several articles in Dr. Brewster's *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*. He was the great promoter of the Astronomical Institution in Edinburgh, as well as of several other literary and benevolent institutions. Three of his sons became ministers.

The Bonars of Gregston, in Fifeshire, derived from the Bonars of Lumquhat, in the parish of Colleslie, in that county. The family was founded by Harry Bonar of Gregston, second son of John Bonar, second proprietor of Lumquhat, and great-grandson of William Bonar of Kely, who died in 1478. In 1723, Grahame of Gorthie, who married his cousin, Margaret, only child of Robert Bonar of Gregston, by his wife, Margaret Trail of the Trails of Skayll, succeeded, in his wife's right, to the estate, when he assumed the name and arms of Bonar in addition to his own, and Grahame-Bonar became the name of the proprietor of Gregston.

It is stated in a note to Burke's account of this family, that the surname was, at one period, so numerous in Scotland that no less than thirty-seven different lines of Bonars are to be found upon record, each styled by their territorial designation.

BREWSTER, a surname originally English, which in the present century has become distinguished in Scotland by its being borne by one who has acquired for himself a high place both in literature and science—Sir David Brewster, F.R.S., and corresponding member of the National Institute of France, born December 11th, 1781, the son of James Brewster, Esq., rector of the grammar school, Jedburgh. He was educated for the Church of Scotland, and was licensed to preach the gospel. In 1800, he received the honorary degree of M.A. from the university of Edinburgh, and, in 1807, that of LL.D. from the university of Aberdeen. In 1808, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and in the same year he undertook the editorship of the '*Edinburgh Encyclopedia*,' which was only finished in 1830. Between 1801 and 1812, he devoted his attention chiefly to the study of optics; and in 1813, he published the results in a '*Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments*.' In 1815, he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society for one of his discoveries in optical science; and soon after was admitted a Fellow of that body. The following year he invented the Kaleidoscope, the patent right of which was evaded, so that the inventor gained little beyond fame, though the large sale of the instrument must have produced

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considerable profit. The same year, the Institute of France adjudged to him half of the physical prize of 3,000 francs, awarded for two of the most important discoveries made in Europe, in any branch of science, during the two preceding years. In 1819, Dr. Brewster received from the Royal Society the Rumford gold and silver medals, for his discoveries on the polarization of light. In the latter year, in conjunction with Professor Jamieson, he established '*The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*,' and subsequently commenced '*The Edinburgh Journal of Science*,' of which 16 volumes appeared. In 1825, the Institute of France elected Dr. Brewster a corresponding member, and he received the same honour from the Royal Academies of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark. In 1831, he proposed the meeting at York, which led to the establishment of the British Association for the advancement of Science. The same year he received the decoration of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; and, in 1832, the honour of knighthood from William IV. Besides contributing largely to the '*Edinburgh Review*,' the '*Transactions of the British Association*,' and other scientific societies, and the '*North British Review*,' Sir David is the author of the following, among other popular works, viz.: '*A Treatise on the Kaleidoscope*,' '*A Treatise on Optics*,' '*Letters on Natural Magic*,' '*Life of Sir Isaac Newton*,' '*More Worlds than One*,' in reply to Professor Whewell's '*Plurality of Worlds*.' He is one of the editors of '*The London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*.' In 1838 he was appointed, by the crown, principal of the united colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, St. Andrews. On January 2, 1849, he was elected one of the eight Foreign Associate Members of the National Institute of France, vacant by the death of the celebrated chemist, M. Berzelius, and in 1855, the emperor of the French conferred on him the decoration of an officer of the legion of honour. The eight associate members of the Institute are generally regarded as the eight greatest celebrities in the learned world. Sir David has a pension from government of £300 a-year. He married 1st a daughter of Macpherson, the translator of '*Ossian's Poems*,' and by her had several children; and 2dly, in 1857, Jane, daughter of Thomas Purcell, Esq. of Scarborough. In 1859 he was elected principal and vice-chancellor of the university of Edinburgh.

The surname *Brewster* is one of those, like *Sangster* and *Webster*, terminating in *ster*, which, in the Anglo-Saxon times, were the regular form of feminine occupations. An old family of this surname, viz., Brewster of Wrentham, were settled in the county of Suffolk, possessing lands in twenty parishes in that county and the county of Norfolk. In the civil wars Colonel Humphrey Brewster, of this family, raised and commanded a troop of horse against Charles the First, and Robert Brewster, Esq., the then possessor of Wrentham, sat as member for Dunwich in the long parliament. In the reign of Edward the Third, John Brewster was witness to a deed relating to land in the parish of Henstead, Suffolk, and prior to the reign of Henry the Fourth there was a Brewster of Mutford in that county. There were also Brewsters of Henstead and Rushmere in the same county. In the reign of Richard the Second John Brewster was rector of Godwick in the county of Norfolk. In a sasine, of date 31st March 1477, in the Chancery of Glasgow, we meet with the name of John Brewster, *quondam* proprietor of a house or tenement in the High Street of that city. In 1516, one John Brewster was burnt for Lollardism at Smithfield.

Of the parent stem,—the Brewsters of Wrentham,—branches exist in the counties of Essex, Dartmouth, Kent, and

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Northampton, also in Scotland and in Ireland. The Scottish line may be said to be represented by the family of which Sir David Brewster is such a distinguished member, and the Irish by Abraham Brewster, Esq., queen's counsel, of Merrion Square, Dublin. Another branch was established in the United States, by William Brewster, the ruling elder and spiritual guide of the Pilgrim Fathers, who had served as a diplomatist in the Low Countries, and in 1608 went with Robinson, the minister of the Puritans, to Holland, and in 1620 conducted the emigrants from England, by whom New England was founded. Robinson did not accompany them, but died at Leyden in 1625. [*History of the United States of America, by George Bancroft, Esq., Fullarton's edition, p. 124.*]

BROWN, ROBERT, D.C.L., an eminent botanist, the son of an Episcopalian clergyman, was born at Montrose, 21st of December 1773. His academical education was acquired first at Marischal college, Aberdeen, and subsequently at the university of Edinburgh, where he completed his medical studies in 1795, and in the same year accompanied a Scottish fencible regiment, in the double capacity of ensign and assistant-surgeon, to Ireland. His intense love and peculiar aptitude for botanical study had already developed itself, and recommended him to the notice of Sir Joseph Banks, who continued through life to be his sincere and ardent friend. On Sir Joseph's recommendation, and attracted by the more than golden promise which the then unexplored regions of New Holland held out to the botanical inquirer, he threw up his commissions, and in 1801 embarked as naturalist in the expedition under Captain Flinders for the survey of the Australian coasts.

From this expedition he returned to England in 1805, bringing with him nearly 4,000 species of plants, a large proportion of which were entirely new to science, and also an inexhaustible store of new ideas in relation to the characters, distribution, and affinities of the singular vegetation which distinguishes the great continent of Australia from every other botanical region. To work out these ideas, both in relation to the plants of New Holland, and in their comparison with those of other parts of the world, with wonderful sagacity, with the utmost minuteness of detail, and at the same time with the most comprehensive generalization, was the labour of many succeeding years. Shortly after his return he was appointed librarian to the Linnæan Society. His memoirs on 'Asclepiadæ and Proteaceæ' in the Transactions of the

Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, and those of the Linnæan Society, his 'Prodrômus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ et Insulæ Van Diemen,' vol. i. published in 1810, and his 'General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis,' attached to the narrative of Capt. Flinders' Expedition, published in 1814, revealed to the scientific world how great a master in botanical science had arisen in this modest and unassuming inquirer. Nor was the world slow in recognising his merits. The natural system in botany had hitherto made but little progress in England, or anywhere out of France, but its adoption by one who was instinctively recognised as the first botanist of the age, and the important modifications which he introduced into it, speedily compelled an almost universal assent to its principles, and led to its general substitution in place of the Linnæan method. In numerous memoirs contained in the 'Transactions' of Societies, and in the Appendices to the most important books of travels or voyages of discovery, he shed new and unexpected light on many of the most difficult problems in the reproduction, the anatomy, the distribution, the characters, and the affinities of plants; and the universal consent of botanists recognised the title conferred upon him by his illustrious friend Alexander von Humboldt, of 'Botanicorum facile Princeps.' Nearly every scientific society, both at home and abroad, considered itself honoured by the enrolment of his name in the list of its members.

After the death of Dryander in 1810, Mr. Brown received the charge of the noble library and splendid collections of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed to him their enjoyment for life. In 1827 they were, with his assent, transferred to the British Museum, when he was appointed keeper of the botanical department in that establishment. In 1811 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and was several times elected on the council of that body. He received also, during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, a pension of two hundred pounds per annum, in recognition of his distinguished merits. In 1833 he was elected one of the eighteen foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, his competitors being Bessel, Von Buch, Faraday, Herschell, Jacobi, Meckel.

Mitscherlich, Oersted, and Plana. In 1839 the council of the Royal Society awarded him the Copley medal, the highest honour at their disposal, "for his discoveries during a series of years on the subject of vegetable impregnation;" and in 1849 he became president of the Linnæan Society, of which he had been for many years librarian. In 1832, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L., in company with Dalton, Faraday, and Brewster; and he received from the king of Prussia the decoration of the highest Prussian civil order, "pour le mérite," of which order Baron Von Humboldt was chancellor. A collected edition of Brown's works, in five volumes, has been published in Germany.

Among his contributions to the 'Transactions' of the Linnæan Society are papers 'On the Natural Order of Plants called Proteaceæ;' 'Observations on the Natural Family of Plants called Compositæ,' (vol. xii.); 'An Account of a New Genus of Plants called Rafflesia,' (vol. xiii.) In 1818 he published in a separate form 'A Brief Account of Microscopical Observations on the Particles contained in the Pollen of Plants, and on the general existence of active Molecules in Organic and Inorganic bodies.' These movements he was the first to point out, and draw attention to their importance. On the continent it is the custom to allude to this phenomenon as the Brunonian movement.

He is the author also of the Botanical appendix attached to the account of the Voyages of Ross and Parry to the Arctic Regions, of Tuckey's Expedition to the Congo, and of Oudney, Denham, and Clapperton's Expeditions in Central Africa. Assisted by Mr. Bennett, he also described the rare plants collected by Dr. Husfield, during his residence in Java.

In private life, this distinguished ornament of science was remarkable for the unvarying simplicity, truthfulness, and benevolence of his character, and the singular uprightness of his judgment rendered him on all difficult occasions an invaluable counsellor to those who had the privilege of seeking his advice. With his faculties unclouded to the last, he died at London, 10th June 1858, surrounded by his collections, in the room which had formerly been the library of Sir Joseph

Banks. "It was in the year 1810," says one of his distinguished friends, who contributed greatly to relieve the sufferings of his last illness, "that I first became acquainted with Mr. Brown, within three feet of the same place in the same room where I saw him so nearly drawing his last breath three days ago. He was the same simple-minded, kind-hearted man in November, 1810, as he was in June, 1858, nothing changed but as time changes us all." His funeral took place on the 15th, at the cemetery, Kensal-green, to which it was attended by a numerous concourse of his scientific and personal friends.

BUCHAN (additional to article in vol. i. page 456). The Buchans of Letham, East Lothian, were cadets of the Buchans of Auchmacy, Aberdeenshire. From the former were descended the Buchans of Kelloe, Berwickshire. George Buchan of Kelloe, born in 1775, whose mother was a daughter of President Dundas, sailed from England for India in May 1792, in the Winterton East Indiaman, commanded by Captain Dundas of Dundas, and, in August of the same year, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar. During his residence of twenty years in India, he was exposed to dangers in many varied shapes, and in a small work, entitled 'Practical Illustrations of a Particular Providence,' he details his wonderful preservation in a second shipwreck, and his escape from being murdered by the Malays in another vessel, in which he had made every effort to be conveyed to a lucrative situation at Malacca, but was prevented from reaching the ship when waiting off Madras. In India he rose to high office, and was appointed secretary to the government at Madras. Circumstances requiring his return home, he was, about 1809, most anxious to revisit his native land. He had taken passage in a favourite ship, the Lady Jane Dundas, but political events at the time forced him to remain in India. The Lady Jane Dundas was lost at sea, and, about a month after the fleet, of which it formed a part, had sailed, Mr. Buchan took his departure in a fast-sailing packet, reaching England in safety at the same period as the shattered remains of the fleet in which he should have sailed arrived, and without encountering any storms. Subsequently his life was chiefly spent on his estate in Berwickshire, actively engaged in public business, for which he had a natural aptitude, and taking a prominent part in the management of county affairs. About twenty years before his death he accidentally fell into an ice-pit, and the severe dislocation which he then sustained occasioned lameness for life. For many years he took a considerable part in the deliberations of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, particularly in the non-intrusion discussions, previous to the disruption in 1843. After that event he joined the Free church. He died 3d January 1856. His brother, lieutenant-general Sir John Buchan, served in the Peninsular war, and was a major-general in the Portuguese army.

BUCHAN, PETER, an industrious collector of the elder ballads of the north of Scotland, was born in Peterhead in 1790. On his father's side he could trace his descent from a General Buchan,

"who had at one time large possessions, and kept a good castle, modishly called a *house*, at Rattray, parish of Crimond. He was a scion of the Cumyns, earls of Buchan," and, on the mother's side, a lineal descendant of the ancient family of Irvine of Drum, in Aberdeenshire. In his youth he obtained a midshipman's commission, but, being an only son, at the wish of his parents he relinquished his desire for a maritime life.

In 1814, he published a small volume of poems and songs. He now conceived the design of setting up a printing establishment at Peterhead, at that time without one. Having made a copperplate-press from an engraving which he had seen in a book, he showed it to an influential friend, who strongly advised him to prosecute his design. Accordingly, in 1816, he went to Edinburgh, "with a pocket full of flattering introductory letters, and an almost empty purse." He got introduced to the earl of Buchan, who recommended him to various friends, and amongst others, to a Dr. Charles Wingate, a medical gentleman in Stirling. To that town he proceeded with the view of learning "the mysteries of printing," and after no more than ten days' attendance in a printing office there, he composed and printed a song as a specimen of his proficiency, with which he returned to Edinburgh. From one of the earl's friends he now received about £50 sterling, with which he purchased types, &c., and commenced business in Peterhead, on the 24th of March the same year.

In 1819, he constructed a new printing-press, "wood, iron, and brass," with which he printed one of his most popular works, 'The annals of Peterhead,' a thin 12mo volume, illustrated with half-a-dozen copperplates of his own engraving. The press was wrought with the feet instead of the hands, and took impressions from stone, copper, and wood, as well as from types, and would have answered equally well for printing on cloth. He also invented an index for keeping an account of the number of sheets printed in any given time. A patent press-maker in Edinburgh, he tells us, once wrote to him to send him one, and held out a great reward. He acknowledged its receipt and utility; then went to America, and with him his machine and golden hopes.

Mr. Buchan's next literary production was 'An Historical Account of the ancient and noble family of Keith, Earls Marischal of Scotland, with the attainted noblemen, &c.' This work brought him considerable reputation as well as remuneration.

After this, Mr. Buchan filled for a time a situation in London, on a salary of £150 a-year, but was obliged to leave it on account of bad health. After his return to Peterhead, he published in 1824, a treatise, dedicated to his son, in which he endeavoured to prove that brutes are possessed of souls and are immortal!

In 1828, he published in two volumes 8vo, a work entitled 'Ancient Ballads and Songs of the North of Scotland, hitherto unpublished, with Explanatory Notes.' This work, unlike his former productions, was printed and published at Edinburgh, and at once made his name known. Sir Walter Scott, in his introduction to the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' has borne ample testimony to the value of Mr Buchan's collection. The work was most favourably received; the whole edition having been sold in the course of a few months. By it he added upwards of forty to our stock of recovered songs, while more perfect versions were given of nearly an equal number which had been previously printed. Amongst these may be mentioned the beautiful ballad of 'Burd Helen.'

He was now brought into correspondence with Sir Walter Scott, and others of high literary standing, and was frequently a guest at Abbotsford. The Scottish Society of Antiquaries elected him a corresponding member, as did also the Northern Institution for the promotion of science and literature. He was also honoured with diplomas of membership from some of the leading literary societies of England.

In 1834, he published 'The Peterhead Smugglers,' a melodrama of no great merit. The best and most original part of this publication was the introductory dedication, which contained a bitter philippic against lawyers, by whom he seems to have been constantly persecuted. With it, he advertised, "as preparing for publication," a new collection of ballads, to be entitled 'North Country Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern, with Notes.' The work was never published, but the manuscript volumes found their way into the archives of the

Percy Society, London; through Mr. Jerdan of the Literary Gazette, and in 1845, unknown to the other selections from them formed one of the miscellaneous issues of the Society, entitled 'Scottish Traditional Versions of Ancient Ballads, edited by James Henry Dixon.' These, however, are only different versions of previously known ballads.

Mr. Buchan afterwards purchased a small property near Dennyloanhead, Stirlingshire, which he called Buchanstone, intending there to spend the remainder of his days in retirement and ease; but in this he was disappointed. The superior of the land claimed the minerals on his estate, and a long and harassing lawsuit was the consequence. In 1852, he sold the property, and went to live with his eldest son at Strandhill House, county of Leitrim, Ireland. In the early part of 1854, he repaired to London, with the view of effecting arrangements for the publication of another volume of 'Ancient Scottish Ballads,' but was there seized with illness, and after a few hours' suffering, died, 19th September the same year. His remains were interred in the Norwood cemetery, near London. In private life, he was remarkably modest, and of singularly unassuming manners. His third surviving son, Charles, M.A., D.D., F.S.A. Scot., author of various theological works, became, in 1846, minister of Fordoun, Kincardineshire.

Mr. Buchan's works are:

The Recreation of Leisure Hours, being Songs and Verses in the Scottish dialect. Peterhead, 1814.

Annals of Peterhead, now extremely scarce. Peterhead, 1819, 12mo.

An Historical Account of the ancient and noble family of Keith, Earls Marischal of Scotland, with the attained noblemen, &c. Peterhead.

Treatise proving that Brutes have Souls and are Immortal. Peterhead, 1824.

Ancient Ballads and Songs of the North of Scotland, hitherto unpublished, with Explanatory Notes. Edinburgh, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Peterhead Smugglers of the last century; or William and Annie, an original melodrama, in three acts.—Also, Poems and Songs, with Biographical Notices. Edinburgh, 1834, 8vo.

The Eglinton Tournament, and Gentlemen Unmasked. Glasgow, 1839. This work was afterwards republished under the title of Britain's Boast, her Glory and her shame; or a Mirror for all Ranks, in which are distinctly seen the origin and history of kings, noblemen, gentlemen, clergymen, men of learning and genius, lawyers, physicians, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, soldiers, sailors, &c., with the true characteristics of each. The necessity and advantages of

education, commerce, and trade.—Also an account of the Chivalry of the Ancients, the Eglinton Tournament, and Gentlemen Unmasked. In a conversation between the shades of a king and his preceptor, a knight, in the Elysian fields. Glasgow, 1840, royal 18mo.

The Parallel; or Principles of the British Constitution Exemplified. For the benefit of every legislator and British subject, whether tory, whig, or radical.—Also a defence of Church Establishments, Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, Habeas Corpus Act, Articles of the Scottish Union, and Act for securing the Protestant and Presbyterian Religion, &c. London, 1835.

Man,—Body and Soul,—as he was, as he is, and as he shall be. 1849.

Mr. Buchan also published various other works of a minor character, illustrative of the literary antiquities of Scotland, as 'Gleanings of Scarce Old Ballads;' 'The Wanderings of Prince Charles Stuart and Miss Flora Macdonald,' from a manuscript of the period, with several Jacobite Poems, Sermons, Songs, and Sketches. He also supplied George Chalmers, Esq., with much useful information for his Caledonia.

Two unpublished volumes of his Ballad Collections were left in the possession of Dr. Charles Mackay of London.

## C

CAMPBELL, (additional to article in vol. i. pages 548—569). Of this surname was the family of Duneaves in Perthshire, the first of which, Duncan Campbell of Duneaves, was the second son of Robert Campbell of Glenlyon, in the same county, lineally descended, in the direct male line, from Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon, second son, (by Lady Margaret Douglas,) of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, ancestor of the noble family of Breadalbane, (see vol. i. page 378). Duncan Campbell of Duneaves had a son, Duncan Campbell of Milntown, in Glenlyon, who took to wife Janet, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Robertson, minister of Fortingal, and was father of Archibald Campbell, a lieutenant in the army. This gentleman married Margaret, daughter of James Small, a captain in the army, and their third son was lieutenant-general, Sir Archibald Campbell, baronet, commander of the British forces in the Burmese war.

Sir Archibald entered the service in the year 1787, by raising a quota of twenty men for an ensigncy in the 77th regiment, and, in the spring of the following year, he embarked with that corps for the East Indies. He was present at the operations against the army of Tippoo Saib, sultan of Mysore, which led to the reduction of Cananore and other places on the coast of Malabar in 1790. In 1791 he was promoted to a lieutenancy in his regiment, and was appointed adjutant of it. During that and the following year he served in the campaigns in the Mysore country, and was present at the first siege of Seringapatam, its capital, in February 1792. In 1795 he served at the reduction of the Dutch garrison of Cochin and its dependencies on the coast of Malabar, and in 1796 at that of the island of Ceylon. In 1799, as major in the European brigade of the Bombay army, he was present at the battle of Saducor and the siege and taking of Seringapatam by assault. In the same year he became, by purchase, captain in the 67th regiment, and with the view of remaining on foreign service, he immediately exchanged into the 88th regiment, that corps having just arrived in India.

In 1801, Capt. Campbell was compelled by ill health to

return to England, and until 1803, he was employed upon the recruiting service. He was then appointed to the staff of the southern district, as major of brigade. In 1804 he became major of the 6th battalion of reserve, stationed in Guernsey, and he remained there until its reduction in the beginning of 1805. A few weeks thereafter he was placed on full pay of the 71st regiment, and, in general, commanded the 2d battalion of that corps in Scotland and Ireland until 1808, when he joined the 1st battalion on its embarkation for Portugal. He served with it at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, as also during the campaign in Spain, under the command of Sir John Moore, and the retreat to Corunna, at the battle of which he was present, in January 1809.

In the following month he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and appointed to accompany Marshal Beresford to assist in the organization of the Portuguese army. In this service he was raised to the rank of colonel, and had the command of a regiment of infantry. In 1811 he was appointed brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade during the whole of the war in the Peninsula and the south of France, being present at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, the surprise of the French corps commanded by General Girard, at Arrago Molinos, 28th October 1811, the siege of Badajoz, 6th April 1812; the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, and the Nive.

In the end of 1813, the Prince Regent of Portugal promoted him to the rank of major-general in the Portuguese service, and conferred upon him the insignia of the order of the Tower and Sword. He was knighted April 28, 1814, by the Prince Regent of Great Britain, afterwards George IV., and appointed one of his royal highness' aides-de-camp, with the rank of colonel in the army; and in 1815, he was nominated a knight-commander of the Bath. In 1816 he was appointed to the command of the Lisbon division of the Portuguese army.

In 1820, at the first breaking out of the Revolution in Portugal, he offered, in the absence of Field-marshal Lord Beresford, to march, with his division, to suppress the rising at Oporto. His advices, however, were declined by the regency, and he at once gave in his resignation, and soon after returned to England.

In 1821 he was appointed to the command of the 38th regiment, and the following year he joined that corps at the Cape, and proceeded with it to India. He was stationed at Berhampore when he was selected to take the command of the expedition against the Burmese in 1824. Elated by some recent conquests which they had made over the northern mountainous province of Assam, and being brought into more immediate contact with the British frontiers, the Burmese had begun, towards the end of 1823, to make sundry encroachments upon the possessions of the East India Company. In a sudden night attack, they drove away a small guard of British troops stationed on the small muddy island of Shapuree, in the province of Bengal, but close to the coast of Arracan, and took forcible possession of it. On being remonstrated with, the court of Ava intimated, that unless its right to the island was admitted, the victorious lord of the white elephant and the golden foot, as the sovereign of Burmah is styled, would invade the Company's dominions. In the meantime, a detachment of British troops landed on the disputed island and expelled the intruders from it. The Burmese ruler now demanded from the government at Calcutta the cession of Northern Bengal, as being a part of Ava, and in January 1824, the Burmese forces marched into Kadschar, which had deposed its rulers, and put itself under British protection. Lord Amherst, then governor-general of India,

immediately declared war against Burmah, and general Sir Archibald Campbell, at the head of the British force, ascended the Irrawaddy, took Rangoon, and made himself master of Prome. The Burmese monarch now saw himself obliged to conclude a very unequal peace at Palanagh, December 31, 1825. As, however, the treaty was not ratified, on the part of the Burmese, by the time specified, January 18, 1826, Sir Archibald continued his advance, on the 19th, and stormed the fortress of Melloone. This led to the ratification of the treaty, on February 24, and the conclusion of the war. The king of the white elephant ceded to the Company the provinces of Arracan, Merguy, Tavoy, and Yea, and paid them a sum of money amounting to £1,250,000. The important city of Rangoon was declared a free port. Thus all the western coast of the Burman empire was ceded to the East India Company, and the most powerful of the East India states was divided and weakened.

For his conduct in this arduous war, Sir Archibald Campbell received a vote of thanks from both houses of parliament, from the governor-general in council, and from the court of directors of the Honourable the East India Company. The latter further testified their approval of his skill, gallantry, and perseverance throughout the war, by granting him a pension of £1,000 per annum for life, and presenting him with a handsome gold medal.

At the termination of the war, he was appointed commander of the forces in the ceded provinces on the coast of Tenasserim, and at the same time had the honour of being civil commissioner in relation to the affairs of the kingdoms of Burmah and Siam. While holding these offices, his health began seriously to suffer, and he applied for leave to return to England. In accordance, however, with the earnest desire of the Supreme government at Calcutta, he continued in his command for another year, when increased illness obliged him to leave India, which he did in 1829. On September 21st of that year, he was appointed colonel of the 95th regiment, subsequently of the 77th, and on February 17, 1840, of the 62d.

In the spring of 1831, Sir Archibald was appointed lieutenant-governor of the province of New Brunswick, where he remained for nearly six years. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom, 30th September of the same year. In August 1839 he was offered the appointment of commander-in-chief in Bombay, which he accepted, but owing to severe indisposition he was not able to enter upon it. At various times he was presented with the freedom of the towns of Strabane and Cork in Ireland, and Perth in Scotland. He was also G.C.B. He died in 1843. By his wife, Helen, daughter of Macdonald of Garth, Perthshire, he had two sons and three daughters. The Rev. Archibald Campbell, the elder son, a chaplain in India, died, unmarried, in 1881.

Major-general Sir John Campbell, the second son, succeeded as second baronet. Born 14th April 1807, he married, 21st July 1841, Helen Margaret, only child of Colonel John Crow, East India Company's service. He was killed in the assault on the Redan, Sebastopol, 18th June 1855, when in command of a division. In this attack he seems to have displayed a courage amounting to rashness. He sent away his two aides-de-camp just before he rushed out of the trench, and fell in the act of cheering his men. He was buried on Cathcart's Hill, among many brave officers killed at the same time. He had, with other issue, Sir Archibald Ava Campbell, third baronet, born at Edinburgh in 1844. Heir presumptive to the title, his brother, John James Ava Campbell, born in 1845.

The Campbells of Ardeonaig, Perthshire, were a branch of the Glenurchy family, being descended from Patrick Campbell of Murlaganbeg, in that county, who, in 1623, was forester of the royal forest of Mamlorn, of which his father, Sir Duncan Campbell, the first baronet of Glenurchy, was heritable keeper. In the 'Black Book of Taymouth,' mention is made of Patrick Campbell of Murlaganbeg, but none of his mother, the prevalent tradition being, that Sir Duncan had a first wife,—whose son Patrick was,—though her name does not appear in that record.

Patrick Campbell of Murlaganbeg married Grissel Campbell, of the family of Glenlyon, and was slain, before 1661, on the hills of Ardeonaig, by a party of the outlawed Macgregors, after killing eighteen of them with his own hand. He was known in the country by the name of *Para-dhu-More*, and there is in the churchyard of Killin a stone with the inscription, "The burial-place of the descendants of *Para-dhu-More*," which, with many other monuments, was removed from a distant burying-place to the present modern one at Killin. His son, Alexander Campbell of Ardeonaig, who died before November 1721, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Campbell of Glenlyon, the officer who commanded the military at the massacre of Glencoe, in 1692. Colin Campbell of Ardeonaig, Alexander's eldest son, married Catherine, daughter of Duncan Campbell of Duneaves, and had six sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John Campbell of Ardeonaig and Lochend, captain 88th regiment, served in Germany in 1761 and 1762, and was wounded in action at Ham. He married Alice, eldest daughter and heiress of Alexander Campbell of Kinpant, or Kilpont, Linlithgowshire, also descended on the female side from the Glenurchy stock.

The first of the Kinpant Campbells was Archibald, son of Archibald Campbell, styled prior of Strathfillan, third son of Sir John Campbell of Lawers, great-grandfather of the first earl of Loudoun. Archibald Campbell, the father, was a confidential agent of the earl of Argyle, under whom he was bailie of the district of Kintyre. In 1614, he was appointed preferred of suits to his majesty from such of the rebels in the Highlands and Isles as were desirous of obtaining remissions. In that and the following year he rendered himself very active against the Clendonald rebels in Isla, and "many images connected with the Catholic form of worship were destroyed by his zeal." (*Gregory's Highlands and Isles*, page 365.) His son, Archibald, superior of the lands of Kinpant, was twice married, and by his second wife, Janet, daughter of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, had a son, James Campbell of Kinpant, who had two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Alexander, was also twice married, but had issue only by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Dalmahoy, second baronet of Dalmahoy, hereditary undermaster of the royal household of Scotland; namely, a son, James, who died young, and three daughters: 1. Alice, heiress of Kinpant. 2. Mary, wife of John Douglas, Esq., surgeon, Edinburgh, fourth son of Sir Robert Douglas, fourth baronet of Glenbervie; issue, a son. 3. Elizabeth, who married, first, Evan or Ewen Campbell, Esq., tenant in Chesthill, Glenlyon, brother of Colin Campbell of Ardeonaig. She afterwards became the second wife of Mungo Campbell, Esq., of Crigans, who, about 1745, removed to Mulrogie, Perthshire, to whom she had two sons and three daughters. The elder son, James, major in the 42d regiment, had a son, Major James Campbell of the Indian army. The latter had, with two others, who died young, a son, Thomas Walter Campbell, Esq., of Walton Park, Dumfriesshire, and five daughters, one of whom married W. C. Thomson, Esq., of Balgowan, Perthshire. Mungo Campbell's youngest daughter, Eliza-

beth, married Alexander Mackinlay, Esq., of the customs Greenock, and had a son, Colonel James Houston Mackinlay, an officer in the Indian army, who died in 1866 and two daughters, Mary, who died unmarried, and Elizabeth, the wife of John Munro, Esq., planter, Jamaica. The latter had two sons, Alexander Munro, M.D., and John, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Major-general Campbell, C. B., as afterwards stated.

Alice, the eldest daughter, heiress of Kinpant, married Capt. John Campbell of Ardeonaig and Lochend, above mentioned, and had four daughters and four sons. The eldest surviving son, John Campbell of Lochend, an officer in the Royal marines, served at the siege of Belleisle in June 1761, and was subsequently chamberlain to the earl of Breadalbane. He sold Lochend on Loch Menteith, and bought Kinlochlaich in Appin, Argyleshire, which he named Lochend. He had two sons and seven daughters, one of whom, Christian, married Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Melfort, and another Margaret Maxwell, the fifth daughter, married Sir John Campbell, baronet of Ardmurchan. John Campbell of Lochend, the elder son, had, by his wife, Annabella, eldest daughter of John Campbell, Esq., of Melfort, Argyleshire, eight sons and five daughters.

The eldest son, Major-general John Campbell, C. B., of the Indian army, was born in 1801, at Kingsburgh, in the Isle of Skye. He joined the 91st regiment of foot as ensign in 1819, and in 1820 entered the service of the East India Company on the Madras establishment, where he served till 1854, when he was compelled to return to Scotland for the benefit of his health. He passed through the different military grades with credit, and received at different periods, for his conduct in the various military, political, and civil employments which he held, the approval of his superiors. In the suppression of the horrid practice of human sacrifices, and female infanticide, in the hill tracts of Orissa, he was particularly successful; and in 1861, he published at London a "Narrative of his Operations" in that arduous and difficult service. He married first, in 1829, Eliza, youngest daughter of John Harrington, Esq., Madras civil service, and had by her two sons and four daughters; secondly, in July 1856, Elizabeth, daughter of John Munro, Esq., Jamaica.

GARDEN CAMPBELL, of Troop, Banffshire, and Glenlyon, Perthshire, the name of one of the oldest families in the north of Scotland, descended, in the male line, from the Gardynes of that ilk, and Banchory, and in the female line, from the Campbells of Glenlyon. A harp, the gift of Queen Mary to Gardyne of Banchory, as the prize for a piece of music performed by him at a musical competition, held soon after the Queen's return to Scotland, at which the harp attended in the disguise of a minstrel, was carried by his daughter on her marriage with Colquhoun of Luss, into that family, where it is said to be still preserved.

In June, 1589, Gardyne of Banchory was one of the gentlemen who, with the Earl Marischal, Lord Dingwall, and the Constable of Dundee, sailed for Denmark to conclude the treaty of marriage between James VI. and the Princess Anne, afterwards his queen. On this occasion he received a golden medallion set with diamonds, containing a portrait of the princess, with the arms of Denmark on the obverse side.

In the succeeding generation, the lands of Banchory were sold, and Major Alexander Garden, son of the previous laird, went with the troops sent by Charles I. to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. He was present at the battle of Lutzen, where that great monarch fell, November 6th, 1632. Major Garden remained several years at the Swedish



court, in high favour with Queen Christina. On her abdication, in 1654, he returned to Scotland, and purchased the lands of Troup. He married Betty, daughter of Alexander Strachan of Glenkindy, and had one son.

This gentleman, Alexander Garden of Troup, married Bathia, daughter of Sir Alexander Forbes of Craigievar, Bart. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander Garden of Troup, who married Jean, daughter of Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, Bart., one of the lords of session under the title of Lord Cullen. With three daughters, he had three sons, Alexander, Francis, and Peter. The eldest daughter, Jane, married Alexander Leith of Freefield and Glenkindy. The second daughter married Arthur Forbes of Chivas; and the third, Joseph Cuming of Auchry.

The eldest son, Alexander Garden of Troup, succeeded his father in 1740, and for many years was M. P. for the county of Aberdeen. He acquired great landed possessions, and was considered the wealthiest commoner in the north of Scotland. He died, unmarried, in 1785.

His brother, Francis Garden of Troup, succeeded him, and was a lord of session, under the title of Lord Gardenstone. For a memoir of him see vol. ii. page 281.

On his death in 1793, he was succeeded by his brother, Peter Garden, who had purchased the estate of Dalgetty, Aberdeenshire. He married Katherine Balnaves, the heiress of Glenlyon. The Campbells of Glenlyon, descended from Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon, 2d son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon in 1502, who was the 2d son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenureich, ancestor of the Earls of Breadalbane, ended in an heiress. This lady married Balnaves of Edradour, Perthshire, and had an only daughter, Katherine, who became the wife of Peter Garden of Dalgetty. Having thus, in his wife's right, acquired the estate of Glenlyon, he assumed the additional name, with the arms, of Campbell of Glenlyon. He had five sons and six daughters. Sons, 1 and 2, Alexander and Peter, both died unmarried. 3, Francis, who succeeded. 4, Peter Henry. 5, David. Daughters, 1, Helen, married John Burnett, Esq. of Elrick. 2, Jean. 3, Katherine. 4, Margaret, married W. Farquharson, Esq. of Monatrie. 5, Christian. 6, Mary, married Thomas Burnett, Esq.

The eldest surviving son, Francis Garden Campbell, succeeded his father, and married, in 1788, Penelope, daughter of Richard Smyth, Esq. of Ballynatray, county Waterford, Ireland, and had one son. His widow married again Major-general Bruce.

The son, Francis Garden Campbell, Esq. of Troup and Glenlyon, married, first, December 23, 1815, Christian Forbes, daughter of Archibald Cuming, Esq. of Auchry; and, secondly, Sept. 25, 1822, Maria, only daughter of Major-general Duff of Carnousie. By the former he had two sons, Francis, and Archibald, born in 1820, and one daughter, Agnes, married John Kinloch, Esq. of Kinloch and Kilrie, Forfarshire. He died in June, 1826.

His elder son, Francis Garden Campbell, Esq. of Troup and Glenlyon, born Nov. 15, 1818, married, July 18, 1839, Georgina Anne, daughter of William Papwell Brinstoke, Esq. of Bircombe, M. P. for Somerset, and died Oct. 3, 1848. He was a justice of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant of Banffshire. His widow married again, in 1851, Col. John Hamilton Dalrymple Elphinstone, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

His only son, Francis William Garden Campbell, Esq. of Troup and Glenlyon, born Oct. 23, 1840, succeeded his father when only eight years of age. Educated at Eton; is a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for Banffshire; was formerly a lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

COCKBURN, HENRY, an eminent judge and eloquent pleader, was born 26th October 1779, either at Edinburgh, or at Cockpen, a small estate about eight miles south of that city, then belonging to his father, but afterwards sold to the earl of Dalhousie. His father, Archibald Cockburn, at one time sheriff of Mid-Lothian, and subsequently also judge-admiral, was, from 1790 till his death in 1809, a baron of the exchequer in Scotland. His mother, Janet Rannie, was one of the two daughters of Captain Rannie of Melville, her sister being the wife of Henry Dundas, the first Viscount Melville. In 1787 he was sent to the High school of Edinburgh, and in 1793 he entered the university. He studied Greek under Dalzel, logic under Finlayson, moral philosophy under Dugald Stewart, and in 1800 passed advocate. That was a period remarkable in the history of Edinburgh for the dawn of a new epoch of literary, political, and legal talent. He was called to the bar at a time when he had to compete with such men as Moncreiff, Fullerton, Jeffrey, Cranstoun, and John Clerk; and highly gifted as they all were, and each remarkable for some peculiar faculty of his own, in the power of persuasion he soon distanced them all. "Of all the great pleaders of the Scottish bar," wrote Mr. Lockhart, in 1818, "Mr. Cockburn is the only one who is capable of touching, with a bold and assured hand, the chords of feeling; who can, by one plain word, and one plain look, convey the whole soul of tenderness, or appeal, with the authority of a true prophet, to yet higher emotions which slumber in many bosoms, but are dead, I think, in none. As every truly pathetic speaker must be, Mr. Cockburn is a homely speaker. . . . Instead of labouring, as most orators do, to impress on the minds of his audience a high notion of his powers and attainments, this man seems to be anxious about nothing except to make them forget that he wears a gown, and to be satisfied that they are listening to a person who thinks, feels, and judges exactly like themselves. It is not his ambition to be admired; he wishes only to be trusted. He does not, by one word or gesture, show that he aspires to be reckoned a great man; but it is plain that he would give the world that they should believe him to be an honest one. And after he has

been allowed to tell his story in his own way for ten minutes, I would defy Diogenes himself to doubt it. His use of the language, and his still more exquisite use of the images and allusions of common Scottish life, must contribute in the most powerful manner to his success in this first great object of all his rhetoric. There is an air of broad and undiagnosed sincerity in the simple tones and energetic phrases he employs, which finds its way like a charm to the very bottom of the hearts around him. He sees it painted in their beaming and expanding faces, and sees, and knows, and feels at once that his eloquence is persuasive. Once so far victorious, he is thenceforth irresistible. He has established an understanding between himself and his audience—a feeling of fellowship and confidence of communion—which nothing can disturb. The electricity of thought and of sentiment passes from his face to theirs, and thrills back again from theirs to his. He has fairly come into contact; he sees their breasts lie bare to his weapon, and he will make no thrust in vain."

In 1806 Mr. Cockburn was appointed advocate-depute, but in July 1810 he was dismissed by the lord-advocate of the day, for not being of his party, and voting against him at a faculty meeting. In March 1811, he married, and went to reside at Bonaly, in the parish of Colinton, about four miles from Edinburgh, which continued to be his place of residence till his death.

In 1830, on the accession of the whig party to power, Mr. Jeffrey became lord-advocate and Mr. Cockburn solicitor-general of Scotland. These two names of Jeffrey and Cockburn had long been linked together as rival leaders at the bar, and they were now to be associated as colleagues. In 1834, they were both elevated to the bench as lords of session, when they respectively assumed the judicial titles of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Cockburn. As a judge Lord Cockburn was careful, patient, and subtle, while as a man he was singularly large-hearted and genial. He possessed humour, wit, and eloquence in a high degree, with ripe observation and inimitable expression, a sound judgment and a kind heart. He died at his house at Bonaly on the morning of April 26, 1854, aged 75.

A patriotic and benevolent spirit induced him to exert his influence for the welfare of Edinburgh and its institutions. Among these the Royal Scottish Academy claimed a large portion of his attention. His love of art, and devotion to the Scottish capital, led him to publish, in 1850, a characteristic pamphlet, entitled 'The Best Way of Spoiling the Beauty of Edinburgh.' He also wrote some letters in the newspapers on the same subject, and two articles in the Edinburgh Review on the office of Lord Advocate. In 1852 appeared at Edinburgh his 'Life of Lord Jeffrey,' in 2 vols. 8vo, and in 1856 'Memorials of His own Time,' By Lord Cockburn. Edinburgh, 1 vol. 8vo.

COMBE, GEORGE, a distinguished phrenologist, was born in Edinburgh in 1788. His father, of the same name, was a brewer at Livingston's Yards in that city, a locality at one period at the back of the Castle, but now removed. His mother, Marion Newton, belonged to the family of Newton of Curriehill. They had seventeen children, of whom George, and Andrew, (a memoir of whom is given at page 675 of vol. i.,) were the most conspicuous. Their father is described as a tall, robust man, a staunch Presbyterian of the old school, and his phrenological sons report that he could never find a hat that would fit his head, and was obliged to have a block for himself. Their mother was energetic and conscientious. Neither parent had much education, and both seem to have been very strict in the religious discipline of their family.

George was bred to the law, and in 1812 passed as a writer to the signet. In 1816, when Spurzheim, the celebrated physiologist, visited Edinburgh, he attended his lectures on the science of phrenology, and reached a conviction which determined the character of his mind and life. He himself tells us that he was not "led away by enthusiasm," but won by the evidence that the doctrine was "eminently practical." He straightway set himself to study the opinions of Gall and Spurzheim, being convinced that they had a basis in nature, but as his mind had no scientific quality which could give him insight into the bearings of theory and practice, hypothesis, discovery and explanation, he stopped when he should have gone on. He admitted Gall's anatomy of the

brain, while he adopted a modified view of its functions differing in some essential respects from those of Gall and Spurzheim. Mr. Combe made his first appearance as a writer in a series of *Essays in the 'Literary and Statistical Magazine of Scotland,'* on the new science of mind. These papers were collected and published in a separate volume in 1819, under the title of '*Essays on Phrenology,'* and in 1825 they were republished, in a revised and improved form, as a '*System of Phrenology,'* in two volumes octavo. In 1820 appeared from the Edinburgh press the '*Phrenological Transactions,'* which were anon followed by the '*Phrenological Journal,'* a quarterly devoted to the cultivation and development of the new science, and combining with it ethnology as a germain inquiry. Mr. Combe, shortly after its commencement, became editor, and his contributions are easily to be recognised by the clearness, force, and elegance of his style. The '*Phrenological Journal'* was subsequently edited by his nephew, Mr. Cox, and extends to twenty 8vo volumes. In February 1827, he read to the Edinburgh Phrenological Society the first part of a work '*On the Harmony between the Mental and Moral Constitution of Man and the Laws of Physical Nature.'* This was the first form of his celebrated '*Constitution of Man in Relation to External Objects,'* which was published in 1828. This remarkable work was eagerly read, and a gentleman named Henderson bequeathed a sum of money to be expended in publishing a very cheap edition of the book. Its success was immense. The circulation at one period amounted to 100,000 copies in Great Britain and Ireland, while in the United States its sale was unprecedented. It was also translated into the German, French, Swedish, and other continental languages. Through improvement of the public health, the author not only aimed at, but effected, improvement of the public morals.

Mr. Combe's more popular works have influenced the opinions of the middle and lower classes more than any writer of his time, and there is no doubt that they will long continue to be read and appreciated for their vigorous and manly good sense and thoroughly philosophical spirit. It has been objected to Mr. Combe that, in his '*Consti-*

*tution of Man,'* he did not take a sufficiently high view of man and his destiny, but his answer has uniformly been, that the subject embraced chiefly man's relation to this world, and in that aspect it must be regarded as an extremely suggestive and highly instructive work, especially calculated for the improvement and guidance of the classes to whom it is chiefly addressed. His other works are generally of a practical character, and manifest a decided command of the English language.

By financial writers Mr. Combe was esteemed "one of the clearest expositors of monetary science." On this subject he exhibited his great power in various pamphlets and in articles contributed to the *Scotsman* Edinburgh newspaper, and this power, we are further informed, "was derived simply from his bringing each aspect of it to the test of the moral laws enforced in his work on the '*Constitution of Man.'*" And yet he had never been trained to commercial or banking pursuits; an "inflexible adherence to first principles," and a healthy disregard of mere expediency, were the secrets of his power.

In 1833, Mr. Combe married Cecilia, daughter of the great actress, Mrs. Siddons. Dr. Spurzheim had visited the United States of America in 1832, and died there in a few months, and the disciples of phrenology in America invited George Combe to go and lecture to them. Accordingly, in 1837, he quitted practice as a lawyer, and, the following year, with Mrs. Combe, crossed the Atlantic. He spent nearly three years in the United States, lecturing in many of their chief towns and cities, and studying the manners and institutions of the people, and on his return he published his '*Notes on the United States,'* in 3 vols. The years after his return were varied by continental journeys, too often rendered necessary by failing health. In the cause of education he was an unwearied labourer, a quiet but zealous worker for the benefit of his fellows; an unostentatious but a determined teacher; the most persevering of philosophers in disseminating his peculiar tenets.

We are told by one well acquainted with his movements, that he contemplated lecturing on Phrenology in Germany, and, with that view, during a residence in Mannheim in the winter of

1841-2 made such exertions to master the German language as seriously affected his health, and brought on an illness that induced the abandonment of the attempt. He did, however, deliver one course of lectures in German at Heidelberg; and though, from the cause referred to, his journeys and residence on the continent were not, generally speaking, immediately devoted to the spread of his philosophy, the knowledge he acquired of the leaders and of the course of public opinion throughout Europe was of much value, and was always turned to good account.

The latter period of his life was one of very infirm health, the result, as he believed, of the early adverse influences which turned his own and his brother's attention so strongly to sanitary subjects. He died 14th August, 1858, at his friend Dr. Lane's hydropathic establishment at Moor Park, Surrey, and was interred in the Dean cemetery, Edinburgh.—His principal works are:

Essays on Phrenology, or an Enquiry into the Principles and Utility of the System of Dr. Gall and Spurzheim into the Objections made against it. Edin. 1819, 8vo.

Elements of Phrenology. Edin. 1824, 12mo. The same. 7th edition. Edin. 1835, 12mo.

A System of Phrenology. Edin. 1825, 2 vols. 8vo. Numerous editions.

Letter to Francis Jeffrey in Answer to his Criticism on Phrenology, contained in No. 88 of Edinburgh Review. Edinburgh, 1826.

Essay on the Constitution of Man and its Relation to External Objects. Edin. 1827.

Notes in Answer to Mr. Scott's Remarks on Mr. Combe's Essay on the Natural Constitution of Man. 1827.

The Constitution of Man in Relation to External Objects. Edin. 1827, 12mo. Numerous editions.

What should Secular Education Embrace. 1828.

Answer to 'Observations on the Phrenological Development of Burke, Hare, and the other atrocious murderers, by Thomas Stone.' Edin. 1829.

Letter on the Prejudices of the great in Science and Philosophy against Phrenology, addressed to the Editor of the Edinburgh Weekly Journal. Edin. 1829.

Lectures on Phrenology, with Notes, an Introductory Essay, and an Historical Sketch, by Andrew Boardman. London, 1839, 12mo.

Lectures on Moral Philosophy. Boston, 1840, 12mo.

Moral Philosophy. Edin. 1840, 12mo.

Address delivered at the Anniversary celebration of the birth of Spurzheim and the Organization of the Boston Phrenological Society, December 31, 1839. Boston, 1840.

Notes on the United States of North America during a Phrenological Visit in 1838-39-40. Edinburgh, 1841, 3 vols. 12mo.

Notes on the New Reformation in Germany, and on National Education and the Common Schools of Massachusetts. Edin. 1845.

Thoughts on Capital Punishment. Edin. 1847.

Outlines of Phrenology. Numerous editions.

The Currency Question considered in relation to the Bank Restriction Act. Pamphlet.

Phrenological Observations on the Cerebral development of David Haggart, lately executed at Edinburgh for murder. Edin. 1821, 12mo.

The Suppressed Documents, or an Appeal to the Public against the Conductors of the Scottish Guardian. Glasgow, 1836, 8vo.

Our Rule in India. Edin. 1838, 8vo.

Remarks on National Education. Edin. 1847.

Relation between Religion and Science. 2d edition. Edinburgh, 1847. 4th edition, called People's Edition. Edin. 1856.

Answer to the Attack on the Constitution of Man contained in 'Nature and Revelation Harmonious, by the Rev. C. J. Kennedy, Paisley.' Edin. 1848.

Lectures on Popular Education, delivered to the Edinburgh Philosophical Association in April and Nov. 1833. 3d. edit. Edin. 1848, 8vo.

The Life and Correspondence of Andrew Combe, M.D. Edin. 1850, 8vo.

Secular Education Lecture delivered Nov. 25, 1851, in Queen Street Hall, Edinburgh. Edin. 1851, 8vo.

Secular Instruction, or Extension of Church Endowments. Letter to the Duke of Argyll. Edin. 1852, 8vo.

Remarks on the Principles of Criminal Legislation, and the Practice of Prison Discipline. London, 1854, 8vo.

Notes on a Visit to Germany in 1854. Edin. 1854, 8vo.

Phrenology applied to Painting and Sculpture. London, 1855, 8vo.

Refutations Refuted. A Reply to pamphlets put forth in answer to the Currency Question considered. London, 1856, 8vo.

On Teaching Physiology and its Applications in Common Schools. Edin. 1857, 8vo pamphlet.

COULTHART, of Coulthart and Collyn, the surname and designation of an ancient family in Wigtownshire, which derive their name and descent from Coulthartus, a Roman lieutenant, who fought under Julius Agricola, at the foot of the Grampian mountains, when that victorious general was opposed by the confederated forces of the Scots, Picts, and Danes, under Corbredus Galdus. Peace having been restored soon after that decisive engagement, Coulthartus, instead of returning to Rome, married Marsa, daughter of Kadalayne, chief of the Novantes, by whom he acquired large territorial possessions near the present Whithorn, in the county of Wigtown. Coulthartus, who was versed in all the wisdom and learning of the Romans, afterwards lived as a Caledonian chieftain, and died there.

Godofredus, a descendant of Coulthartus, appears to have opposed the usurpations of Donald Bane and Duncan, and to have energetically supported the restoration of the legitimate offspring of Malcolm to the throne. Godofredus was present at Seon when Edgar was crowned and anointed, but dying at Coulthart in the succeeding reign of Alexander, was buried with great pomp and solemnity in the family mausoleum at Candida Casa. By his wife, Maud, daughter of Stephen de Maulia, he had, with 2 daughters, 2 sons, Sir Radulphus, his heir, and Amelick, who fought at Northallerton, under the earl of March, against Stephen, king of England.

The elder son, Sir Radulphus de Coulthart, was the first of the family on record that used the territorial designation as a surname, and the first lord that joined the Crusaders in an expedition to Palestine. After his return from the Holy

Land, he assisted in repressing the disturbances in Galloway, when Angus, the thane thereof, assumed political independence; and as a reward for his valour and loyalty on the occasion, King Malcolm granted him the lands of Benmark, at the same time knightling him and his eldest son, the next chief.

This was Sir Peter de Coulthart, knt. He contributed largely in money, in 1191, towards the relief of the Christians in Jerusalem, and also furnished a quota of the armed men that left Scotland under the command of the earl of Huntingdon, to assist Richard, king of England, in prosecuting the Holy wars. His name appears in the list of noblemen and gentlemen who accompanied King William to England, to congratulate King Richard on his safe return from Palestine, and it also occurs amongst those present at York when peace was concluded between King John and King William.

His son, William de Coulthart, had a grant of the lands of Barlochtery, in the shire of Wigtown, from Allan, lord of Galloway, which lands were afterwards mortified by the said William de Coulthart to the monks of Dundrennan, for the salvation of the soul of the said Allan. He had, with other children, two sons, Sir Roger, his successor, and Walter, who assisted John Cummin, earl of Buchan, in capturing Gillespy Ross, the Outlaw, and his followers, after they had plundered and burnt the town of Inverness. He died in 1238.

His son, Sir Roger de Coulthart, knt., witnessed a charter granted by the bishop of Candida Casa in 1227, and had the honour of tilting at the Royal Haddington tournament, in 1240, before Alexander II., who was so highly pleased with the skill he displayed on the occasion, that he personally invested him with the knightly girdle, and heralically added to the three black colts courant on his silver shield, a fesse sable, which annorial ensigns have ever since, without alteration, been borne by the chiefs of the family. He married Isabella, daughter of Walter Stewart, hereditary high-steward of Scotland, and had, with 3 daughters, 5 sons, 1. David, killed in Palestine, in his father's lifetime; 2. Alexander, his heir; 3. Allan, 4. William, 5. Robert, mentioned in a mortification-charter granting certain lands in Galloway to the monks of Glenluce. He died at Coulthart, aged 64 years.

His son, Alexander de Coulthart, commanded a battalion in the left wing of the Scottish army at Largs, when Haeco, king of Norway, was overthrown, Aug. 15, 1263. He had 3 sons, 1. John, his heir; 2. William, who married Matilda, daughter of Sir Richard Edmundstone, of Edmundstone, by whom he had 3 sons, John, who succeeded his uncle John as chief of the name; Richard, in holy orders; Peter, who was drowned at sea; and 2 daughters, Maud and Helen, mentioned in a charter, 1821; 3. Alexander, designated in a testamentary disposition as "of Craigtower," who died in 1278.

The eldest son, John de Coulthart, an exceedingly studious and learned man, who devoted much of his property to charitable and religious objects, died, unmarried, Oct. 18, 1813.

He was succeeded by his nephew, John de Coulthart, eldest son of William de Coulthart. He does not appear to have taken any conspicuous part in the political affairs of Scotland during the troublous reigns of John Balliol and Robert Bruce; but the circumstance of his name not occurring in the lists of the barons and others who swore fealty to the two first Edwards, coupled with the fact of his having received a grant of the barony of Whithorn from Robert I., leads to the conclusion that he was a supporter of Scottish independence, and was prevented by some unexplained cause from prominently sharing in the struggles for freedom which chiefly terminated with the battle of Bannockburn. He married for his 2d wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William St. Clair of Roslin, and this lady is expressly joined with her husband in the charter of

Robert I. above mentioned. They had issue that arrived at maturity, four sons, viz., 1. and 2. Robert and Henry, both killed at the battle of Neville's Cross, 17th Oct. 1846, without leaving issue; 3. William, the heir; 4. James, who acquired lands in the shire of Stirling. This John de Coulthart appears to have been a great favourite of King Robert I., as he had also a grant of the lands of Carswell from that monarch. He died subsequently to 1346.

His son, William de Coulthart, obtained an entirely new grant of the lands of the barony of Coulthart from David II. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander de Durriadeer, and had Andrew, his heir; Robert, who married Elizabeth, daughter of David Napier, and niece of Sir Alexander Napier, ancestor of the Lords Napier; and Janet, who married the laird of Muirhead, Lanarkshire.

His son and successor, Andrew de Coulthart, obtained a charter of the lands of Largmore, in Galloway, from Robert II. He died Nov. 12, 1384.

His only son and successor, Gilbert de Coulthart, married Mariot, daughter of Andrew Blackadder of Blackadder, Berwickshire, lineal ancestor of Sir Patrick Blackadder of Tullichallan, and of Robert, first archbishop of Glasgow, and had Sir Roger, his heir, and Andrew, to whom and his mother Mariot, Robert III. granted a charter of the lands of Barglass and Murbrum, within the barony of Coulthart. He had also a daughter named Janet, who married Robert de Agnew. He died 18th August, 1391, at Dantzic, in Western Prussia, whilst on an expedition against the Turks.

His eldest son, Sir Roger de Coulthart, was knighted by James I. at his coronation at Scoon, 1424. He *m. Margery, dr.* and co-heiress of John the Ross of Renfrew, knt., and maternally co-heiress of Macknyghte of Macknyghte, and Glendonyn of Glendonyn, and had, with 2 *drs.*, 4 sons, 1. Sir Roger, his heir; 2. Gilbert, who went in the train of Earl Douglas, lord of Galloway, to various European courts, A. D. 1449, and fought at the battle of Brechin, May 18, 1452; 3. James, "of Auchtergillan;" 4. John (and his wife Annabel), mentioned in a chancery precept dated March 18, 1454. Sir Roger distinguished himself at the battle of Aberbrothick, Jan. 13, 1455-6, and fell at the siege of Roxburgh castle, Sept. 17, 1460.

His eldest son, Sir Roger de Coulthart, was served heir to the lands of Coulthart and Largmore in 1461, and to those of Renfrew, Macknyghte, and Glendonyn, on the death of his mother, March 10, 1474. He married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard Carnichael of Carsphernie, and by her had 6 sons, 1. Richard, his heir; 2. Walter, an admiral of the fleet; 3. Henry, who settled in Craven, in Yorkshire, and was ancestor of H. W. Coulthurst, D.D., at one time vicar of Halifax; 4. Allan, 5. Edward, mentioned in a charter dated 20th June, 1473; 6. George, described "of Rockhill," married Margaret, daughter of John Chalmers, baron of Gaithgirth. Sir Roger was killed at Sauchieburn, June 11, 1488, having been knighted by King James III. only a few months before his death.

His eldest son, Richard de Coulthart, fell at Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513, leaving, with 5 daughters, 4 sons, 1. Cuthbert, his heir; 2. John, who obtained assine of the lands of Blairhill, Ayrshire, 10th June, 1543; 3. William, who obtained a charter of the twenty-pound land of Bengairn, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; 4. Robert, who married a daughter of Houston of Houston, 12th May, 1538.

The eldest son, Cuthbert de Coulthart, of Coulthart, was a chief of extraordinary physical powers, who frequently distinguished himself in the military encounters of his time. At the battle of Flodden-Field he behaved with great bravery, and at Solway Moss, where he fell, he commanded a division

of the Scottish army with admirable courage and discretion. He died Nov. 25, 1542, and was succeeded by his only son,

John Coulthart, of Coulthart and Largmore. Amongst the deeds in the possession of the Coulthart family, is a writ under the great seal of Scotland, granted to this chief under the earl of Moray's regency, dated 20th October, 1668, which clearly establishes the recognised rank and antiquity of the feudal lairds and barony of Coulthart. Born July 12, 1542, he married Helen, daughter and eventually co-heiress of John Forbes of Pitcottie, and died about 1620. He had, with 4 daughters, 3 sons, 1. William, his heir; 2. Roger, in holy orders; 3. Cuthbert, capt. royal artillery.

The eldest son, William Coulthart, of Coulthart and Largmore, Esq., married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Mackenzie of Craig Hall, Ayrshire, and died Feb. 20, 1653. He had 2 sons, John, his heir, and Richard, a major in the army of Charles II., who, when Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed lord protector, fled beyond seas, and never returned.

His elder son, John Coulthart, Esq. of Coulthart and Largmore, born in 1625, died Sept. 11, 1690. He had, with 2 daughters, 3 sons, 1. Richard, his heir; 2. Robert, an officer R.N., killed June 16, 1693, off St. Vincent, when fighting under Admiral Rooke against the French squadrons; 3. William, who represented the burgh of Wigtown in parliament from 1692 to the Union, of which he was a staunch supporter.

His eldest son, Richard Coulthart, Esq., was an eminent practical agriculturist, and author of the once-celebrated work entitled 'The Economy of Agriculture,' which long formed a text-book to the farmers in Scotland. Born at Coulthart, Jan. 16, 1659, he married Nov. 15, 1698, Jean, daughter and heiress of Wm. Gordon of Sorbie, Esq. He died Nov. 10, 1717.

His only son, James Coulthart, of Coulthart and Largmore, born in 1702, purchased the estate of Knockhill, Ayrshire, in May, 1732, and died May 8, 1775. He had 3 sons; 1. William, his heir; 2. Andrew, of Trostone, Kirkcudbrightshire; 3. John, born 18th April, 1743, in holy orders.

The eldest son, William Coulthart, of Coulthart and Largmore, Esq., born in 1739, had 2 sons and 2 *drs.* Sons: 1. Alexander, born 21st June, 1769, died *s. p.* July 19, 1789; 2. William, his heir. Mr. Coulthart alienated the lands of Largmore, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, and of Knockhill, Ayrshire, May 15, 1776, and took possession of the estate of Collyn, Dumfriesshire, on June 4 the same year. This chief died Feb. 15, 1807.

His only surviving son and successor, William Coulthart, of Coulthart and Collyn, Esq., born March 21, 1774, married 3d Sept. 1801, Helen, 2d daughter of the late John Ross, Esq. of Dalton, Dumfriesshire, a descendant of the Lords Ross of Halkhead, Renfrewshire, and a collateral relation of the Boyles, earls of Glasgow. He had one son, John Ross, his heir, and one daughter, Margaret, married in 1833, James Macguffie, Esq. of Crossmichael, Kirkcudbrightshire, issue, 6 sons and 5 daughters. Mr. Coulthart died at Pasture-house, co. Cumberland, 7th Oct. 1847.

The present chief of the name and representative of the family is his only son, John Ross Coulthart, of Coulthart and Collyn, and Croft-house, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, Esq., banker, born June 24, 1807; educated at the grammar school of Buittle, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright; entered the National Bank of Scotland's office, Castle-Douglas, in 1828; the Yorkshire District Bank's branch at Halifax, in 1834; and the Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde, and Glossop Bank, Ashton-under-Lyne, as general manager, in 1836. In 1838, he published an 8vo volume of Decimal Interest Tables, which have been found exceedingly valuable by bankers. Deputed in 1843 by the sanitary commissioners, to inquire into the condition

of Ashton-under-Lyne, for fulness of information, lucidness of arrangement, and accuracy of description, his report was specially commended both in the house of lords and house of commons. He is a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, of the Royal Society of Literature, London, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for Lancashire, and he served the office of mayor of the manor of Ashton-under-Lyne in 1855-7. In Michaelmas term 1862, he was called to the bar, by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, having completed a course of legal study, without any intention of practising as a barrister, but for the purpose of rendering himself more generally useful as a banker and a magistrate. A portrait and a memoir of Mr. Coulthart appeared in the 'Bankers' Magazine' for Jan. 1858.

By intermarriages from time to time with heiresses, this very ancient family is entitled to bear for arms: Quarterly of eight. 1. Ar. a fesse between 2 colts in chief, and one in base, courant, sa. for Coulthart of Coulthart. 2. Ar. a chev. chequy, of three tracks, sa. and or, between three water-bougets, of the second, for Ross of Renfrew. 3. Sa. an mescutcheon, chequy, ar. and or, between three lions' heads, erased, of the second, for Macknyghte of Macknyghte. 4. Quarterly, ar. and sa., a cross parted per cross, engrailed, counterchanged, for Glendonyn of Glendonyn. 5. Ar. a bend cotised, potentée, sa., charged with a tilting-spear of the first, for Carmichael of Carsepherne. 6. Erm. a chev. chequy, ar. and sa., between three bears' heads, coupé of the last, muzzled gu., within a bordure nebulée, of the third, for Forbes of Pitcottie. 7. Quarterly, first and fourth, az., a stag's head cabossed, or; second and third, ar., three human legs, armed ppr., united in the centre at the upper part of the thigh, triangularly flexed, garnished and spurred, of the second; in surmount, an escutcheon erm., charged with a stag's head cabossed, sa., within a bordure, pelletée, of the third, for Mackenzie of Craighall. 8. Erm. a fesse, sa., charged with a spear, ar., the point to the dexter side, between three houn's heads erect and erased, of the second, for Gordon of Sorbie. Supporters.—On the dexter, a war-horse, ar., completely armed for the field, ppr., garnished, or; on the sinister, a stag of the second, attired, and ducally gorged, of the third; being a rebus on the name Coulthart. Crest.—A war horse's head and neck, coupé, ar., armed and bridled, ppr. garnished or. Motto.—Virtute non verbis, in allusion to the horses in the arms.

The above account of the Coultharts of Coulthart has been chiefly compiled from the family muniments, and had space permitted, a number of the Latin charters referred to would have been inserted, and also an engraving given of an ancient seal appended to a charter granted by Roger de Coulthart, knight, to Robert de Agnew, assigning certain lands in Galloway, A. D. 1443.

CRAIGIE.—Additional to the notices of families of this surname given at vol. i. p. 694.

In Orkney there was a family of Craigie from an early period. The first of whom any notice has been found is James of Craigie, dominus de Hupe, who married a daughter of Henry Sinclair, earl of Orkney. He is supposed to have accompanied that noble to Orkney, when he received an investiture of the earldom from the king of Denmark, in 1379, and was probably a son of John de Craigie and Margaret de Monfode, mentioned in the account of the Craigies in vol. first. Of that marriage, besides a daughter, there were at least 2 sons. Of date 1367-8, there is a safe conduct granted by Edward III. to various Scottish men, and among these is John de Craigie, armigero de Scot. He was one of the barons present at the coronation of Robert II. at Seone, March 27, 1371. In the 2d year of

that reign there is a charter in his favour of the lands of Kyledeleth, and a grant by the same king to his beloved and faithful John de Craigy *pro fidei servicio nobis impenso et impendendo*, of 40 merks sterling yearly to him and his heirs from us and our heirs to be heritably secured, &c. This John de Craigy had an only daughter, Margaret, *domina de Craigie*, heiress of Craigie and Braidwood, who married Sir John Stewart, ancestor of the Stewarts of Craighall, as mentioned at vol. i. p. 694.

The family of Craigie soon acquired property and great influence in Orkney, many of the name filling the important office of Law-man in that county. The Craigies of Burgh in Rousay were the principal family of the name till the beginning of the 17th century, when it ended in co-heiresses. The representation devolved on the Craigies of Gausay and Pabdale, and, on their failure in an heiress, on the Craigies of Saviskail in Rousay, the last of whom married a sister of Balfour of Trenabie, grandfather of David Balfour, Esq. of Balfour and Trenabie.

The ancient family of Craigie of Kilgraston, in the parish of Dumbarnie, Perthshire, were descended, according to family tradition, from James of Craigy above named, and had emigrated from Orkney at an early period. Several members of the family have held important legal appointments. Lawrence Craigie of Kilgraston, eldest son of Lawrence Craigie of Kilgraston, by his wife, Katherine Colville, daughter of Hon. William Colville, brother of Robert, Lord Colville of Ochiltree, admitted advocate in 1712, was made a baron of exchequer in 1747. He married Ann, daughter of Drummond of Megginch, Perthshire. His eldest son, John Craigie of Kilgraston, advocate, married his cousin, Anne, daughter of President Craigie, and had several children.

His eldest son, Lawrence Craigie of Kilgraston, was called to the bar in 1773. He sold Kilgraston in 1784, and died in 1818.

The 2d son, Robert Craigie, (mentioned vol. i. p. 694.) became a lord of session in 1811, under the title of Lord Craigie. He died, unmarried, in 1884.

The third son, John Craigie, Esq., was, for several years, commissary-general of Lower Canada. He married Susan Coffin, widow of James Grant, Esq., and had a numerous family. Their eldest son, John Craigie, Esq., advocate, sheriff-substitute of Roxburghshire, is the representative of the Craigies of Kilgraston.

Their 2d son, Rear-admiral Robert Craigie, born in 1800, entered the royal navy as a volunteer at eleven years of age, and after serving on the coast of Africa, the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, the South American and the East India stations, and participating in the capture of the United States sloop-of-war *Syren* by H.M.S. *Medway* in 1814, the cutting out of a Sardinian brig by the boats of the *Naiad*, from under the fire of the batteries of Bona, and, in company with H.M.S. *Cameleon*, in the capture of an Algerine brig in 1824, and various other services, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in January 1823, and to that of commander in September 1828.

After obtaining his commander rank, Captain Craigie devoted the next three years to study in the Royal Naval college and at the university of Edinburgh, and the addition which he made at this period to his general and scientific information, proved of great service to him in the performance of the various civil as well as strictly professional duties that afterwards devolved upon him.

In December 1835 he was appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Scout*, for service on the coast of Africa, and on two

occasions during his service on that station, he had charge, for periods of 9 and 11 months respectively, of the squadron on the West coast. In March 1837, his duties as senior officer called him into the river Bonny, for the purpose of supporting British mercantile interests; and, under circumstances of a very critical character, he rendered services which met with the "entire approbation" of the commander-in-chief, the admiralty, and the foreign office. In the year 1838, Captain Craigie again ascended the Bonny, with the ratification by H.M. government of a treaty which, on his previous visit, he had effected between himself, as the representative of Great Britain, and King Peppel, the chief of that kingdom. Total abolition of slave exportation, which previously had amounted to 20,000 slaves annually, was one of the results of this important treaty,—a fact which was prominently alluded to by Lord Brougham, when presenting in 1860, to the House of Peers, a petition from the Anti-Slavery society, in favour of King Peppel.

On his arrival in England, he was rewarded with a post-commission, dated Nov. 7, 1839. From 1847 to 1852, he was employed in directing the Relief operations in Shetland, acting during the first two years as resident inspector, and during the last two as inspector-general. In 1849 the very important co-operative arrangement for the construction of the great lines of roads in Shetland was placed under his charge. In the minutes of the committee of management of the Edinburgh section of the Central Board for the relief of Highland destitution, it is stated that "till the end of 1850 he had the advantage of the presence of Captain Webb, R.E., as government officer, under whom a staff of sappers and miners was placed. During the last year Captain Webb was withdrawn, and Captain Craigie most handsomely undertook his arduous duties, in addition to his no less responsible and difficult position. The committee are satisfied that all who have had an opportunity of judging of the character of Capt. Craigie's services will agree with them in thinking that his local administration of Shetland has been most successful and beneficial to the inhabitants, and that this result is mainly to be attributed to the ability, good feeling, admirable judgment, and sound discretion which Captain Craigie has shown in the execution of his arduous and delicate duties." In December 1853, Captain Craigie received directions to enrol and organize the 5th division of the Royal naval coast volunteers in Scotland, numbering 1,500 men. His name, while thus employed, was borne on the books of the *Fisgard*. In this service he was completely successful, and he received the thanks of the admiralty for his exertions. In Nov. 1854 he was nominated superintendent of the packet establishment at Southampton; and in Feb. 1855, during the heat of the war in the Crimea, he received the new and important appointment of chairman of the transport board, the arduous duties of which office he performed with the greatest advantage to the country. On the dissolution of the board, consequent on the termination of hostilities, he was appointed, Nov. 13, 1856, superintendent of the Royal William victualling yard and Royal naval hospital at Plymouth, where he remained until Feb. 24, 1858, when, not having qualified for the active list—on account of his employment in the civil service, in which, at the instance of three first lords of the admiralty, he had reluctantly sacrificed his fair prospects as a naval officer, to the exigencies of the public requirements—he was placed on the list of reserved rear-admirals. He married, April 28, 1842, Charlotte, 2d daughter of Charles Grant, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Sir William Grant, master of the rolls, with issue

Lawrence Craigie, son of Baron Craigie foresaid, was

writer to the signet, and about the middle of last century purchased the estate of Dumbarnie from his relatives the Halkett Craigies, afterwards mentioned. About 1780 he sold Dumbarnie to his cousin, David Craigie, 3d son of President Craigie (see next article). By his marriage with Miss Duncan of Lundie, sister of the 1st Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, he had a large family. His son, Major Thomas Craigie, was at the capture of Seringapatam; and among his grandsons are, Colonel John Craigie, formerly military secretary in Bengal, and Major-general Peter Edmonstone Craigie, who at one time held an important command in India.

The Craigies of Glendoick, in the Carso of Gowrie, descend from Robert Craigie, a younger brother of Baron Craigie of Kilgraston, above-mentioned. Born in 1685, he was admitted advocate in 1710, and after a successful career at the bar, which enabled him to purchase the estate of Glendoick in 1726, he was appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1742. He held that important office during the eventful period of the rebellion, 1745-6, and in 1754 he was raised to the bench as lord president of the court of session. He died in 1760. A collection of interesting letters relating to the "rising" in 1745, is preserved in the library at Glendoick, and there is an excellent portrait of him by Allan Ramsay, painted in 1741. By his marriage with Barbara, daughter and heiress of Charles Stewart of Carie, a younger son of Stewart of Ur-rard, he had, with 3 daughters, 4 sons. 1. Charles Craigie of Glendoick, who died unmarried. 2. John Craigie of Glendoick, who was succeeded by his son, Laurence Craigie, Esq., present proprietor, whose 2d son, Capt. A. Craigie, R.E., was killed before Sebastopol. 3. David Craigie, Esq., of Dumbarnie, whose grandson, Robert George Craigie, R.N., in command of H.M.S. Ringdove, made post captain for gallant conduct in China, died at Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 15, 1862, of cholera, and whose great-granddaughter is in possession of Dumbarnie. 4. Robert, died unmarried. Daughters: 1. Anne, married her cousin, John Craigie of Kilgraston. 2. Cecilia, wife of Colonel Douglas of Strathendry, Fifeshire. 3. Isabella, died unmarried.

Coeval with the Craigies of Kilgraston were the Craigies of Dumbarnie, in the parish of that name, and besides owing their common origin to the family of Craigie in Orkney, they were intimately connected by frequent intermarriages.

James Craigie, younger of Dumbarnie, was one of the commissioners to parliament for Perthshire from 1698 to 1701. His brother, John Craigie, professor of philosophy in the university of St. Andrews, was proprietor of the lands of Hall-hill, &c., Fifeshire, and, under the provisions of a contract of mutual entail, succeeded to the estate of Dumbarnie.

His son, John Craigie of Dumbarnie, one of the lords of justiciary in Scotland, married Susan, daughter of Sir John Inglis of Cramond, by Lady Susan Hamilton, daughter of the 4th earl of Haddington, and was succeeded in his estates by his eldest daughter, Anne, who married Charles Halkett, Esq., colonel in the Dutch service and governor of Naumur. By deeds of settlement her husband and his successors were obliged to assume the name and arms of Craigie in addition to those of Halkett. This family is represented by Charles Halkett Craigie Inglis, Esq., of Cramond.

CROOKS, a surname peculiarly Scottish. A gentleman of this name, a native of Scotland, Mr. Ramsay Crooks, latterly president of the American Fur Company, New York city, formed one of the celebrated expedition to the north-west coast of North America, in the years 1811, 1812, 1813, and

1814, conducted under the auspices of Mr. John Jacob Astor an enterprising merchant of New York, and of which Mr. Washington Irving has given an account in his *ASTORIA*. He had previously been a trader with the Indians of the south, and had business relations with Mr. Astor. Fuller and more correct details are contained in a work by M. Gabrielle Franchère of Montreal, one of those employed by Mr. Astor in founding his colony, a translation of which was published at New York in 1854. In it the name of Mr. Ramsay Crooks, as one of the most active of the adventurers, finds honourable mention. After enduring all sorts of fatigue, dangers, and hair-breadth escapes, he, as well as Messrs. R. M'Lelland and Robert Stuart, who were also engaged in the expedition, finally reached St. Louis and New York. Mr. Crooks was dead previous to Nov. 20, 1860. His son, also named Ramsay Crooks, was long a merchant of high standing in New York. For some details relative to the expedition above referred to, see life of DONALD MACKENZIE, *post*.

## D

DAVIDSON, the name of a minor clan, a branch of the clan Chattan; in Gaelic, *Clann Dhaibhidh* or *Clann Dhai*, pronounced *Clan Chai*; badge, the red whortleberry. The ancestor of the clan Davidson is said to have been David Dhu, fourth son of the famous Muriach, parson of Kingussie, from whose elder descendants sprang the chieftains of the clan Chattan. The clan Dhai were settled at Invernnavon, in Badenoch, and are supposed by some writers to have been the clan Kay who took part in the combat on the North Inch of Perth, in presence of Robert III., in 1396. The circumstances which led to their deadly feud with the MacPhersons, and to that memorable clan combat, are detailed under the head MACPHERSON. (See p. 60 of this volume.) After that fatal and sanguinary fight, in which only one of the clan Dhai escaped, the chief of the Davidsons, with part of his tribe, went northwards and settled in the county of Cromarty, on a property called Davidson. About the middle of the 18th century that property was sold, and the estate of Tulloch, in Ross-shire, purchased from the Raynes in 1753. Davidson of Tulloch, the chief of the clan, is hereditary keeper of the royal castle of Dingwall.

DENNISTOUN, JAMES, of Dennistoun, an accomplished writer on art, was born in Dumbar-tonshire in 1803. He was the representative of one of the oldest families of Scotland, an account of which has been already given in this work. (See vol. ii. pp. 90 and 31.) He was educated at the university of Glasgow, and studied for the bar at Edinburgh. He passed advocate in 1824, but being in possession of a sufficient fortune, he soon abandoned the legal profession, and devoted his whole attention to literature, in connexion chiefly with the fine arts. He was a member of the Bannatyne, Maitland, and other clubs, formed for



collecting materials for, and adding to and illustrating, our literature. For the Bannatyne Club he edited, in 1830, Moyse's 'Affairs of Scotland,' from 1577 to 1603; in 1834, a Charters; a reprint of the Lomond Expedition, with some short reflections on the Perth Manifesto, 1715. In 1840 he edited for the Maitland Club, the Coltness Collection, 1608; and in 1842, the Ranking of the Nobility for the Maitland Club Miscellany. He also contributed many interesting papers on subjects connected with art to most of the leading periodicals, particularly to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. To the former he furnished a masterly analysis of the 'Report by the Commission on the National Gallery.' His most important work, 'The Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino,' which appeared in 1851, is of great value, as illustrating the state of Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries, the portion devoted to the arts of the period being particularly interesting. His 'Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange' appeared in 1855. Connected by marriage with a descendant of Strange, he was in possession of all the family documents, and was well qualified to do justice to the first line engraver of his day.

Mr. Dennistoun died at Edinburgh, February 13th, 1855.

DENOON, a surname, assumed from the lands and barony of Dunoon in Argyleshire. In Douglas's Baronage of Scotland, page 456, there is an account of the ancient family of Denoon of Cadboll in Ross-shire, an estate now (1862) belonging to Mr. Aneas Macleod.

Sir Arthur de Denune flourished in the reign of King Alexander the Third, by whom he was knighted. In a charter of James lord-high-steward of Scotland, dated in 1294, confirming the donations of the predecessors of Sir Arthur de Denoon to the monastery of Paisley, the witnesses are Robert, bishop of Glasgow, John, the brother of the lord-high-steward, Sir Arthur de Denoon, Sir Nicholas Campbell, and Sir Reginald Crawford, knights, and William de Shaw and Alexander de Normanville, esquires. Sir Arthur and Sir Guy de Denune, supposed to be his brother, were among the Scots barons who swore fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296. (*Prynne's Coll.* vol. iii. pp. 655, 658.)

From these two personages most of the Denoons in Scotland were descended, and their posterity were free barons in different counties of that kingdom some centuries ago.

In 1334, Colin Campbell of Lochow, the ancestor of the dukes of Argyll, was made hereditary governor of the castle of Dunoon, and had the grant of certain lands for the support of his dignity. Duncan Campbell, one of his posterity, having had some feuds with his neighbours, also vassals of Argyll, plundered their possessions and stole their cattle. For these depredations the earl of Argyll put him on his trial, though his kinsman, and he was condemned to be

drowned in the Clyde. Duncan, however, escaped, and with his brother, Donald, fled to the north, where he settled. His mother having been a daughter of the family of Denuna, he assumed that surname, which was also adopted by his posterity, though they retained the armorial bearings of the Campbells, their paternal ancestors.

Duncan's brother, Donald, also assumed the surname of Denune, and became abbot of Fearn in Ross-shire. In 1534 he bestowed upon his nephew, Andrew Denune, the son of his brother Duncan, the lands and barony of Cadboll.

A lady of this family, Mariamne Denune, married Sir John Hope, the seventh baronet of Kinross and Craighall, governor of Bermuda, in the reign of George the Second, and one of the oldest lieutenant-generals in the army at the time of his death in 1766.

In the 17th century, Norman Denune, the representative of the Denunes of Cadboll, married Catherine, third daughter of Sir Hector Munro, first baronet of Foulis, she being then the widow of William Munro of Teanaird. Sir Hector, his father-in-law, died in 1635.

Contemporary with Andrew Denune, the first of Cadboll, was Sir David Denoon, proprietor of the lands of Pittogarty, Pitnellie, Balnacouth, &c., in the counties of Ross and Inverness. Charters dated in 1538 and 1540.

In the Old Statistical Account of Scotland a singular and remarkable tradition concerning the ancient castle of Cadboll is stated, that though it was inhabited for ages, yet never any person died in it. Many of those who lived in the castle wished to be brought out of it, as they longed for death, especially Lady Mary, who resided there about the end of the 17th century, in the time of the Denunes. Being long ill, and anxious for death, she desired to be carried out of her castle, which at last was accordingly done, and no sooner was she out than she expired. The only remains of the ancient castle of Cadboll are two or three vaults.

DICK, THOMAS, LL.D., author of 'The Christian Philosopher,' and other works devoted to the literature of religion and science, was born in the Hilltown of Dundee, 24th November 1774. He was the son of Mungo Dick, a linen manufacturer there, and a member of the Secession church. He was taught his letters at home, chiefly by his mother, and could read the New Testament before he went to any school. He first had his attention drawn, and the whole after-bent of his mind directed to astronomical studies, and the investigation of the arcanæ of nature, by the following circumstance: About nine o'clock in the evening of the 18th of August, 1783, a meteor appeared in the heavens, which at the period created an extraordinary amount of wonder and alarm among all who saw it. At that very time, Thomas Dick, then a boy of nine years of age, was in his father's garden with a female servant, who was folding linen. On the first flash of the meteor, the girl looking towards the north whence it came, exclaimed, "You have never seen lightning before. See!

there's lightning." Overcome by the remarkable phenomenon, they both fell to the ground, and it was some time before they could recover themselves. From that day, anxious to penetrate the mysteries of astronomy and meteorology, he eagerly inquired for all books that treated of such difficult and abstruse subjects, preferring them to every other.

His father intended him for his own business, and accordingly set him to the loom. In consequence, he received but a limited education. A severe attack of small-pox, followed by measles, greatly weakened his constitution, and, with his desire to pursue mental investigations, gave him a decided distaste to any mere mechanical employment. In his 13th year he was enabled, by saving his pocket money, to purchase a small work on astronomy, entitled 'Martin's Gentlemen's and Ladies' Philosophy,' and it became his constant study, even while plying the shuttle.

To enable him to have an accurate knowledge of the planets described in the book, he contrived a machine for grinding a series of lenses of different foci, for simple and compound microscopes; and, purchasing from the old women in the neighbourhood of his father's house, all their spectacle glasses for which they had no use, by the help of pasteboard tubes, he constructed for himself telescopes, and began to make observations on the heavenly bodies. His parents thought his pursuits very foolish, and frequently expressed their belief that he would never make his bread by gazing at the stars. His mother, in particular, compared him to "the folk o' whilk the prophet speaks, wha weary themselves in the fire for very vanity." They had the wisdom, however, to allow the youth to follow his own inclination, and at the age of sixteen he became assistant teacher in one of the schools at Dundee. With the view of going to college, he now began the study of Latin.

In 1794, being then twenty, he became a student in the university of Edinburgh, supporting himself by private teaching. In the spring of 1795 he was appointed teacher to the Orphan's Hospital, Edinburgh, and in that situation he continued for two years, devoting himself, in his leisure hours, to the study of the scriptures, and

to the perusal of books upon theological criticism. In November 1797, he was appointed teacher of the school at Dabbieside, near Leven in Fife. Thence he removed to a school at the Path of Condie, Perthshire. While in the latter place, he began to contribute to various publications, essays on the subjects most congenial to his mind and studies. In November 1800, he was invited to resume his situation as teacher in the Edinburgh Orphan's Hospital, and in the following year he was licensed to preach in the Secession church. He officiated for several years as a probationer of that church in different parts of Scotland, but at last, at the earnest invitation of the Rev. J. Jamieson and his session, he became teacher of a school in connexion with the Secession church at Methven. In that place he instituted classes for teaching the sciences, established a people's library, and founded what may be termed the first Mechanic's Institute in Great Britain, having in the London Monthly Magazine proposed the establishment of these institutions six years before the foundation of any one of them in the kingdom.

After being ten years settled in Methven, he removed to an educational establishment at Perth, where he remained for ten years more. It was while residing in the "Fair City," that he wrote his 'Christian Philosopher,' published in 1827, which speedily ran through several editions, each of large impression, and at the time of his death was in its eleventh. The success of this work induced him, in the 53d year of his age, to resign his position as a teacher, and to retire to Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, where, on the high grounds overlooking the Tay, he had built a cottage, in which he spent the remainder of his days. The little plot of ground around his dwelling was a barren, irregular spot, where nothing would grow, until eight thousand wheelbarrow loads of soil had been laid upon its surface by the learned philosopher himself. A room on the top of his house, with openings to the four cardinal points, was fitted up as an observatory, and in this was placed his philosophical instruments, which were both valuable and numerous.

His taking up his abode in such an elevated position excited, at the time, the wonderment of the country people around who looked with awe

upon his observatory, and speculated greatly on his reasons for dwelling so much above them. The only motive that they finally could fix upon to their own satisfaction was, that he wished to be "near the stars." From that period, until a few years of his death, when the chill of age and the ravages of disease stayed his energies, his pen was constantly employed in preparing those numerous works in which, under different forms and by various methods, he not only, as an American divine has said, 'brought down philosophy from heaven to earth, but raised it from earth to heaven.'

In 1828 appeared his 'Philosophy of a Future State,' which also proved a successful work. At the time of his death it had gone through five editions. In America his popularity was as great, if not greater than in this country, and the *Senatus Academicus* of Union College, Schenectady, state of New York, voluntarily and unanimously conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws, the diploma being sent to him, without expense, through the medium of the Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany.

In 1837 Dr. Dick visited London, where he published his 'Celestial Scenery.' He availed himself of that opportunity to go over to France by way of Boulogne, visiting Versailles, and other celebrated places in that country. In Paris he inspected the observatories and colleges, as he did afterwards, on his return, those of Cambridge.

In the spring of 1849 he was reduced to the verge of the grave by a severe illness, from the effects of which he never altogether recovered. In November of the same year he was subjected to a severe surgical operation on his breast, from which a large tumour was extracted. Through careless arrangements with his publishers he did not always receive that reward for his writings which was commensurate with their merits and popularity, and in his old age he was deprived, from the narrowness of his circumstances, of many comforts, and forced to live with the most rigid economy. Towards the end of 1849, an appeal was made, through the press, on his behalf, and a number of gentlemen in Dundee, Inverness, and other places, subscribed a small fund, from which between £20 and £30 a-year were afterwards paid him, and at the time of his death about £70 re-

mained in hand. In a letter, written by Dr. Dick at the time, the following information was given about some of his works:—"My writings," he says, "have not produced so much pecuniary compensation as some have supposed, notwithstanding they have had a pretty extensive sale in this country, and much more so in America. For the entire copyright of the 'Christian Philosopher,' which has passed through more than ten large editions, I received only £120; while the publisher must have realized at least about £2,000 on this volume alone, and I have no claim to any further compensation. For the copyright of the 'Philosophy of a Future State,' which has gone through four or five editions, I received only £80, and a few copies. For the 'Practical Astronomer,' I received fifty guineas, and so of the rest, some larger and some smaller sums."

An effort had been made in 1846, when Lord John Russell was first lord of the treasury, to procure a pension for Dr. Dick, which did not succeed. The memorial presented to his lordship was drawn up by P. H. Thoms, Esq., afterwards provost of Dundee, and was subscribed by Lord Duncan, Lord Kinnaird, G. Duncan, Esq., M.P. for Dundee, and about half-a-dozen other official persons in that neighbourhood. Another memorial was subsequently laid before Lord John, backed by Hon. Fox Maule (eleventh earl of Dalhousie), and Mr. afterwards Sir Francis Peto, M.P. In 1847 the application was renewed, and this time it was successful, £50 per annum having been then awarded to him. After his death it was continued to his widow. Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated traveller and missionary in Africa, in his interesting narrative, speaks very gratefully of Dick's 'Philosophy of Religion,' and 'Philosophy of a Future State,' which he read in his youth, when a factory boy in Glasgow.

Dr. Dick died July 29, 1857, at the age of 83. His principal works are:

The Christian Philosopher, 2 vols. 1827. 10th edition, 1856.

The Philosophy of Religion; or an Illustration of the Moral Laws of the Universe. Several editions.

The Philosophy of a Future State. 1828.

The Improvement of Society by the diffusion of Knowledge; or an Illustration of the Advantages which would result from a general dissemination of rational and scientific knowledge among all ranks; with engravings.

**The Mental Illumination and Moral Improvement of Mankind; or an Inquiry into the means by which a general diffusion of knowledge may be promoted; with engravings.** This work illustrates, among other topics, an outline of moral and intellectual education.

Christian Benevolence contrasted with Covetousness, illustrating the means by which the world may be regenerated.

**Celestial Scenery; or the Wonders of the Planetary System displayed, illustrating the perfections of Deity and a plurality of worlds.** London, 1837.

**The Sidereal Heavens, and other subjects connected with Astronomy, as illustrative of the character of the Deity and of an infinity of worlds.** London, 1840, 12mo. 4th edition, London, 1850, 12mo.

**The Practical Astronomer, comprising illustrations of Light and Colours—a practical description of all kinds of Telescopes—the use of the Equatorial, Transit, Circular, and other Astronomical Instruments—a particular account of the Earl of Rosse's large Telescopes—and other topics connected with Astronomy.** 100 cuts, 570 pages. London, 1845, 12mo.

**The Solar System, adapted to beginners.**

**The Atmosphere, and Atmospheric Phenomena, with cuts, 192 pages.**

Besides a variety of communications in literary, philosophical, and theological journals, which would occupy two moderate-sized volumes; and two or three lectures, published separately. Most of his works have gone through several editions.

## E

**EDMONDSTON.**—A branch of the Edmondston family, settled in Shetland, trace their descent from one Andrew Edmondston, a Protestant clergyman, who, in 1560, fleeing from persecution, took refuge there. He had one son, John, who was a minister in Mid Yell, but, having resisted, on behalf of his parishioners, some oppression of a family of the name of Niven, he was summarily turned out of house and living, and fled with his son, Jasper, to Holland. Another son, Andrew Edmondston, remained in Shetland, and acquired property in Yell and elsewhere, by marriage with a Shetland lady, of the name of Hendrickson. He had two sons, Laurence and Gilbert. The latter went to Holland. The former became laird of Hascussay, and had 3 sons, 1. Charles, who had 1 son, Laurence, died young. 2. William, a surgeon in Leith, who left 2 daughters. 3. Arthur, who bought from his eldest brother part of the Hascussay property, and continued the family, having married a daughter of Sir Andrew Mitchell. His only son, Arthur, married, 1st, Martha Sinclair, and 2dly, Mary Sinclair, cousins, and had by both, 6 sons and 3 daughters. The sons were, Laurence, William, Arthur, Thomas, Gilbert, and James. William, Arthur, and Thomas, died abroad. Gilbert emigrated. James, a merchant in Lerwick, died unmarried.

Laurence, the eldest of these, a surgeon in Lerwick, continued the family. He married in 1775, Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Sanderson, Esq. of Bunes in Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland islands, and had, with three daughters, five sons. 1. Arthur, author of 'A View of the Zetland Islands,' published in 1800, and quoted by Sir Walter Scott in 'The Pirate.' He died at Lerwick, unmarried, in 1841. 2. Thomas, who, by his maternal grandfather's will, succeeded to Bunes, and died in Nov. 1858,

unmarried. 3. Henry, a surgeon in Newcastle-on-Tyne, author of a work on Cowpox, and many valuable contributions to medical science in periodicals of the day. He died, unmarried, in 1831. 4. Charles, merchant in Charleston, South Carolina, to which place he emigrated about 1800. He died in 1861. 5. Laurence, M.D., a medical practitioner in Unst, and a well-known naturalist, particularly in the department of ornithology, to which science he has made valuable additions. He married in 1824, Eliza MacBrair, granddaughter of Dr. David Johnston, 60 years minister of North Leith, and founder of the Blind Asylum, Edinburgh, a memoir of whom is given in vol. ii. page 579. Dr. Laurence Edmondston has a surviving family of 3 sons and 4 daughters. The eldest son, Thomas, published, in 1843, a 'Flora of the Shetland Islands.' In 1845, he was elected to the botanical chair in the Andersonian university, Glasgow, but resigned previous to delivering his introductory lecture, having been appointed chief naturalist of H.M.S. Herald, on her voyage round the world. He died, by a lamentable accident, on the coast of Peru, before he had completed his twentieth year. The Rev. Biot Edmondston, another son, born in 1827, was ordained in 1858 assistant and successor to the Rev. Dr. Gray, minister of the parish of Kincardine in Monteith. Mary Sanderson Edmondston, the eldest daughter, was married in 1860 to Andrew James Symington, author of 'The Beautiful in Nature, Art, and Life,' 'Pen and Pencil Sketches of Faroe and Iceland,' 'Harebell Chimes,' &c. She contributes both prose and verse to periodicals. Mrs. Edmondston published, in 1857, a small volume of 'Sketches and Tales of the Shetland Isles.' Bunes, the family seat, in Unst, stands near the head of Balta Sound. It was here the French philosophers Biot and Kater, in 1817-18, conducted their experiments for determining in so high a latitude, the variation in the length of the seconds pendulum.

## F

**FERRIER, SUSAN EDMONSTONE**, a gifted novelist, the youngest daughter of James Ferrier, Esq., one of the principal clerks of the court of session, was born at Edinburgh in 1782. In 1818 she published her first attempt at fiction, being 'Marriage,' a novel in three volumes. This work at once became popular, and in 1824, she greatly enhanced her reputation by the publication of 'Inheritance,' another novel, also in three volumes. The latter was followed in 1831 by 'Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter,' connected with Highland scenery and Highland manners, a more ambitious but equally successful effort, also in three volumes. These works, by their own intrinsic merits, took a high place among the standard fictions of the day.

Somewhat masculine in her mode of treatment, the principal characteristic of her style is a piquant

humour, and a naïve appreciation of the ludicrous. Skilful and vigorous in depicting individual character, she was not less faithful in describing national manners and peculiarities, and she is referred to by Sir Walter Scott, at the conclusion of the 'Tales of my Landlord,' as his 'sister shadow,' the author of the very lively work entitled 'Marriage,' one of the labourers capable of gathering in the large harvest of Scottish character and fiction. With the family of the author of Waverley she was very intimate, and she is mentioned in the most kindly and complimentary terms, in Sir Walter's diary, published in Lockhart's Life of Scott. In describing the melancholy situation of his father-in-law, the year before his death, Mr. Lockhart introduces Miss Ferrier in a very amiable light: "To assist them (the family of Scott) in amusing him in the hours which he spent out of his study, and especially that he might be tempted to make those hours more frequent, his daughters had invited his friend the authoress of 'Marriage' to come out to Abbotsford; and her coming was serviceable; for she knew and loved him well, and she had seen enough of affliction akin to his to be well skilled in dealing with it. She could not be an hour in his company without observing what filled his children with more sorrow than all the rest of the case. He would begin a story as gaily as ever, and go on, in spite of the hesitation in his speech, and tell it with highly picturesque effect, but, before he reached the point, it would seem as if some internal spring had given way; he paused, and gazed round him with the blank anxiety of look that a blind man has when he has dropped his staff. Unthinking friends sometimes pained him sadly by giving him the catch-word abruptly. I noticed the delicacy of Miss Ferrier on such occasions. Her sight was bad, and she took care not to use her glasses when he was speaking; and she affected to be also troubled with deafness, and would say, 'Well, I am getting as dull as a post; I have not heard a word since you said so and so,' being sure to mention a circumstance behind that at which he had really halted. He then took up the thread with his habitual smile of courtesy, as if forgetting his case entirely in the consideration of the lady's infirmity."

In her later years Miss Ferrier lived in com-

parative retirement, gracing a circle which valued her virtues as a friend, as the literary world admired her accomplishments as a novelist. She died in November 1854.

FORBES LEITH, of Whitehaugh, the name of an Aberdeenshire family, a brief account of which is given at vol. ii. page 230, descended from Sir John Forbes, 3d son of Sir John Forbes of that ilk, appointed in the fifth year of Robert III. justiciary of Aberdeen, and coroner of the county. Sir John, the son, was ancestor of the houses of Tolquhon, Foveran, Watterton, Culloden, &c. From an elder brother, Sir William Forbes, came the house of Pitsligo, and from a younger, Alexander, descended the house of Brux. The branches of the house of Forbes, thus founded, became very extensive, and acquired numerous possessions. The house of Brux is now extinct, and the estates passed to the family of Lord Forbes. The other branches still continue.

The descendants of the 3d son, Sir John Forbes, held a great part of the lands now the property of the earl of Aberdeen. Their chief seat was at Tolquhon. Sir John married Marjorie, daughter of Henry Preston, thane of Formartin, and thereby became thane of Formartin and laird of Tolquhon. The instrument by which she made over the property, failing heirs of her body, to her husband, is dated July 6, 1420. They had 3 sons, 1. Sir John Forbes of Tolquhon, 2. Duncan Forbes of Ardgighton, 3. David Forbes, called David Foddan.

Sir John Forbes of Tolquhon, the eldest son, had 3 sons, 1. Alexander, 2. David Forbes of Essie, 3. Henry Forbes of Logie. Alexander Forbes of Tolquhon, the eldest son, in August 1444, granted a charter to Patrick, son and heir of Patrick Leith of Harthill. He married Jane, daughter of Hay of Dalgetty, and had an only son, Malcolm Forbes of Tolquhon, who succeeded before 1487. The latter married Margaret, daughter of Lord Forbes, and granddaughter of the first earl marischal, and a descendant, by the mother's side, of Robert II. They had 3 sons, 1. William Forbes of Tolquhon, erroneously styled Sir William by Douglas, 2. Thomas Forbes, 3. James Forbes, also a daughter, who married Alexander Chien of Arnage.

William Forbes of Tolquhon was twice married, 1st, to a daughter of Leith of Barnes, by whom he had 2 sons and several daughters, and, 2dly, to Isabel, daughter of the 5th earl of Errol. By the latter he had a son and a daughter.

The eldest son, John Forbes, predeceased his father, without succession, and, in 1536, the estate was made over to the 2d son, Alexander, who had married Alison Anderson, daughter of the lord provost of Edinburgh. They had two sons, William Forbes of Tolquhon, and John Forbes of Boindeley, ancestor of the Forbeses of Culloden, and two daughters. Alexander fell at Pinkie, Sept. 10, 1547.

William Forbes of Tolquhon, the elder son, married a daughter of George Gordon of Lesmoir, and had 4 sons and a daughter. William was made a Burgess of Aberdeen, Oct. 27, 1578. In 1581, he received permission, under the privy seal, on account of a disease of the eyes under which he was labouring, to eat flesh in Lent, and to remain at home from all king's raids, &c., sending a friend with his men. The greater part of the castle of Tolquhon, now in ruins, was built by this laird.

William Forbes of Tolquhon, his eldest son, married Janet, daughter of Sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugas, grandfather of George, first Lord Banff, and had 5 sons and 4 daughters. Mary, or Janet, the youngest, married Sir John Gordon of Haddo, and was mother of George, first earl of Aberdeen. He died before 1641. and also his eldest son, Alexander, for

Walter, the 2d son, is, in Whitsunday of that year, designated of Tolquhon.

Walter Forbes of Tolquhon, married, before 1626, Jean Forbes, sister of Alexander, first Lord Pitsligo, and had four sons and a daughter. In a letter, dated June 14, 1651, said to be in the handwriting of Charles II., the king forbids Huntly to make any levy on Tolquhon, or to make the laird turn out, because he is past sixty, and his son, Alexander, is already out, and commanding a regiment of foot as colonel. He died in 1661.

His eldest son, Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolquhon, married in 1649 Dame Bathia Murray, daughter of the laird of Blackbarony, and relief of Sir William Forbes of Craigievar. They had no children. He is mentioned at vol. ii. p. 230, as one of the three colonels for Aberdeenshire in the Scottish army of Charles II. The latter part of his life he passed at Tolquhon, and, notwithstanding the fatigues of his youth, reached a great age. He died in 1701.

As Sir Alexander had no lawful issue, the estate passed to his nephew, William Forbes, son of Thomas Forbes of Achry, advocate in Edinburgh, by his wife, Lady Henrietta Erskine, daughter of James, Lord Auchterhouse, 2d earl of Buchan, of the Erskine family. Thomas died in 1701.

His son, William Forbes of Tolquhon, was served heir in 1704. The same year, his mother, Lady Henrietta, married Alexander Abercromby, and they applied to the court of session for an aliment for her from the estate of Tolquhon. In 1706, he married Anne, daughter and heiress of John Leith of Whitehaugh, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William, 11th Lord Forbes, issue 2 sons, 1. William Forbes, vicar of Thornbury, 2. John Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, and a daughter, Henrietta. He did not enjoy Tolquhon estate long. In the last years of Sir Alexander's life, it had been overburdened, it is said, by designing persons, the laird being in his dotage. The same individuals now procured its sale, by order of the court of session. In Nov. 1716, it was purchased by Lieutenant-colonel Francis Farquhar, from whom it passed to William, earl of Aberdeen. Tolquhon, thinking himself aggrieved by the manner in which the decision was obtained, refused to quit the house, and on Sept. 5, 1718, it was attacked by a body of military, and himself wounded and taken prisoner. He afterwards left the country, but returned in January 1728, and lived with his family in London. He died April 5, the same year, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

William Forbes, his elder son, studied at Oxford, for the Church of England. In June 1736, he was presented by his college to the curacy of Binsay, in the suburbs of Oxford. In 1748, he was translated to the vicarage of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, where he died in Sept. 1761, without issue.

John Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh became, by his brother's death, the representative of the family of Tolquhon.

By the marriage contract betwixt William Forbes of Tolquhon and Anne Leith, it was provided that the 2d son of that marriage, or, failing him, the next younger, and so on, should be heir (to his mother) of the estate of Whitehaugh, in the parish of Tullynessle, on condition that he should assume the surname of Leith, and the arms of Whitehaugh. In 1719, John Leith of Whitehaugh made a disposition in favour of his only daughter, Anne Leith, Mrs. Forbes of Tolquhon, who was afterwards designated Lady Tolquhon and Whitehaugh. He died before June 1722, when John Forbes Leith appears to have been a minor. Anne Leith, his mother, died Nov. 11, 1738, and was buried in Westminster abbey. In 1739, John Forbes Leith received a charter of his lands under the great seal. "He had received," says the *New Statistical Account of Scotland* (vol. xii. p. 447), "a uni-

versity education at Oxford, and resided chiefly in England, until about the year 1735, when he came to reside upon his property. A mansion house nearly in ruins, and a tenantry, not only ignorant of the improved modes of agriculture, but wedded to old practices, must have been considerable discouragements to an Oxonian, and a gentleman accustomed to the comforts of a more advanced state of civilization; but in place of flying from, he determined to remove them, and lived to enjoy the fruits of his resolution in a comfortable mansion, with suitable garden, a well-improved personal farm, several hundred acres of thriving wood, and an increased and increasing rent-roll. His son and successor more than followed up the example which had been set him. He took under his own management a large portion of the estate, which had been before a number of unproductive possessions, and converted it into one beautiful farm of regular fields, tastefully laid out, and fenced with hedgerows, and the whole surrounded with thriving wood. His attention was particularly directed to the improvement of the breeds of cattle, which, in his time, were in that quarter of a very inferior description; and at a very considerable expense he brought from a distance, and was the means of introducing amongst his tenantry, and throughout the district, animals of a much better kind. It may be mentioned that a considerable portion of the estate of Whitehaugh at one time belonged to the Knights Templars. One field of the farm is called Temple Close, and another St. John's Close. Although the Templars, we believe, had but one settlement in Scotland, viz., the hospital of St. Germans in Lothian, they enjoyed the funds of several churches and houses in various parts of the country." He died at Edinburgh, Sept. 26, 1781. He had married Jean, eldest daughter of Theodore Morrison of Boggy, and had 3 sons, 1. William Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, born in 1749. 2. Theodore Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, born in 1751. 3. John Leith, who died, of fever, at an early age.

William Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, the eldest son, was educated at King's college, Aberdeen, and afterwards studied civil law. He died in the spring of 1806, unmarried.

He was succeeded by his brother, Dr. Theodore Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh. After receiving a university education, with his brother, he was put under the care of Dr. Gregory of Aberdeen, to study medicine, and in 1765 he became the pupil of Dr. Cullen of Edinburgh. He studied at the university there, and obtained the degree of M.D. in 1768. After having visited France, he settled in Greenwich as a medical practitioner. He was a man of great personal strength and courage, and several stories are told, highly honourable of him, of his exploits when attacked by highwaymen, in his journeys between Greenwich and London. After succeeding to the estate, he settled at Whitehaugh, and died, in August 1819, of lockjaw, following upon a fracture of the collarbone, occasioned by an accidental upsetting of his carriage. He had married Marie d'Arboine, a French lady of ancient family, and by her had 3 sons and 3 daughters.

The eldest son, Theodore Forbes Leith, born in 1777, died young.

The 2d son, James John Forbes Leith, succeeded his father in Whitehaugh. In 1798 he went out to India, and joined the Company's service in the rank of lieutenant. With the exception of a short visit to Britain in 1814-15, he continued in active service till 1826, when he retired, with the rank of lieutenant-col., having been present at the taking of Digh, and all the other actions in which his regiment was engaged. On Nov. 28, 1827, he married Williamina Helen, only child of Lieut.-col. James Stewart, 42d Highlanders, and Williamina Kerr, his wife. Col. Stewart was the younger son of

Charles Stewart, Esq. of Shambelly, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, and a descendant of one of the branches of the royal house of Stewart. The genealogical tree of the family, in possession of William Stewart, Esq. of Shambelly, exhibits its connexion with Robert the Bruce, in a direct line. In addition to family honours of such a rank, Colonel Stewart acquired others of no common extent, personal to himself. During about thirty years of active military service in America, Holland, Spain, and Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Lord Moira, and General Sir John Moore, he was present at the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth, the taking of Philadelphia, the siege of Charlestown, the reduction of St. Lucia, the storming of St. Vincent's, the attempt on Cadiz, the reduction of Minorca, the action at Aboukir, March 8, 1800, the surrender of Cairo, the siege of Alexandria, and numerous smaller actions; and was repeatedly severely wounded. Colonel and Mrs. Forbes Leith had 5 sons and 3 daughters, viz., 1. James, born at Edinburgh, Dec. 10, 1828, married, without issue. 2. Williamina Stewart, born at Whitehaugh, Oct. 11, 1830. 3. Helen Maria, born at Whitehaugh, Dec. 1, 1831, married in Nov. 1851, R. Hepburn, Esq. of Riccarton, issue, a daughter. 4. Rev. William, M.A., born April 9, 1833, educated at Worcester college, Oxford, a clergyman of the Church of England. 5. Thomas Augustus, born Aug. 25, 1834. 6. Henry Stewart, born March 2, 1836. 7. Adelaide Isabella, born Nov. 7, 1837. 8. Charles Edward, born Oct. 18, 1839, ensign 45th regiment.

FORREST, ROBERT, an ingenious self-taught sculptor, born at Carluke, Lanarkshire, in 1790, was bred a stone-mason in the quarries of Clydesdale. His first public work was the statue of Sir William Wallace, which, in 1817, was placed in the steeple of the parish church at Lanark. His next work was the colossal figure, fourteen feet high, of the first Viscount Melville, which, in 1821, was placed on the elegant pillar, a copy of Trajan's column at Rome, in the centre of St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. The height of the column is 136 feet, the diameter at the base, 12 feet. Mr. Forrest was also the sculptor of the well-known statue of John Knox in the Necropolis of Glasgow.

In 1832, Mr. Forrest opened a public exhibition of statuary on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, with four equestrian statues, under the patronage of the Royal Association of Contributors to the National Monument of Scotland. In progress of time the gallery was extended to about thirty groups, all executed by the indefatigable sculptor himself, and the statuary soon took its place as one of the most popular exhibitions in the Scottish metropolis. His figures all display remarkable boldness of attitude, great accuracy of proportion, and minute attention to detail. Several of the finest of them are strikingly original in design, as well as show great skill in execution. In 1843, a statue

by him, of the then recently deceased Mr. Ferguson of Raith, was erected at Haddington, considered one of the best of his works. Mr. Forrest died at Edinburgh, Dec. 29, 1852, in his 63d year

## G

GARDNER, GEORGE, an eminent botanist, was born, in May 1810, at Ardentiny, Argyleshire, on the west side of Loch Long, where his father, a native of Aberdeen, was gardener to the earl of Dunmore. In 1816, his father removed to Ardrossan, Ayrshire, having been appointed gardener there to the earl of Eglinton. He received the rudiments of his education at the parish school of that place, and he was afterwards placed at the grammar school of Glasgow, his parents having gone to reside in that city in 1822. After studying for the medical profession in the Andersonian university and the university of Glasgow, he obtained his diploma as surgeon from the faculty of physicians and surgeons of that city. He had early shown a decided taste for the science of botany, and having discovered, in one of his botanizing rambles in Stirlingshire, the rare *Nuphar minima* or *pulina*, growing in the lake at Muggdock castle, he was introduced to Sir William Jackson Hooker, then the distinguished professor of botany in the university of Glasgow, whose botanical classes he subsequently attended.

In 1836 Mr. Gardner published a work entitled 'Musci Britannici, or Pocket Herbarium of British Mosses,' arranged and named according to Hooker's 'British Flora.' This work was very favourably received, and a copy of it having reached the duke of Bedford, he became a liberal patron, and subscribed fifty pounds, to defray the expense of Mr. Gardner's proceeding to North Brazil, to explore the botanical riches of that luxuriant portion of South America. In the summer of 1836, he sailed from Liverpool, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro in July. He immediately began his explorations, and in the course of his investigations he reached as far north as the province of Goyaz, making frequent excursions to the Organ

mountains. He returned through the interior of Brazil to Rio, where, in July 1841, he embarked for England. In his absence, several of his papers and letters were inserted by Sir William J. Hooker, in the 'Journal of Botany.'

In 1842, he was elected professor of botany in the Andersonian university, Glasgow, but did not retain the appointment. In 1843, through the influence of Sir William J. Hooker, who had previously become curator of the Royal Gardens at Kew, he was appointed by the colonial government superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Ceylon. On his arrival, he made extensive preparations for the completion of a flora of that island, and at his death he left large collections towards a complete 'Flora Zeylonica.' During his botanical excursions in the island, he discovered, within a few miles of Kornevall, the Upas tree, the celebrated poison-tree, which was long believed to grow nowhere else than in Java. In 1846, he published his 'Travels in the Interior of Brazil, principally through the Northern Provinces and the Gold Districts during the years 1836—41.' London, 562 pages, 8vo.

While on a visit to Lord Torrington, the governor of Ceylon, at Neuria Ellia Rest-House, the sanitarium of the island, he was suddenly attacked by apoplexy, and died in a few hours, 11th March 1849, in his 39th year. Amongst his numerous manuscripts he left one ready for the press, designed as an elementary work, on the botany of India.

GEDDES, ANDREW, an eminent artist, the son of Mr. David Geddes, auditor of excise, was born at Edinburgh, about 1789. A small but valuable collection of pictures and prints, in the possession of his father, is believed to have stimulated in his mind, at an early age, that ardent love of art for which he was in after life so greatly distinguished. He was educated at the old High School of his native city, and used to speak of the time he was compelled to devote to Greek and Latin as so much time lost. It was, however, his father's wish that he should be a scholar, and he always yielded implicit obedience to the parental will. Although his inclination for the profession of a painter was not encouraged, he devoted all his spare time to the study of art, rising at four

o'clock in the morning in summer, for the purpose of drawing and painting, his studio being an attil adjoining his bedroom.

Even at this time he was a collector of prints, and constantly attended the print sales of Mr. William Martin, bookseller and auctioneer in Edinburgh. This personage was a character in his way. He had been bred a shoemaker, but like the celebrated Lackington of London, became a bookseller, and held a regular auction-mart of prints and old books. He knew the general extent of the funds of young Geddes, and when a lot of prints was generally going for ninepence or tenpence, he would encourage him by such words as "Noo, my bonny wee man—noo's your time," and, on the contrary, would give him a most significant shake of the head when he saw him looking wistfully after a lot that seemed likely to bring a higher sum, as if sharing in his disappointment.

When very young, Mr. Geddes met with a friend in the well-known John Clerk, advocate, afterwards a judge of the court of session, under the title of Lord Eldin. This gentleman generously allowed him admission to his splendid collection of paintings and drawings by the old masters, and even lent him the most valuable of his drawings. At the exhibition his copies of these were so successfully done as to pass for the originals, greatly to the satisfaction of Mr. Clerk and the young artist, and even of his father, who had other objects in view for him.

From the High School, young Geddes was removed to the university of Edinburgh, but before the expiration of the usual term of study, he was placed by his father in his own office, in which arrangement he acquiesced without a murmur. Five years afterwards his father died. On becoming his own master, by the advice of Mr. Clerk and others of his friends, he resigned his appointment in the excise, proceeded to London, and entered as a student at the Royal Academy. The first person beside whom he took his seat there was his countryman Wilkie, and between him and that great painter an intimacy arose which ended only with the death of the latter. Among his contemporaries at the academy were also John Jackson and the ill-fated Haydon.

After a few years of diligent study, he returned



to Edinburgh in 1810, when Mr. Clerk, his earliest patron and friend, entertaining the highest opinion of his taste, employed him to purchase for his collection various works of art. He soon began to exercise his profession, and was much employed in painting full-length, life-sized portraits, and others of smaller dimensions. Mr. Archibald Constable, the celebrated publisher, prevailed upon Mr. Martin, his old friend, the print auctioneer, to sit for an hour to him for his portrait; but the sketch was never finished, as he could not be induced to sit a second time. Although rough, it was esteemed a capital likeness, and at the sale of Mr. Constable's effects it was purchased by a friend of Mr. Martin.

Mr. Geddes remained in Edinburgh till 1814, visiting London every year, when he attended the sales of works of art, and made purchases for himself and others on commission. During his residence in Edinburgh, he had commenced etching, but none of his works in this department of art were ever published.

At the peace in 1814, accompanied by Mr. John Burnet, the eminent engraver, he visited Paris, with the view of seeing the many magnificent objects of art with which the conquests of the great Napoleon and his generals had enriched the French capital. Having copied some of the paintings at the Louvre, they extended their tour to Flanders, through which country they returned to London.

Among the most characteristic works of Mr. Geddes at this period is a small full-length portrait of Wilkie, in the possession of the earl of Camperdown, engraved in mezzotinto by Ward; a portrait of Henry Mackenzie, 'the Man of Feeling,' a small full-length, engraved by Rhodes; a portrait of Dr. Chalmers, life size, engraved by Ward, and one of a Mr. Oswald, engraved by Hodgetts.

The discovery of the Regalia of Scotland in the castle of Edinburgh, in February 1818, was commemorated by Mr. Geddes in an historical composition, which embodied portraits of many of the most distinguished men of Edinburgh at the time, and among them one of Sir Walter Scott.

In 1827, Mr. Geddes married. Among his works at this period was his portrait of Frederick,

duke of York, pronounced by his brother, George IV., to be the best likeness ever painted of that prince, who died that year.

In 1828, Mr. Geddes made a tour in Italy, and remained some time in Rome. The summer of 1829 he passed at Subiaco, where he painted on the spot the landscape which was afterwards hung on the walls of the Royal Academy at London. He returned home by Germany and France, and arrived in London in January 1831. The following year he was admitted a member of the academy. His power in the highest walk of art is evinced in his altar-piece in the church of St. James, Garlick Hill, and his picture of 'Christ and the Woman of Samaria.'

Mr. Geddes died of consumption, May 5, 1844. The materials for this memoir have mainly been supplied from the 'Art-Union' for Sept. 1844.

GORDON OF FYVIE.—This Aberdeenshire family are descended from the Hon. Alexander Gordon, a lord of session under the title of Lord Rockville, 3d son of William, 2d earl of Aberdeen, by Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of Alexander, 2d duke of Gordon (see vol. ii. p. 328). He was born about 1739, admitted advocate August 7, 1759, appointed steward depute of the stewartry of Kirkcubright in 1764, raised to the bench on the death of David Dalrymple, Lord Westhall, and took his seat as Lord Rockville, July 1, 1784, his title being assumed from an estate which he had purchased in Haddingtonshire. "He adorned the bench," says Douglas, (*Peerage*, vol. i. p. 22.) "by the dignified manliness of his appearance and polished urbanity of his manners." He died at Edinburgh, March 13, 1792. He married, in July 1769, Anne, daughter of William Duff, Esq. of Crombie, advocate, and widow of William, earl of Dumfries and Stair; issue, 4 sons and 4 daughters.

His eldest son, Charles Gordon, Esq. of Fyvie Castle, born in 1770, married in 1806, Elizabeth, widow of William Clutton, Esq., and died February 18, 1851. He had three sons: 1. William Cosmo, who succeeded him. 2. Alexander Henry, born in 1813. 3. Charles William, born March 19, 1817, M.P. for Berwick.

William Cosmo Gordon, Esq. of Fyvie Castle, the eldest son, born May 17, 1810, married June 9, 1848, Mary Grace, third daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, baronet, of Birkenbog. Mr. Gordon was formerly a captain in the artillery East India Company's service, Madras, but retired; a magistrate for the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine. On May 21, 1862, he was appointed Lieutenant-colonel of Artillery Volunteers, Aberdeenshire.

# I

IRVINE, Earl of, a title, conferred, in 1642, on the Hon. John Campbell, only son of the 7th earl of Argyll, (see vol.

i. page 555,) by his 2d wife, Anne, daughter of Sir William Cornwallis. When very young he was created a peer of Scotland by the title of Baron Kintyre, to himself and his heirs male and assigns, by royal charter, dated February 12, 1626. He entered the military service of Louis XIII. of France, and in the wars of that monarch with Spain, he had the command of a regiment. On his return to Scotland, he was created by Charles I. earl of Irvine and Baron Lundie, by patent, dated at York, March 28, 1642, to him and the heirs male of his body. He died in France before the Restoration, without issue, whereby his titles of earl of Irvine and Baron Lundie became extinct.

## J

JOHNSTONE, Mrs. CHRISTIAN ISOBEL, one of the most esteemed of modern female novelists, was born in Fifeshire in 1781. Very early in life she married a Mr. McLeish, whom she was compelled to divorce. About 1812 she married, a second time, Mr. John Johnstone, then school-master at Dunfermline. They afterwards removed to Inverness, where Mr. Johnstone purchased the *Inverness Courier*, of which he became editor. The assistance of his wife aided materially in giving to that paper a character and a tone not often attained by a provincial journal, although afterwards ably maintained by a succeeding editor, Mr. Robert Carruthers. While at Inverness, Mrs. Johnstone wrote '*Clan Albyn, a National Tale*,' published at Edinburgh anonymously in 1815.

The *Inverness Courier* being sold, Mr. Johnstone and his wife removed to Edinburgh, where Mr. Blackwood, publisher, engaged Mrs. Johnstone to write another novel. The novel referred to, '*Elizabeth De Bruce*,' was published in 1827 in 3 vols. post 8vo. It was decidedly successful, although not to the extent Mr. Blackwood expected. He had printed 2,000 copies, the usual impression of a three-volumed novel being 500. Some 1,200 or 1,400 were sold readily, at the regular price.

The copyright of the *Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle* was bought by Mr. Blackwood and Mr. Johnstone, the latter of whom had opened a printing-office in James' Square. Of that newspaper Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone were the editors.

Under them the principles of the paper were much too liberal for their co-proprietor, who belonged to the old Tory party, and the connexion did not long continue. The *Chronicle* was subsequently sold by the Johnstones, on their undertaking other projects. Amongst these was the publication of '*The Schoolmaster*,' a three-halfpenny weekly journal, conducted and almost wholly written by Mrs. Johnstone. This was one of the first of the cheap periodical papers published in Edinburgh, and at the outset was tolerably successful; but being really too good, grave, and instructive for the price, readers of cheap publications not being then so numerous as they afterwards became, it began to decline, when it assumed a monthly form as '*Johnstone's Magazine*,' published at eightpence. That periodical, devoted almost entirely to literary and social subjects, to the exclusion of purely political matters, was, soon after, incorporated with '*Tait's Magazine*,' which had previously become a shilling, instead of a half-crown, monthly. This was in 1834.

Mrs. Johnstone had been a writer for that magazine from its commencement, and a consulting friend of Mr. Tait. She now formed a permanent connexion with it, and although not, strictly speaking, the editor, she had entire charge of the literary department, and was a large and regular contributor. She was to *Tait* what Professor Wilson was to *Blackwood*; the ostensible always, and, indeed, the real editors being the respective publishers.

The politics of '*Tait's Magazine*' were of the extreme liberal school, and as it was conducted with much ability and fearlessness, it rose at once into a large circulation. For its success in the shilling form, it was mainly indebted to its elaborate and often eloquent reviews of books, for a long period almost exclusively written by Mrs. Johnstone.

'*The Edinburgh Tales*,' conducted by Mrs. Johnstone, consisted principally of her admirable tales in the '*Schoolmaster*,' '*Johnstone's Magazine*,' and '*Tait's Magazine*,' with new tales by the best writers, chiefly female authors. The proprietors were Mr. Tait and Messrs. Chapman and Hall, London. The work was issued in weekly numbers at three halfpence, and in monthly

parts, and afterwards in volumes. By the end of the third volume all Mrs. Johnstone's tales had appeared in it, and the work came to its natural conclusion. The sale of the early numbers, which more particularly contained Mrs. Johnstone's stories, was very large; above 30,000 copies. In the collected form the work had also a considerable sale.

In 1846, when Mr. Tait retired from business, Tait's Magazine was sold, after which period Mrs. Johnstone ceased to write. She was the authoress of another work of fiction, besides those mentioned, which was very popular, namely, 'Nights of the Round Table,' a sort of punning title, Edinburgh, 1832, 8vo. This was considered by herself the most attractive of her works of fiction. The most popular of her works was one on a very practical subject: 'The Cook and Housewife's Manual: a Practical System of Modern Domestic Cookery and Family Management. By Mrs. Margaret Dodds, of the Cleikum Inn, St. Ronans.' Meg Dodds' directions in cookery had acquired great influence in well-regulated kitchens before it became known that Mrs. Johnstone was the authoress. This work was originally written at Inverness, chiefly, like her *Clan Albyn*, to keep the Inverness Courier press going. Its success was very great. It always yielded her a considerable and steady income, and is still in high favour. In 1858 the work, published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, had reached its tenth edition.

The fame of Mrs. Johnstone will chiefly rest on her *Tales* and her *Meg Dodds' Cookery*. As works of fiction her stories were not excelled by those of any of her contemporaries, and many and gifted were the tale writers of her day. Every one of her tales carries a grand moral, gently, but irresistibly enforced; a power possessed only by a female writer of genius like hers.

In private life Mrs. Johnstone bore about her as little as possible of the air of authorship, and is described as having been truly amiable and worthy in all relations. • De Quincey speaks of her as "our own Mrs. Johnstone, the Mrs. Jameson of Scotland," and cites her along with "Joanna Baillie, Miss Mitford, and other women of admirable genius," as an example of a woman "cultivating the profession of authorship, with abso-

lutely no sacrifice or loss of feminine dignity" "Mrs. Johnstone," he continues, "has pursued the profession of literature, the noblest of professions, and the only one open to both sexes alike, with even more assiduity (than these others) and as a daily occupation; and, I have every reason to believe, with as much benefit to her own happiness as to the instruction and amusement of her readers; for the petty cares of authorship are agreeable, and its serious cares are ennobling."

Mrs. Johnstone died at Edinburgh 26th August 1857. Her husband survived her but a few months. They were buried in the Grange cemetery, where an elegant obelisk was erected to their memory, bearing the following inscription: "Mrs. Christian Isobel Johnstone, Died 26 August 1857, aged 76. John Johnstone, Died 3 November following, aged 78. A memorial of literary excellence and private worth. Erected 1858."

As a writer, Mrs. Johnstone's style was remarkably clear and lucid, and she possessed a rich imagination, great powers of description, and diligent observation. Of an unassuming disposition, she shrank from anything like publicity or conspicuousness. It was always with difficulty that her mingled modesty and pride, both conspicuous elements of her character, would allow her name to appear on her writings. In this, being a professional writer, she was undoubtedly wrong, as her literary reputation, to some extent, suffered by her over-sensitive feelings in this respect. More knowing authors who live by their pen generally court every opportunity of having their names before the public and bringing the accumulated fame of all their previous works to bear upon their latest. A writer in Tait's Magazine, in an obituary notice of her, says: "Her manner of life was that of a perfect gentlewoman. Even the good she did was often concealed from those for whom it was done. Many persons came to occupy respectable positions in the world who were indebted exclusively to her plans, devised without solicitation, and untold when they were successful. Robert Nicoll, who has been called the second Burns of Scotland, was indebted to her kindness for the means that rendered his genius known, and placed him forward on the road through life; a road to be so short for

him, and, on his return to Scotland in broken health, he became again, with his young wife, the guest of the same lady. While dying in her house he revised, we believe, his last sad verses, 'Death answers many prayers.'

Her works are:

Clan Albyn, a National Tale. Edinburgh, 1815. Published anonymously.

Elizabeth de Bruce. Edin. 1827, 3 vols.

The Schoolmaster. Edited by Mrs. Johnstone.

The Edinburgh Tales. 3 vols. 3d edition. Edin. 1846.

Lives and Voyages of Drake, Cavendish, and Dampier, including a History of the Buccaneers. Edinburgh Cabinet Library, No. 5. 1831.

Nights of the Round Table. Edin. 1832, 8vo.

The Cook and Housewife's Manual. A Practical System of modern Domestic Cookery and Family Management. By Mrs. Margaret Doidds of the Cleikum Inn, St. Ronans. 10th edition. Edin. 1858.

Diversions of Hollycot. A Book for children.

## L

LANDSBOROUGH, DAVID, D.D., a poet and naturalist, was born in 1782, in the parish of Dalry, in the north-east verge of Kirkcudbrightshire, celebrated, with the contiguous mountain districts, as the scene of not a few eventful occurrences in the history of the persecuted Covenanters. This, too, was the district of the Gordons, knights of Lochinvar, afterwards viscounts of Kenmure. He was educated, first, at the parish school, and subsequently at Dumfries academy, and studied at the university of Edinburgh for the ministry of the Established Church of Scotland. While a student, he was for some time a tutor in the family of Sir William Miller, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Glenlee. This gentleman, whose seat of Barskimming is in Ayrshire, while his estate of Glenlee, from which he took his title, is in Galloway, exerted his influence on his behalf, and, on being licensed to preach the gospel, Mr. Landsborough became assistant in the Old Church of Ayr. He was soon, however, presented to the parish of Stevenston, in the same county, and was ordained in 1811.

Being one of what was called 'the evangelical' party in the church, at the disruption in 1843, he relinquished his charge, and became minister of a

congregation at Saltcoats in connection with the Free church.

Much of his time, when not occupied in the duties of the ministry, was devoted to the study of natural history, in the different departments of botany and conchology. In the latter years of his life the algae, or seaweeds, of the coasts of Ayrshire and Arran especially engaged his attention. He published several works which, at the time of their appearance, attracted some attention. His first work was entitled 'Arran, a Poem in 6 Cantos,' Edinburgh, 1847, 16mo. In 1852 appeared from his pen, 'Excursions to Arran, Ailsa Craig, and the two Cumbræ, with reference to the natural history of these islands,' Edinburgh, 8vo. He also, the same year, published a 'Popular History of British Zoophytes and Coralline,' London, 8vo. He was, likewise, the author of a 'Popular History of British Seaweeds,' also, of a little volume of religious biography, entitled 'Ayrshire Sketches.' To Dr. Harvey's 'Phycologia Britannica' he contributed various papers, and that gentleman marked his sense of their merits by naming an algae after him. Dr. Johnston, author of 'The History of British Zoophytes,' in like manner gave his name to a zoophyte, and a shell also bears the name of *Landsburgii*.

He had the degree of doctor in divinity from an American university. He died, suddenly, of cholera, in September 1854.

LOCKHART OF CLEGHORN, an ancient family in the parish of Lanark. Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn is a witness in the charters of James II. A charter was granted by James IV., to Sir Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn, of the lands of that name, *que prius pertinerunt ad predecessores*. His son, Allan, was father of Alexander Lockhart, who was infeft in the barony of Cleghorn and the lands of Crugfoot in 1533. Alexander's son, Allan Lockhart, was seised in these lands in 1582. From him descended Allan Lockhart, Esq. of Cleghorn, whose only child, Marianne, married, in 1792, William Elliott, Esq., M.P. for Selkirkshire from 1806 to 1830, descended from a branch of the family of Elliott of Stobbs in Roxburghshire. In consequence of this marriage he assumed the surname of Elliott, and died in 1832. With 2 daughters he had 5 sons, 1. John, 12th light dragoons, killed at Waterloo. 2. Allan, who succeeded. 3. Walter, East India Company's service, who died, without issue, in 1850. 4. William, major, Madras native infantry, married Dora, daughter of George Clerk Craigie, Esq. of Dumbarrie, and died in India in 1855, leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters. 5. Gilbert, R.N., died in 1825.

Allan Elliott Lockhart, Esq. of Cleghorn and Borthwickbrae, the 2d son, born in 1803, was educated in the university of Edinburgh, and passed advocate in 1824. In 1846 he was elected M.P. for Selkirkshire; a magistrate and deputy-

lieutenant for the counties of Selkirk, Lanark, and Roxburgh. He married, in 1830, Charlotte, 5th daughter of Sir Robert Dundas of Beechwood, bart.; issue, 5 sons and 6 daughters. His eldest son, William, captain 26th regiment, (Cameronians,) was born in 1833.

LOW, DAVID, D.D. and LL.D., a distinguished prelate of the Scottish Episcopal church, the son of a tradesman, was born in Brechin, in November 1768. He was educated in his native town and at Marischal college, Aberdeen, and during the college vacations he was employed as tutor to the family of Mr. Carnegie of Balmamoon, chief heritor of the parish of Menmuir, by whose influence he was appointed parochial schoolmaster, and was admitted by the presbytery to the office, June 15, 1785. He afterwards studied under Bishop Gleig at Stirling, and, on his recommendation, became tutor to the family of Mr. Patullo of Balhoulie, in the east of Fifeshire, where he remained about eighteen months. On December 5, 1787, he was ordained a deacon, and appointed to the charge of a small non-juring congregation at Perth. After being fifteen months there, he was, on Feb. 4, 1789, admitted to full orders, and, in September of the same year, was settled as pastor of the Episcopal congregation at Pittenweem. For nearly sixty-six years he fulfilled the duties of the ministerial office in that town, officiating every third Sunday at Crail, till 1805, when St. John's chapel was built on the grounds of the priory at Pittenweem. On Nov. 14, 1819, he was consecrated bishop of the four united dioceses of Ross, Moray, Argyle, and the Isles, and in 1820, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Marischal college, his *alma mater*. In 1847, he effected the disjunction of Argyle and the Isles from his episcopal charge, and their erection into a separate see, executing "a deed, by which property to the amount of £8,000 was conveyed to trustees for the new diocese, the annual income arising from which being appropriated for ever towards the support of the bishops of that see; formally relinquishing, at the same time, to the new bishop, all the income hitherto received by himself as a member of the Episcopal college." In 1848, he received from two of the American colleges the honorary degree of doctor in divinity. The increasing infirmities of advancing age induced him, on Dec. 19, 1850, to resign his diocesan

authority, and the Rev. Robert Eden, rector of Lee in Essex, was consecrated, March 9, 1851, his successor as bishop of Ross and Moray.

Three of Bishop Low's charges to his clergy were published at their request, but otherwise he did not distinguish himself as an author. He was no controversialist, and his theology was simply "evangelic truth and apostolic order."

Bishop Low has been truly called "a bishop of a primitive type." He was the last survivor of the Scottish Episcopal clergy, who, on principle, declined to pray for the reigning family, till the death of Prince Charles Edward, in 1788, released them from their allegiance to the house of Stuart. He lived and died in the old priory of Pittenweem, in a state of celibate simplicity, and out of an income never exceeding, including a small patrimony, from £400 to £500 a-year, set apart fully two-thirds for objects connected with his church. While denying himself all but the barest necessities of life, and turning the envelopes of his correspondents to enclose his answers to them, he yet was enabled to devote £8,000 to the endowment of a bishopric, and gave nearly £3,000 more to other ecclesiastical objects.

"His appearance," says Lord Lindsay, in a graceful obituary notice, which appeared shortly after the bishop's death, "was most striking—thin, attenuated, but active—his eye sparkling with intelligence—his whole appearance that of a venerable French abbot of the old régime. His mind was eminently buoyant and youthful, and his memory was a fount of the most interesting historical information, especially in connexion with the Jacobite and cavalier party, to which he belonged by early association and strong political and religious predilection. Born and bred in a district pre-eminently (at that time) devoted to the cause of the Stuarts, almost under the shadow of Edzell castle, the ancient stronghold of the Lindsays in Forfarshire, and having lived much from time to time, in his early years, in the Western Highlands, among the Stuarts of Ballachulish and Appin, he had enjoyed a familiar intercourse with the veterans of 1715 and 1745, and detailed the minutest events and adventures of those times with a freshness and a graphic force which afforded infinite delight to his younger auditors. Nor was his traditional knowledge limited to the last century—it extended to the wars of Claverhouse and Montrose, to Bothwell Brig, and to the (attempted) introduction of the service-book in 1637, and was of the most accurate description, the bishop being well-nigh as familiar with the relationships, intermarriages, and sympathies of families who flourished 150 or 200 years ago as he was with those of his own parishioners. The most valuable of these traditions have been collected and embodied by Mr. Robert Chambers, in his *Histories of the Rebellions* in 1638–60, 1689, 1715, and 1745. Of the bishop's anecdotes of old Scottish manners—of which he possessed a most abundant and curious store—few, it is to be feared, are pre-

served, although some were likewise taken down by Mr. Chambers, and published by him in a collection of Scottish anecdotes several years ago. But the above form the least of the late bishop's claims to regret and remembrance. A most kind and noble heart gave a charm to his daily intercourse inexpressible by words, while the devotion of his every thought to the cause of religion and the special interests of the Episcopal church of Scotland, gave a consistent dignity, amounting to grandeur, to his whole life and conversation."

He died January 26, 1855, in his 88th year. Among his other public benefactions he left £1,200 to St. John's chapel, Pittenweem, which was laid out in the purchase of lands, now yielding about £60 of free yearly rent. A memoir of Bishop Low, by the Rev. W. Blatch, was published at London, in 1 vol. 12mo, in 1855. A smaller Biographical Sketch by Matthew Foster Conolly, town-clerk of Anstruther, formerly agent and churchwarden of the bishop, appeared at Edinburgh in 1859.

LOW, DAVID, an eminent professor of agriculture, was the eldest son of Alexander Low of Laws, Berwickshire, a gentleman extensively employed in the management of landed property, both as a general adviser and a land agent. The subject of this notice, born in 1786, was educated at Perth academy, and studied at the university of Edinburgh. Close application to his studies affected his health, which led to his spending one winter in Portugal, as he afterwards did a second season in Italy. On his return to Scotland he assisted his father, who occupied extensive farms in Berwickshire, in the duties of his profession and the general management of his land. He showed great facilities for business, and a special aptitude for the profession of a land agent and valuator.

In 1817 Mr. Low first appeared as an author. The termination of the war with France, two years before, had produced a sudden and great lowering of prices of farm produce throughout the country, and created a serious embarrassment among the farmers generally. In these circumstances Mr. Low published a work entitled 'Observations on the present state of Landed Property, and on the Prospects of the Landholder and the Farmer,' which was written with the view of "impressing upon the attention of the landed gentlemen the good policy of endeavouring to preserve, as far as a lenient exaction of rents could

effect the object, those funds of the tenants which were destined to cultivation and the business of the farm."

About 1825 Mr. Low removed to Edinburgh, where he afterwards permanently resided. In 1826 the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture* was commenced, mainly at his suggestion. The first number contains two articles from his pen, and the first volume no fewer than sixteen. In 1828 he became editor of the *Journal*. Much of the high character to which that periodical attained was due to the value of his own communications, and the general ability with which it was conducted. In 1831 he was appointed successor to Mr. Coventry as professor of agriculture in the university of Edinburgh. In 1832 he was succeeded in the editorship of the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture* by Mr. MacGillivray.

Soon after his appointment to the chair of agriculture, Mr. Low directed his attention to the formation of a museum to illustrate his lectures. He presented a memorial to the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures in Scotland, pointing out the advantages which would result from the establishment of an agricultural museum, accessible to farmers and others interested in rural economy, and expressing the hope that the Board would "see fit to assign a sum sufficient for the purpose of forming an agricultural museum in Edinburgh." The Board, however, did not consider the object to fall within their sphere, and Mr. Low, in consequence, applied to the government, during the time that Lord Viscount Althorp was the chancellor of the exchequer. The answer returned was favourable. The communication, dated December 17, 1833, was signed by Mr. Spring Rice, afterwards Lord Monteagle. It stated that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, "being prepared to acknowledge the utility of such an establishment, by which the science of agriculture may be advanced by promoting the study of it, with all the aid of illustration and experiment, and especially in connexion with the science of chemistry, they have resolved to recommend to his majesty that an annual issue of £300 should be made for the purpose, for five successive years, out of the funds of the trustees for improving fisheries and manufactures in Scot-

land, to be paid to the professor of agriculture for the time being, and to be applied by him, under the authority of this Board, for such purposes connected with an agricultural museum, as shall be authorised by this Board, upon a specific estimate and proposal to be laid before my lords, by the professor of agriculture, at the commencement of each successive year for that purpose."

"So satisfied was Mr. Low of the importance of the museum," says an obituary notice of him which appeared in the *North British Agriculturist*, "and of its being indispensable to the success of his agricultural teaching, that immediately on entering on the duties of his chair, he had commenced the formation of the museum. His private collection of implements formed the nucleus. He obtained, besides, specimens of plants, seeds, soils, &c., and numerous drawings of machines, farm-buildings, and the like. He also employed Mr. Shiels, R.S.A., to travel all over England, Scotland, and Ireland, to take the portraits of the best specimens of the different breeds of the domesticated animals, for the purpose of illustrating the form of the animals and the principles of breeding. The result was a very superior museum, specially rich in the collection of animal portraits, but, unfortunately, it was little followed up by further efforts, which might have rendered it more complete and beneficial to the university and the agriculturists of Scotland. The entire sum expended on the museum was nearly £3,000. Of this, £1,500 was given by government, and £300 out of the Reid fund belonging to the university. The remainder was paid by Professor Low himself. The attendance at his class was, in consequence of the formation of the museum, largely increased, and a desire was evinced on the part of practical agriculturists to take advantage of the system in the education of their sons. From seventy to ninety was the average attendance in the earlier part of the professor's career, and not a little of the enlightened zeal on behalf of improved practice and the extension of agricultural education which began to prevail among the more intelligent farmers of Scotland was mainly due to the influence of the teaching of Professor Low."

One of the most arduous and important parts of his professional duties was in connexion with

arbitrations; and, in his awards, there were always presented indications of a careful and impartial investigation. He was also much engaged in the valuation of farms with the view of a renewal of lease. During those intervals when not professionally engaged, his scientific studies engrossed his attention. To chemistry especially he was greatly devoted. For years he had a laboratory at his residence at Craigleith, near Edinburgh, and afterwards at Mayfield, employing an assistant to aid him in carrying out his investigations.

Professor Low died in January 1859. Besides his connexion with the agricultural societies of Great Britain, he was a member of the Royal Academy of Agriculture of Sweden, and of the Royal Economical Society of Saxony; Honorary and Corresponding Member of the Economical Society of Leipzig and of the Society of Agriculture and Botany of Utrecht; Corresponding Member of the 'Conseil Royale d'Agriculture de France,' of the 'Société Royale et Centrale,' &c., &c. He was an accomplished French scholar, and corresponded with many men of science both in France and Germany.

His works are:

*Observations on the Present State of Landed Property, and on the Prospects of the Landholder and the Farmer.* Edinburgh, 1817.

*The Elements of Practical Agriculture, 1834.* Translated into French and German.

*The Breeds of the Domesticated Animals of the British Islands.* 2 vols. 4to, 1842. Illustrated with coloured plates of the animals painted by Mr. Shiels, R.S.A., for the Agricultural Museum, the portraits reduced by Nicholson. Longman & Co., London, £16 16s. Translated for the French government immediately upon its appearance.

*The Domesticated Animals of the British Islands, &c., with Observations on the Principles and Practice of Breeding, 1845,* being a fuller treatise than that appended to the illustrated edition.

*Landed Property, and the Economy of Estates.* 1846.

*An Inquiry into the Nature of the Simple Bodies of Chemistry.* 1844, 2d edit. 1848, 3d edit. 1856.

*An Appeal to the Common Sense of the Country regarding the Condition of the Working Classes.*

*Various Contributions to the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, from 1826 to 1832.*

MACAULAY (additional. See page 709 of vol. ii.)—The name Aulai, Aulay, or Alzea, is said to be derived from MacAulaidh, the son of Olave or Olaf, the Norse Olla or Olaus. A tribe of Macaulays were settled at Uig, Ross-shire, in the south-west of the island of Lewis (in Gaelic *Leodhas*, anciently *Leoghas*, the land of lakes), and many were the feuds which they had with the Morrisons or clan

'*The Mhuire*, the tribe of the servant or disciple of Marg, who were located at Ness, at the north end of the same island. In the reign of James VI., one of the Lewis Macaulays, Donald Cam, so called from being blind of one eye, renowned for his great strength, distinguished himself on the patriotic side, in the troubles that took place, first with the Fifeshire colonies at Stornoway (see article MACLEOD, page 49 of this volume), and then between the Lewis men and the Mackenzies (see p. 19 of this vol.). His attacks on the latter were fierce and frequent, so much so that to this day there is a Gaelic saying, *Cha robh Cam, nach robh crodh*, "whoever is blind of an eye is pugnacious," but really meaning that it is not easy to overcome a one-eyed person. Donald Cam Macaulay had a son, *Fear Dhrèivis*, "The Man," or Tacksman of Brenish, of whose feats of strength many songs and stories are told. His son, Aulay Macaulay, minister of Harris, had six sons and some daughters. Five of his sons were educated for the church, and one named Zachary he bred for the bar. One of his sons, the Rev. Kenneth Macaulay, Arduamurchan, nicknamed Kenneth Drover, wrote a 'History of St. Kilda.' Dr. Johnson, on his journey to the Hebrides, turned out of his way to visit him, and paid him a compliment on his 'History.' He had an only son, Aulay, who married in England. The Macaulays of Uist and Harris are all descended from the Brenish family.

George Macaulay, a native of Uig, died an alderman of London, in the end of the 18th century.

Another of Aulay Macaulay's sons was the Rev. John Macaulay, A.M., grandfather of the celebrated orator, statesman, and historian, Lord Macaulay. Born at Harris in 1720, John Macaulay graduated at King's college, Old Aberdeen, and was ordained minister at South Uist in 1745. The same year he furnished some information through his father, which nearly led to the capture of Prince Charles Edward. In 1756 he was translated to the parish of Lisimore and Appin, Argyleshire, and in 1765 to Inverary. He was minister of the latter place when he met Dr. Johnson, on his famous visit to the Hebrides. In 1774 he was translated to Cardross, Dunbartonshire, where he died in 1789. He married Margaret, 3d daughter of Colin Campbell of Inversregan, Ardschattan, and had twelve children.

One of his sons entered the East India Company's military service, and attained the rank of general.

Another, Aulay Macaulay, known as a miscellaneous writer. Born about 1758, he was educated at the university of Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. During his residence at college, he contributed various essays to 'Rudiman's Weekly Magazine,' under the signature of Academicus. He afterwards became tutor to the sons of J. F. Barham, Esq., of Bedford, in whose family he remained three years. Having entered into holy orders, he obtained the curacy of Claybrook in Leicestershire, where he went to reside in August 1781. To Mr. Nichols' 'History of Leicestershire' he contributed various articles of local interest, particularly a complete account of the parish of Claybrook. In 1789 he was presented to the rectory of Frolesworth, which he resigned in 1790. In the autumn of 1793 he made a tour through South Holland and the Netherlands; of which he furnished a curious description to the Gentleman's Magazine. In 1794 he attended a son of Sir Walter Farquhar, as tutor, into Germany; and during his residence at Brunswick, he was employed to instruct the young princess, afterwards Queen Caroline, in the rudiments of the English language. In 1796 he was presented to the vicarage of Rothley, by Thomas Babington, Esq., M.P., who had married his sister, Jane. He died February 24, 1819. He had married

a daughter of John Heyrick, Esq., town-clerk of Leicester, by whom he had eight sons. He published the following works:—*Essays on Various Subjects of Taste and Criticism*, 1780.—*Two Discourses on Sovereign Power and Liberty of Conscience*, translated from the Latin of Professor Noodt of Leyden, with Notes and Illustrations. 1781.—*The History and Antiquities of Claybrook*. 1790.—*Various detached Sermons*.—He was more than thirty years engaged on a *Life of Melancthon*, which was never completed.

Zachary, a third son, was for some years a merchant at Sierra Leone. On his return to London, he became a prominent member of the Anti-Slavery society, and obtained a monument in Westminster abbey. He married Miss Mills, daughter of a Bristol merchant, and had a son, Thomas Babington Macaulay, LORD MACAULAY.

This nobleman, born October 25, 1800, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, was named after his aunt's husband, Thomas Babington, a wealthy English merchant. He graduated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became, in 1822, a fellow. In the second year of his course he had carried off the chancellor's medal by his poem 'Pompeii.' In the following year a similar distinction was awarded to his poem 'Evening,' and in 1821 he was elected to the Craven scholarship. In 1822 he took the degree of B.A., in 1825 that of M.A., and in 1826 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He had already won himself some literary fame by his essay on Milton in the Edinburgh Review, by his ballads, and by numerous contributions to the periodical literature of the day. The Whig government conferred upon him a commissionership in bankruptcy, and, under the auspices of the marquis of Lansdowne, he was elected M.P. for Calne in 1830. He took a prominent part in the agitation for reform; in Dec. 1832 he became secretary to the board of control, and was elected M.P. for Leeds. In 1834 he was appointed fifth member of, and legal adviser to the supreme council of India. In 1838 he returned to Britain, with that practical knowledge of Indian affairs of which he afterwards made so efficient use both in speech and essay. From September 1839 to September 1841 he was secretary at war. In January 1840 he was elected M.P. for Edinburgh. In 1842 he published his 'Lays of Ancient Rome.' His 'Essays' appeared in 1843 in 3 vols. In the government of Lord John, afterwards Earl Russell, he was, in July 1846, appointed paymaster-general of the forces, with a seat in the cabinet. In 1847, the electors of Edinburgh, by a majority, declined to re-elect him, and in May 1848 he ceased to be paymaster of the forces. In that year appeared the first two volumes of his 'History of England from the accession of James II.' In 1849 he was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow, and in 1850 the honorary appointment of professor of ancient history in the Royal Academy was conferred upon him. In 1852 he was spontaneously re-elected M.P. for Edinburgh. In 1853 he received from the king of Prussia the order of merit, which had been founded by Frederick the Great. The same year his 'Speeches' were published. In 1855 the third and fourth volumes of his 'History of England' appeared. He was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Macaulay, Sept. 10, 1857. He died, unmarried, Dec. 28, 1859, and was buried in Westminster abbey. In 1862, a tablet, containing his name and the dates of his birth and death, and the words, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth for evermore," was placed over his grave. At his death his title became extinct.

MACCOLL, the name of a minor clan, settled chiefly around Loch Fyne, Argyleshire, a branch of the Macdonalds, among



whom Coll was a favourite Christian name. The Irish historians inform us that, on St. Patrick's day, 1501, there was fought a battle between the O'Neills and certain Scots, in which the latter lost a son of the laird of Aig, of the family of the Macdonnells, the three sons of *Coll* Mac Alexander, and about sixty common soldiers. The most famous personage so named was Sir Allaster MacColl Macdonald, commonly called Coll Coltach, or the left-handed, or Kolkittoch, lieutenant-general to the great marquis of Montrose (see vol. ii. p. 720). He was of the Macdonalds of Colonsay, whence his father had been expelled by the Campbells, and settled in the county of Antrim, in the province of Ulster.

The MacColls have the same badge as the Macdonalds, the French gorm or common heather. The latter great clan are of the race of Conn, a celebrated Irish king, called Conn of the hundred battles, hence they are called MacConnell, or Macdonnell, and the name MacColl may be but a corruption of the former word.

Like many of the smaller septs who had settled in or near the territories of the Campbells, the MacColls were merged in that great race, and had scarcely an independent history of their own. They were among the clans who were arrayed against the clan Gregor, who called to their aid their distant friends, the Macphersons. Fifty of the latter at once hastened to their assistance, but on reaching Blair Athol, were informed of the battle of Glenfruin, in which the Macgregors were victorious. They accordingly retraced their steps to their own country, and in passing the dreary ridge of Drum Uchdar, they encountered a large body of the MacColls returning with a *craoch*, or spoil, of cattle from Ross or Sutherland. A sanguinary battle took place on the side of Loch Garry, in which the Macphersons were the conquerors, with trifling loss, and the MacColls suffered severely, their leader and most of their men being killed. One of them, named Angus MacColl, displayed great strength and dexterity, and on the defeat of his clan, is said, while engaged in a hand to hand combat with a Macpherson, to have saved himself by leaping backward across a chasm so wide that even to attempt it by a forward leap was a hazardous venture.

This clan has produced a poet, whose Gaelic pieces rank very high in the Highlands; Evan McColl, born at Kenmore on Loch Fyne side in 1812. At a very early age he displayed an irresistible thirst for legendary lore and Gaelic poetry, and when he had reached his teens, his father, Dugald McColl, engaged a tutor for him, who not only taught him properly to read and understand English, but also awakened in him a taste for English literature. In the year 1837 he appeared as a contributor to the Gaelic Magazine, then published in Glasgow. His contributions were afterwards collected and published in a separate volume, entitled *Clàrsach nam Beann*, or the 'Mountain Harp.' Through the influence of Mr. Fletcher of Dunans and Mr. Campbell of Islay, McColl was subsequently appointed to a situation in the customs at Liverpool.

M'DIARMID, JOHN, an accomplished journalist and popular writer, the son of the Rev. Hugh M'Diarmid, minister of the Gaelic church, Glasgow, was born, it is said, in Edinburgh in 1790. He received a fair education at Edinburgh, and became a clerk in a counting-house in that city, connected with a bleachfield at Roslin. He next procured a situation in the head office of the Com-

mercial bank, where he rose to a responsible position, which he retained for several years. During this time he attended such classes in the university as were accessible to his leisure hours, and pursued a course of instructive reading with great diligence. In the evenings he acted as amanuensis for two years to Professor Playfair, with so much satisfaction to the latter that the advantages of his classes and his library were offered to him and eagerly accepted.

Mr. M'Diarmid became a member of one of the college debating societies, and the "Edinburgh Forum," a society which held its meetings in public, and of which he became one of the leading speakers. Previous to 1817, he had contributed to the leading magazines of that day, many fugitive pieces both in prose and verse. In 1815, when Edinburgh was illuminated in honour of the victory of Waterloo, a triplet, written by him, was exhibited, in letters of fire, over the door of a publishing house in that city, and acquired for the author no small degree of local fame. The same year, at the request of a fellow-clerk, some spirited lines, on the Battle of Waterloo, were written for the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Waterloo monument at Newabbey, near Dumfries, the first memorial of the great battle erected in the kingdom. The Waterloo lines having attracted attention, his services were sought by several of the leading publishers in Edinburgh, though he still retained his post in the bank.

"Mr. M'Diarmid's literary pursuits," says the memoir of him written by his son, "were now becoming of some value to him, in a monetary point of view. In 1816, he one day received for publications compiled for Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, the sum of fifty pounds, and an anecdote we can give as to its disposal will show that, along with independence of mind, generosity of nature entered largely into the composition of his character. He had just left his publishers' office, highly elated with the possession of so much money, when he encountered a brother poet, whose muse, though better known to fame than his own, failed, as is frequently the habit of the muse, to supply its possessor with the comforts of life. A tale of distress was told, and ere Mr. M'Diarmid's first prize in the walk of literature had continued for

half-an-hour in his pocket, it was transferred entire to that of his more needy friend, a destination whence it never returned."

In the end of that year (1816) he formed one of a trio who had resolved to set on foot a new weekly journal in Edinburgh, the other two being Mr. Charles Maclaren and Mr. William Ritchie. The project resulted in the establishment of the *Scotsman*, the first number of which appeared on the 25th January 1817. He retained for many years his share in the copyright, but the management devolved entirely on his two friends. In January 1817, Mr. M'Diarmid left Edinburgh to assume the editorship of the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, which had been established in 1809, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Duncan, minister of Ruthwell, and had been edited by him up to the period when Mr. M'Diarmid joined it. That paper professed no party politics, though leaning to liberal views; and was used mainly for promoting the benevolent schemes of its editor; amongst which his project for establishing Savings Banks, first made to the world through its columns in 1810, will for ever reflect lustre on the author and his newspaper.

The talent, intelligence, taste, and industry which Mr. M'Diarmid brought to his editorial labours, soon showed that he was admirably qualified for the position which he had now assumed. Interesting himself in agricultural matters and agricultural improvement, his weekly article on rural affairs became remarkable for variety of detail, and for the attractive forms in which that detail was presented to his readers. In this department he opened up a new branch of journalism, one at that time quite unheeded, but which now forms a most important feature in both the provincial and metropolitan press.

In 1820, Mr. M'Diarmid was offered the editorship of the *Caledonian Mercury*, the oldest established newspaper in Scotland. The liberal party in Dumfries, however, were unwilling to lose his services, and by the intervention of Mr. William Gordon, writer in that town, a new arrangement was made, by which he and Mr. M'Diarmid became jointly interested with Dr. Duncan in the property of the *Courier*. This partnership continued till 1837, when Mr. M'Diarmid became sole proprietor of the copyright. In

1843, he admitted his eldest son, Mr. William Ritchie M'Diarmid, to a partnership and share in the editorial duties of the newspaper, and appointed him also to be his successor.

In 1832, Mr. M'Diarmid acted as secretary to the Dumfries relief fund, when that town was first visited by the Asiatic cholera, and he ever took an active part in all the local charities of Dumfries. He was a firm and strenuous supporter of all the liberal measures brought forward during his editorial career, such as the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, carried in 1829; Roman Catholic Emancipation, in 1829; the Reform Bill, in 1832; and Free Trade, in 1848.

In 1817, he published an edition of Cowper's *Poems*, prefaced by a life of the poet. This book became very popular, and reached several editions. In 1820 the first volume of the 'Scrap Book' appeared—a book of selections and original contributions in prose and verse—which met with a still more extended circulation and fame. A second volume was soon required, and many successive editions of both were afterwards published. In 1825, Mr. M'Diarmid started the *Dumfries Magazine*, chiefly with a view to afford scope for local literary talent. This periodical lasted for three years. In 1823, an edition of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, with a memoir of the author by Mr. M'Diarmid, was published at Edinburgh, and in 1830 he printed and published in Dumfries his 'Sketches from Nature,' chiefly a selection from the pages of the *Courier*, and abounding in interesting descriptions of scenery and character pertaining to the district. He also contributed to the 'Picture of Dumfries,' an illustrated work published in 1832, a graphic account of the ancient burgh and its locality; and some minor works, such as a description of Moffat, and a life of William Nicholson, the Galloway poet, were thrown off in the intervals of his leisure.

It was as a journalist, however, that Mr. M'Diarmid particularly excelled. His extensive and minute acquaintance with agriculture, his boundless store of curious and amusing gossip relating to rural affairs, and even that honest love of the marvellous with which he was frequently charged, all contributed to render his name and his newspaper popular. A good story, a romantic inci-

dent, or the death of a 'character,' seldom escaped him, and he made the *Courier* at once the political organ of the district and the epitome of its daily history: the picture-book of its scenery and the biography of its leading men. "A tale of distress," says the *Memoir* by his son, "or an affecting incident, was certain to acquire a thrilling interest in his hands. About eighteen years before his death, a poor wandering female, carrying a baby in her arms, begged a night's lodging at a farm-house not far from Dumfries. She was sheltered in an outhouse, and in the morning the mother was found cold in death and the living infant still clinging to her bosom. His heart was touched by such a tale. He related it simply and affectingly, and in the London papers it met the eye of a lady of rank, then mourning the loss of an only daughter. She made inquiry if the little orphan was a female, and this happily being the case, she determined at once to adopt it. Though names were carefully concealed, that the child might never, in after life, learn its origin, the most respectable references were given to the parish authorities, who gladly gave up the child; and being carried to London, she was baptized into the Church of England with much ceremony, and became one of the members of a fashionable family."

In 1847 Mr. M'Diarmid was entertained at a public dinner by upwards of ninety of the residents of Dumfries and its neighbourhood, under the presidency of Sir James Stuart Menzies, baronet. On Friday, 12th November 1852, he was attacked with erysipelas, then very prevalent in Dumfries and its neighbourhood, and on the morning of Thursday, the 18th of that month, he breathed his last, in his 63d year. He had lost his wife two years previously, but left a family to mourn his loss. In the words of a clergyman who knew him long and well, it may be truly said of him that "he did more for Dumfries-shire, and, indeed, a large part of the south-west of Scotland, than perhaps any man living. Everything useful or promising in an agricultural or commercial point of view he powerfully and constantly encouraged; and none who had the good of his country or his native place at heart, ever solicited his patronage in vain. With the single exception

of Burns, no man is more imperishably connected with Dumfries, and I am persuaded that the men of Dumfries will long and peculiarly cherish his memory." Of the life and writings of our great national poet he possessed a minute knowledge, enriched by numerous original anecdotes which he had from time to time collected. Soon after his arrival in Dumfries in 1817, he made the acquaintance of Burns' widow, and became her intimate friend and adviser, and ultimately her executor. He was also the friend and correspondent of the poet's sons. As a memorial of Mr. M'Diarmid, a sum of money was, after his decease, collected, in Dumfries and the neighbourhood, for the purpose of founding a bursary of £10 a-year in the university of Edinburgh, open for competition to students from the three counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown.

MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD, (additional. See vol. ii. p. 722.) The statement that John Moydartach, or John Moydart, who became Captain of the Clanranald in 1530, was a natural son of Allastor or Alexander Allanson, appears to be founded on an assumption, that has been followed by almost every succeeding writer on the Highland clans, without being once satisfactorily proved. On the death of Ranald Bane, the 5th chief, John of Moydart was acknowledged by the clan Captain of Clanranald. Ranald Galda, or the stranger, (see vol. ii. p. 722.) being a minor, living with his mother's father, Lord Lovat, John, as next heir, managed and led the clan, and on the death of Ranald he became chief, but did not change the title under which he was known, viz., Captain of Clanranald. His mother, a Macintosh, and a chief's daughter, has her fair name established in the records of her own family, as well as in those of the Clanranald.

In 1824, an attempt was made by Alexander Macdonell of Glengarry, by an action in the court of session, to deprive Ranald George Macdonald of Clanranald, the direct descendant and representative of the Macdonald of Castletirrim or Islandtirrim, of the chiefship of the clan Donald, and to claim it for himself, in which he signally failed. Macdonald of Clanranald traces a lineal descent from the Macdonalds, kings of the Isles. About the end of the 14th century, the Clanranald lost many of its possessions. But it still retained extensive estates, and the admitted supremacy over the clan Macdonald, its head being uniformly addressed as Captain or Chief of Macdonald, or, as it is expressed in public instruments, *Dux* or *Princeps familiae de Clanranald*. Their principal castle, or messuage, was the strong fortification of Castletirrim, or Islandtirrim, situated on a rocky promontory of Moydart. The family of Macdonald of Islandtirrim have always been acknowledged as Captains and Chiefs of Clanranald. In the records of the privy seal there occurs the following entry of a charter, granted July 2, 1534:—"Carta Joanni Macallaster de Elanterim, *Capitane de Clanranald*, et Mariæ Mac Keane, suæ spouse, in conjuncta infestatione, et hæredibus inter ipsos legitime procreand." The Captain of the Clanranald here referred to was John Moydartach, above mentioned, the eldest son of Allastor Allanson, usually assumed to have been his natural son. His grandson, another John, in mak-

ing up his titles, served himself heir to his grandfather, John Moydartach, Captain of Clanranald, and to this service the then Glengarry was a witness.

In all the charters of the family and records of the Privy Seal where the Clanranald are mentioned, the same style and designation are invariably continued of *Capitaneus* seu *Princeps familie* de Clanranald or, occasionally, *Capitaneus et Dux familie de Macranald*. In accordance with the feudal notions of allegiance and duty prevalent at the time, there are many deeds on record, in which the Macdonells of Glengarry admitted their subordination to Clanranald.

In the Privy Seal records, of date Aug. 26, 1548, there is an entry of a respite to various Highland chiefs and lairds for their treasonable absence from the Queen's army during the invasion of Scotland by the English under the lord-protector Somerset, and among those are included both the chief of the Clanranald, being the John Moydart Macalester of Castle-tirrim, said without adequate grounds to be illegitimate, and to whom the charter of 1534 was granted, and the laird of Glengarry, who are severally named and designed in these terms: "Ane respitt maid to John Myundwarte Macalester. *Capitaine of Clanranald*, Angus Macalester, his brother, Rorye Macalester, Allane Macalester, sons to the said John Myundwarte, Alester Mac Ane Vic Alester of Glengarry," &c.

It has been remarked by Browne, that if the descendants of Donald, from whom the clan received its name, or even of John of the Isles, who flourished in the reign of David II., are to be held as constituting one clan, then, according to the Highland principles of clanship, the *jus sanguinis* rested in the male representative of John. By Amy, his first wife, daughter of Roderick of the Isles, John had 3 sons, John, Godfrey, and Ranaul, but the last of these only left descendants, and it is from him that the Clanranald derive their origin. Lord Macdonald, the representative of the Macdonalds of Sleat, is said to descend from his second marriage.

Among the clans who fought at Bannockburn were the Macdonalds, under Angus, Lord of the Isles. They formed the reserve, and did good service to the cause of Scottish independence in that memorable battle. The Clanranald obtained their motto from the words, "My Hope is Constant in thee," addressed by Robert the Bruce to their ancestor Angus, on his making the final charge on the English.

The number of men which the Clanranald were able to bring into the field, given by President Forbes, viz., 700, is not a criterion of their force. The distance of the islands and want of swift boats, prevented, in the later wars of Montrose, Mar, and 1745, their men from being brought across, and therefore the muster-roll was from the mainland estates alone, little more than a third of the extent of the whole.

After the battle of Culloden, young Clanranald, (see vol. ii. p. 723, col. 2.) remained for some time in concealment in Moydart, waiting for an opportunity of escaping to the continent, and soon after got to Brahan Castle, the seat of the earl of Seaforth, where he met the young lady to whom he was betrothed, Mary, a daughter of Mr. Basil Hamilton of Baldoon, sister of the 4th earl of Selkirk, whose mother was a sister of his grandmother. This young lady he now married, and then proceeded to the Bay of Cronarty, where they embarked for London, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Black. Soon after they got safely to the continent. He may truly be said to have acted a disinterested part towards the Prince, as he was the only chief who would not accept a bond from him for his assistance. By the Prince, on his arrival in France, he was introduced to Louis XV., declaring that he was the only person who had served him without fee or reward. Soon after he got some military government from the court of France, and con-

tinued so employed until he became acquainted with Marshal Saxe, who appointed him his *aide-de-camp*. In the bill of attainder against the chiefs who had been engaged in the rebellion, which received the royal assent, June 4, 1746, *Ranald* Macdonald, younger of Clanranald, was, by mistake, named *Donald*. His friends took advantage of this, and after some years' delay he succeeded in recovering his estates. On 28th Nov. 1753, his father, who was then still alive, renounced his liferent in his favour. The younger Clanranald's wife, the lady above mentioned, Mary, daughter of Mr. Basil Hamilton, died 11th May 1750, and had a son, Charles James Somerlett, who died at the age of 5 years. He married, 2dly, Flora, daughter of Mackinnon of Mackinnon; issue, 2 sons and 3 daughters. Sons: 1. John, 2. James, lieutenant-colonel in the army. Daughters: 1. and 2. Margaret and Mary, both unmarried, 3. Penelope, wife of Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

John Macdonald, the elder son, by the 2d marriage, 17th chief, succeeded his father while still a mere youth. He afterwards obtained a commission and served as captain in the 2d dragoon guards. He died in 1794, at the early age of 29. He married, 1st, Katherine, daughter of Right Hon. Robert M'Queen of Braxfield, Lord Justice Clerk, issue, 3 sons. 1. Reginald or Ranald George, 2. Robert Johnstone, 3. Donald. He m. 2dly, Jean, daughter of Colin Macdonald, Esq. of Boisdale, his 2d cousin, grand-child of Alexander, 2d son of Donald, 14th chief of the family, without issue.

Reginald or Ranald George Macdonald, the eldest son, 18th chief, was educated at Edinburgh and at Eton College. On coming of age he received the command of the Uist or Long Island regiment of Inverness-shire local militia. In 1812, he married Lady Caroline Ann Edgcombe, *dr.* of Richard, 2d earl of Mount Edgcombe, Devonshire; issue, 1 son and 5 *drs.*

He is the 25th in the direct descent from Somerlett, King of the Isles, and Lord of Argyle and Kintyre, undoubted progenitor of all the Macdonalds in Scotland, and of course chief of that great and powerful clan.

Reginald John Macdonald, his only son, was born in 1820. He early entered the navy, and was made a post-captain in 1854. He was in command of a vessel on the west coast of Africa at the time of the Crimean war, and from July 1859 to August 1862 he commanded the western district of Scotland. He married in June 1855, the Hon. Adelaide Louisa, daughter of Lord Vernon; issue, 2 sons, Allan Douglas, born in April 1856, Angus Roderick, born in April 1858; and a daughter, Adelaide Effrida.

MACGEORGE.—Additional account of the origin of the family of Macgeorge (see vol. ii. p. 733), partly derived from a MS. account by the late Sir William Betham of the Herald's college.

The family of Macgeorge, for some time settled in Galloway, is a branch of the ancient and noble family of Berningham, originally lords of Berningham, in the county of Warwick, and afterwards barons of Athenry, in Ireland. In the reign of Edward III., Berningham, baron of Athenry, assumed the Irish surname of *Macioria*, which signifies the 'son of Pierce,' from Pierce, the 3d baron of Athenry, according to Lodge, or, according to Dr. Petrie, from Pierce, the first baron, in the reign of Henry II. They were premier barons of Ireland. The title is at present dormant. Of this family a branch passed over to Scotland, and settled in Galloway, probably towards the middle of the 17th century. There the name *Macioris*, by an easy transition, became *Maciore* or *Macjore*, and in that form it was preserved till so late as the end of the 17th century, when the family adopted the name as it is now spelled and pronounced.

The following interesting account of the assumption by the lords of Athenry, of their Irish surname, is by Harris, the editor of Sir James Ware's *Antiquities of Ireland*:—"Upon the murder of William de Burgo or Bourke, third earl of Ulster, in 1333, and the confusion that followed thereupon, many of the English degenerated into the Irish customs and manners, and assumed Irish surnames instead of their own. Thus the Bourkes in Connaught took the name of MacWilliam; the Berminghams took the name of *Macloris* from Pierce the son of Meiler Bermingham, who was one of the principal heads of the family in Ireland." Referring to the same event, Sir John Davis, in his *Historical Researches*, says: "About this time, viz., the latter part of the reign of Edward II. and the beginning of Edward III., the general defection of the old English into the Irish customs happened; for about that time they did not only forget the English language, and scorn the use thereof, but grew to be ashamed of their very English names, though they are noble and of great antiquity, and took Irish surnames and nicknames. Namely, the two most potent families of the Bourks in Connaught,—after the house of the Red Earl failed of heirs male,—called their chiefs MacWilliam Fighter and MacWilliam Oughtier. And in the same province Bermingham, baron of Athenry, called himself MacYoris or *Macloris*."

The curious and valuable Irish chronicle, known as the '*Annals of the Four Masters*,' contains numerous historic notices of this once powerful family, and in all the lords of Athenry are mentioned only by their Irish surname of *Macloris*.

The date of the settlement of the branch of the Berminghams in Scotland cannot be precisely fixed. According to Sir William Betham they passed over to the Western Highlands of Scotland, along with a branch of another noble family,—that of Macartny, and thereafter removed to the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, where, says Sir William, their Irish name of *Horish* or *Macloris* was changed to Macgeorge. From this branch was descended John Macgeorge of Auchenreoch, who fought at Bothwell Bridge, the ancestor of the family of Macgeorge settled in the west of Scotland. A grand-daughter of this John Macgeorge married Joseph Macgeorge of Culloch, from whom is descended Colonel William Macgeorge, residing in London, who is the representative of the Culloch branch of the family.

The arms of Macgeorge, as described at vol. ii. p. 734, are those adopted by a particular branch. But the proper arms of the family are Parti per pale indented, or and gules; and the crest, an antelope head erased, argent, attired, or—being the armorial bearings of Bermingham, baron of Athenry, the head of the family. These are the arms borne by one of the families in the west of Scotland (of the Auchenreoch branch), as registered and confirmed in the books of Ulster King of Arms, with the following for a difference, viz., in the centre point of the shield, a crescent, ermine, and the antelope's head in the crest, gorged with a collar indented, gules.

MACKENZIE, DONALD, an enterprising merchant, was born in the north of Scotland June 15, 1788. At the age of seventeen he went to Canada, and joined the great North-west Fur Company, which had been formed at Montreal in the winter of 1788-84, in opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company, and in their employment he continued eight years.

On the 23d June 1810, articles of agreement were entered into between Mr. Astor of New York, Mr. Donald Mackenzie and other 3 Scots gentlemen, acting for themselves and for the several parties who had agreed, or might agree, to become associated under the firm of 'The Pacific Fur Company.'

In July 1810, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Hunt, at the head of a band of adventurers who had engaged in the undertaking, set out from St. Louis, to make the overland route, up vast rivers, across trackless plains, and over the rugged barriers of the Rocky Mountains, to the mouth of the Columbia river. The distance by the route travelled was upwards of 3,500 miles, though in a direct line it does not exceed 1,800.

On arriving at their destination a small fort or trading post was immediately erected on the south bank of the Columbia river, and called Astoria, after Mr. Astor, the originator of the settlement. Besides the fort, it consisted altogether of about half-a-dozen log houses, on the side of a ridge which rises from the river to an altitude of 500 feet. This ridge was originally covered with a thick forest of pines, and the part reclaimed by the first occupants for their settlement does not exceed four acres.

Mr. Mackenzie was placed in charge of a post on the Shahaptan, in the midst of the Tushpaw Indians, a powerful and warlike nation divided into many tribes, under different chiefs. These savages possessed innumerable horses, but, never having turned their attention to beaver trapping, they had no furs either for sale or barter. Game being scarce, Mackenzie, for subsistence, was obliged to rely, for the most part, on horse-flesh, and the Indians, in consequence, knowing his necessities, raised the price of their horses to an exorbitant rate. He was, therefore, both disgusted and disappointed with his situation, and on obtaining information of the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812, he resolved upon abandoning his post, and proceeding to Fort Astoria.

After a long journey, he suddenly appeared there, with all his people, "way-worn and weather-beaten," January 16, 1813. Mr. Duncan M'Dougal was then in charge of the establishment. After consulting with Mr. M'Dougal and other officials

there, it was determined to abandon the fort in the course of the following spring, and return across the Rocky mountains. In the meantime Mackenzie went back to Shalaptan, to remove his goods from thence, and buy horses and provisions with them for the caravan, across the mountains. He was accompanied by two of the clerks, Mr. John Reed, an Irishman, and Mr. Alfred Seton of New York. On their arrival they found that the post had been rifled by the Indians, and the goods carried off. Mackenzie was fortunate enough to recover part of the stolen property. He then returned to Astoria, where he arrived, with the other partners, on the 12th of June.

After another consultation, it was resolved, as two of the most influential of the partners disapproved of the design to break up and depart from Astoria, that Mr. McDougal should continue to hold it, with forty men, and that Mr. Mackenzie, with four hunters and eight common men, should winter in the abundant country of Wollamut, whence he might be enabled to furnish a constant supply of provisions to Astoria.

On the expected arrival of the frigate *Phœbe* and Isaac Tod, British ships, Mr. McDougal, on the 16th October, entered into an agreement with Mr. M'Tavish, of the North-west Company, to sell him, on their account, the whole stock of furs and merchandise of all kinds, in the country, belonging to the Company of which Mr. Astor was the head. On the morning of the 30th November, the British sloop of war *Raccoon*, of twenty-six guns and 120 men, anchored in Baker's Bay, near the fort, and its commander, Captain Black, took possession of the place, on the part of Great Britain, and changed the name to Fort George. At the close of the war in 1814, in conformity to the treaty of Ghent, the settlement was restored to the United States, but the property, business and ports, remained in the hands of the North-west company, under the above-mentioned act of sale by Mr. McDougal. On the 4th April following, Mr. Mackenzie, with two of the partners and such of the persons employed at Astoria as had not entered into the service of the North-west Company, set out for New York, across the Rocky mountains. He had converted everything he could into available funds, which he conveyed,

through an extensive wilderness, to Mr. Astor, and his friends asserted that to Mr. Mackenzie alone was that gentleman indebted for all that was saved from the ruin caused by the agreement entered into by Mr. McDougal with Mr. M'Tavish. The trade in peltries was forthwith engrossed by the North-west Company.

Mr. Mackenzie subsequently exerted himself to secure for the United States the exclusive trade of Oregon, but after a long negotiation with Mr. Astor, and, through him, with Messrs. Madison, Gallatin, and other leading individuals in and out of office, the matter was abandoned, and on the merging of the North-west Company in the Hudson's Bay Company in March 1821, Mr. Mackenzie joined the latter. He was immediately appointed one of the council and chief factor. "From that time," says Mr. Irving, "the Hudson's Bay Company enjoyed a monopoly of the Indian trade from the coast of the Pacific to the Rocky mountains, and for a considerable extent north and south. They removed their emporium from Astoria to Fort Vancouver, a strong post on the left bank of the Columbia river, about sixty miles from its mouth; whence they furnished their interior posts, and sent forth their brigades of trappers."

In August 1825, Mr. Mackenzie married a lady of the name of Adelegonde Humbert, and shortly after he was appointed governor of the Company. At this time he resided at Fort Garry, Red River settlement, where he remained till 1832, in active and prosperous business. At length, having amassed a large fortune, in August 1833 he went to reside in Mayville, Chautauque county, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died January 20, 1851, leaving a widow and fourteen children. One of the latter was by a former wife.

M'KIRDY, formerly MACKKURDY, or MAKWRERDY, an ancient surname in Bute, Arran, and others of the Western Islands, and derived from their original inhabitants.

At a very early period the larger portion of the island of Bute belonged to the Mackkurdys, which was leased to them by James IV. in 1489, and in 1506 feued as crown lands, in one general charter of the 30th parliament. The charter shows that there were a total of 78 feuars, and of these 12 were Mackkurdys, 11 Bannachtynes, and 10 Stewarts. This charter is curious, as showing many remarkable Scottish surnames.

The properties in Bute feued to the Mackkurdys, with others, principally descended to Robert Mackkurdy, baron of

Garachty, who married Janet Fraser, and had several sons and daughters. He was drowned on a voyage between Bute and Ireland last century.

William, the eldest son, had no issue. John, the 2d son, married Grace Gregory, and had several children.

Alexander, the eldest of these, died unmarried. John, the 2d son, was possessed of considerable estates in British Guiana, at the close of last century, and eventually settled at Birkwood, Lanarkshire. He married in London, in 1802, Mary, eldest daughter of the deceased David Elliot, Esq., and had 3 sons and 2 daughters.

John Gregory McKirdy, the eldest son, succeeded to Birkwood. He married Augusta, eldest daughter of the deceased Captain James Bradshaw, R.N., M.P.

The second son was named Charles Clark Mackirdy. David Elliot Mackirdy, the 3d son, is a colonel in the army.

**MATHESON** (additional. See vol. ii. p. 121).—Of the SHINNESS branch of the Mathesons, so named from their having held that place as a wadset for several centuries, there are several notices in Sir Robert Gordon's History of the Earldom of Sutherland, who mentions the family as chief of the name, A. D. 1616. Of this family was Colonel George Matheson, who accompanied Sir Donald Mackay of Farr, afterwards Lord Reay, into the service of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and obtained a grant of the family coat of arms from King Charles I. on the 5th October, 1639. In the last century the family was represented by Niel Matheson, born in 1700, died in 1775, having had an only son, Duncan Matheson, who died young, in 1746, from wounds received in a skirmish connected with the rebellion of 1745. He married Elizabeth Mackay of Mowdill. His widow married, 2dly, Dr. Archibald Campbell, with whom she emigrated in 1772 to America, and had a numerous progeny. Her youngest son, George Washington Campbell, was finance minister of the United States in 1813, and in 1818 was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of St. Petersburg. Duncan Matheson had an only son, Capt. Donald Matheson, born in 1746, died 4th Feb. 1810, when the family ceased to occupy Shinness. This gentleman married Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mackay, minister of his native parish, Lairg, by whom he had three sons and six daughters.

Duncan Matheson, the eldest son, advocate, who died in 1838, married, in 1815, Annabella, daughter of T. Farquharson, Esq. of Howden, near Mid Calder, issue, 3 sons. 1. Donald Matheson of Grandon Lodge, Dorking, Surrey, now representative of the family, married Jane, daughter of Lieutenant Petley, R.N., issue, 3 sons, Duncan, Donald, and James Horace. 2. Hugh Mackay Matheson, merchant, London, married Agnes, daughter of David McFarlane, Esq., Edinburgh, by whom he has an only daughter, Mary. 3. Thomas Matheson, merchant, Liverpool, married Annie, daughter of a gentleman of the name of Cropper, by whom he has no issue.

The 2d son, Sir James Matheson, Bart., F.R.S., of Achany and the Lews, born in 1796 at Lairg, married, in 1843, Mary Jane, fourth daughter of M. H. Perceval, Esq., of Quebec, without issue. For further information see vol. ii. p. 121.

**MERCER**, a surname of great antiquity, and of French origin. There were two families of the name in Scotland, viz., the Mercers of Innerpeffry, or the *Royds* (reds), and those of Aldie, the *Dhus* (blacks), Perthshire. Of these the former are said to be the elder. They seem to have acquired the lands of Innerpeffry in Strathern, extending along both banks of the Pow, from Abercainey to the Earn, including the present properties of Dollerie, Inchbreakie, Innerpeffry, &c., by inter-

marriage with the family of Malcolm de Innerpeffry, sheriff of Clackmannan in 1318.

Robert Mercer seems to have sold his lands to Thomas Oliphant of Dron before 15th June 1468, but this sale was evidently invalid, as there were complaints before the Lords auditors, and disputes for these lands down to the year 1595.

Alexander, eldest son of Robert, died a monk in the year 1469, and David, the 2d son, succeeded to the patrimony. He commenced suits for the recovery of his lands from the Oliphants, and in the Gask charter chest is a document dated 1484, by which David Mercer and his five sons, William, Vincent, George, Andrew, and James, declare that they will retain possession of Lord Oliphant's lands of Clathy until he pays them for the lands of Innerpeffry. The disputes seem to have been partially compromised about 1503, when John, Lord Drummond, gets a charter for Innerpeffry. As William Mercer, in 1500, and Andrew Mercer, in 1507, get lands as faithful servitors of the king, it is likely that Lord Drummond obtained them situations in the royal household, through the influence of his sister, Annabella, wife of King Robert.

William Mercer was probably the poet whom Dunbar commends in his 'Lament,' and seems also to have been court jester. Innerpeffry is now in the possession of Arthur Hay Drummond of Cromlix. Dollerie got into the possession of the Murrays about 1550, and is still in that family.

Peter Mercer, probably a brother of Alexander and David, obtained Inchbreakie, which had been mortgaged to his uncle Andrew, and sold it in 1503 to Lord Grahame, who gave this property to his 2d son, and his descendants still hold it.

From this date it is difficult to trace the family, but they are said to be represented by Mercer Henderson of Fordel, and General Alexander Cavale Mercer of the Royal Engineers.

The Mercers (*Dhus*) of Aldie, or, as commonly pronounced, Awdie, have been connected with Perth from time immemorial. An inscription is said to be in their vault in the church of St. John in that city, which asserts that John Mercer died in 1280. This vault, according to tradition, was a royal grant to the family, in consideration of their having given one of the kings of Scotland, the Mills of Perth, or, as some say, the North and South Inches of Perth, two extensive meadows running along the bank of the Tay, north and south of the city, hence the two rhymes,

"So sicker 'tis as anything on earth  
The Mercers aye are older than Old Perth."

And

"Folk say the Mercers tried the town to cheat  
When for two inches they did win six feet."

The first founder of this baronial family was John Mercer, a wealthy merchant burgher of Perth, about 1340, at that time the metropolis of Scotland, which it ceased to be in 1482. He several times represented Perth in parliament, and was provost of that city in 1357, 1369, and 1374. He is mentioned in 1357 as procurator for Perth, to treat of the ransom for King David. He was frequently sent as ambassador to England, France, and Holland, and was held in high estimation by Charles V., (surnamed the Wise) King of France. He was a man of immense wealth, as may be supposed from the fact of his son having been able to raise a fleet of his own, in the year 1377, to avenge the captivity of his father.

It was to this circumstance, in all probability, that the rise of the family was due, as we find Andrew, who, in 1366, obtained a safe conduct as a Scottish merchant, was in 1377 admiral of Spain, in command of the allied fleets of Spain, France,

and Scotland, in an attack on Scarborough. It appears that, when returning to Scotland that year, his father, John Mercer, was driven by stress of weather upon the coast of England, and seized and confined in the castle of Scarborough, till an order from the English court effected his discharge. The earl of Douglas, from whom he held lands, calls him his vassal, or "man," (*homme*), in a letter sent to King Richard, remonstrating upon the injustice of his seizure. His son, to revenge the injury, cruized before Scarborough with a fleet composed of French, Scots, and Spaniards, and captured several vessels. John Philpot, an opulent citizen of London, thereupon, we are told, took upon himself the protection of the trade of the kingdom, neglected by the Duke of Lancaster, who governed the kingdom in the minority of his nephew, and having hired 1,000 armed men, sent them to sea in search of Mercer, whom they took, with his prizes and 15 Spanish vessels, his consorts all richly laden. On January 1, 1378, Andrew Mercer got a safe conduct as "Armiger" of the King of Scotland. This might have been an office,—but if it was a title, it is probably the first recorded instance of an "esquire," a title only first known in England in the reign of Richard II.

In 1384, Andrew appears in the chartulary of Lennox as Sir Andrew. On April 28, the same year, he got forty merks furth of the customs of the burgh of Perth. Sir Andrew died in 1390-1.

His son, Sir Michael, was the ward of Walter Stewart, lord of Brechin, the king's brother, from 1391 to 1402. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David Stewart of Durrissdeer, before 1396, in his minority. He died about 1410. He had two sons, Sir Andrew, and Robert, of Balief, ancestor of the Balief branch, which consisted of four Roberts in succession, the second of whom was ambassador to the king of the Romans, October 13, 1471, and the race became extinct in Robert, who died in 1583, without issue.

Sir Andrew, the elder son, besides other charters, got one for the barony of Meikleour, Perthshire, March 21, 1440-44, one for Kilgraston, Pitkeathly, and one-fourth of Lednoch, in the same county, Oct. 26, 1451, and one for Dumbarny, Nov. 19, 1455. He died in 1473. He had a son, Sir Laurence, and a daughter, Christian, who married Gilbert Skene of Skene.

Sir Laurence, the son, had a safe conduct to England from Edward IV., June 12, 1473. He married in 1475, Isobel, a daughter of Henry Wardlaw of Torry, and died in 1501. His widow married 2dly in 1504, Patrick Mercer of Inchbreukie. Sir Laurence had 2 sons and a daughter, Isobel, married to Robert Maule of Panmure.

Sir Henry, the elder son, married Margaret Douglas of Lochleven, and was killed at Flodden. His son, Laurence, carried on the main line, from which branched off the Mercers of Melgins and Saline, in 1588. Sir James, last of the Aldie line, died in 1671. He was one of his majesty's ordinary gentlemen ushers.

Sir Laurence Mercer of Melgins, married, 1st, Margaret, heiress of Aldie, from whom is descended Countess de Flahault, baroness Keith and Nairne, (see p. 236 of this vol.) female representative of Aldie; 2dly, Christian Kinloch. The Melgins line became extinct on the death of his son, Robert, in 1792. Robert Mercer, of the Saline branch, is now male representative of Aldie.

Robert, the 2d son of Sir Laurence Mercer and Isobel Wardlaw, was styled of Newton of Forgandenny. He married Helen, styled of Newton and Dalgetty in the "Book of Drummond," widow of James Oliphant, and youngest daughter of Edmund Chisholm of Cronlix, by his 2d wife, Isobel Drummond of Coldoch. Robert had three sons and a daughter Elizabeth, married to William Hay of Gourdie.

The eldest son, James, of Newton of Forgandenny, and Newton and Dalgetty, married Elizabeth Wemyss, and was ancestor of the Cleavage line, which became extinct in Robert, who died at Perth in 1810.

The second son was named William.

Andrew, the third son, married in February 1562, Mariot, daughter of Adam Blackwood, merchant burghess of Perth. He had a charter from his uncle, William Chisholm, bishop of Dunblane, for lands near Perth, December 20, 1563; pending reference to the Pope, charter not confirmed till January 22, 1566. He was admitted a merchant burghess of Perth, Jan. 18, 1567, and appointed by John, earl of Montrose, sheriff-depute of Perthshire, together with John Grahame of Balgowan, October 5, 1585. He had 3 sons, William, James, and Laurence.

William, the eldest son, married Helen Drummond, and was ancestor of the Potterhill line, extinct in William, who died about 1740, leaving four daughters.

Laurence, the third son, born in 1578, matriculated at St. Andrews in 1596, and graduated in 1601. He was admitted to the ministry in 1607, and became parson of Fossaway, in which parish Aldie is, in 1609. He died about 1653. He married February 8, 1619, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Edmund Mylis, parson of Cleish, and had 2 sons and 2 daughters, the latter twins.

Laurence, the elder son, born in 1622, was admitted minister of Fossaway in 1654, and died about 1658.

Edmund, the second son, born in 1625, sat on an assize at Crook of Devon in 1662, as Edmund Mercer, at Baldirrie, in the parish of Muckart.

Laurence had a son, also named Laurence, born about 1657. He was admitted minister of Gask, December 10, 1680, but was removed, by order of the privy council, in 1690, when he became factor of Aldie. He died January 30, 1720. He married in 1706, Jean, only daughter of William Lindsay, bishop of Dunkeld, and relict of James Lindsay of Dow Hill, her cousin. She was styled Lady Pittcheuch, from an estate which her second husband possessed. Laurence had three sons.

James Francis of Pittcheuch, the eldest son, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, was killed by a cannon-ball, August 13, 1756, when defending Fort Oswego, of which he was in command, against a French force under Montcalm. (See *Smollett's History of England*, p. 571.) He left no issue.

Laurence, the second son, predeceased his elder brother, at Kingston, Jamaica, in August 1742, without issue.

William, the third son, born October 1, 1717, succeeded to Pittcheuch, on the death of Colonel James, in 1756. He had a charter of Potterhill from the earl of Kinnoul, April 16, 1768. He died at Potterhill, January 16, 1785. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Swan, a son of Charles II. When asked why he had not ennobled him, as he had his other children, the king replied, "I did not dare to make a *denek* (Scotch for duck), of him, but I made a nobler bird," namely a Swan. William had ten sons and three daughters.

Laurence James, the eldest son, and 8d child, born January 10, 1752, succeeded to Potterhill on the death of his father in 1785. He entered the Bengal civil service, and was chief judge at Burdwan. He died there, August 20, 1791, and was described as "the upright judge."

James, the 2d son and 4th child, died young.

William, the 3d son and 5th child, born January 8, 1755, joined the 19th regiment at Gibraltar in 1763, and sold out at Dublin. Having got a cadetship to India, he sailed under a letter of exchequer, on board of "The Mount Stewart." Captured on the voyage, he was carried to Swin,



and exchanged. He was afterwards a captain in the 5th Bengal cavalry, and as major he commanded the holy guard of Warren Hastings, governor-in-chief of India. He died at Ghazepore, August 3, 1801. He married in 1788, Barbara, daughter of Robert Forbes of Corse, Banffshire, and had 2 sons and 4 daughters.

James Francis, the 4th son and 6th child, born August 28, 1756, joined the 64th regiment in America, and July 29, 1796, became lieutenant-colonel of the 22d regiment. He died at Perth, April 26, 1809. He married Clarinda O'Grady, without issue.

George and Graeme, the next two sons, died in infancy.

Graeme Mercer of Mavisbank, the 7th son and 10th child, born July 4, 1764, entered the Bengal service as assistant-surgeon, and was the East India Company's resident at Scindiah's court. He accompanied Lord Lake as diplomatic agent. He died unmarried at Mavisbank, October 6, 1841, and was buried at Lasswade.

John, the 8th son and 11th child, born September 13, 1766, was a lieutenant of marines. He died unmarried, April 1794, from the effects of a wound received at Guadaloupe.

Thomas, the 9th son and 12th child, born June 16, 1769, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Bengal, and died unmarried, August 15, 1833.

George, the 10th son and 13th child, was the first of the Gorthy branch. Of him afterwards.

The children of Captain William Mercer and Barbara Forbes were, 1. Anne Abernethy, born at Calcutta, January 15, 1794, and married in 1813, at Broughty Ferry, Charles McGrigor, brother of Sir James McGrigor, Bart., chief of the army medical department. Her husband died March 15, 1841, being a retired lieutenant-colonel in her majesty's service. 2. Eliza Forbes, born October 17, 1795, married at Perth November 15, 1809, Richard Charles Blunt, second son of Sir Charles William Blunt, Bart., of Blunt Hall, Sussex. He died at Bretlands House, Surrey, January 16, 1846. His son, Sir Charles, succeeded as 6th baronet. 3. William Drummond, born at Benares, Bengal, October 16, 1796, joined the 70th regiment in Canada in 1814, and became major of the 16th Lancers in India. He married Anne Elliot, eldest daughter of George Mercer of Gorthy, issue, a son, William Lindsay, born in Edinburgh April 23, 1858, and a daughter, Anna Graeme, born in Edinburgh September 25, 1854. 4. Louisa, born at Cawnpore, May 30, 1798, married February 23, 1819, Alexander Brodie, manager of the Bank of Scotland, Stirling. 5. Charlotte Simpson, born at Cawnpore, June 29, 1799, married June 30, 1817, Robert Lockhart, of Castlehill and Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. He died November 2, 1850. 6. James, born August 18, 1800, died in infancy.

George Mercer of Gorthy, above mentioned, and of Dryden and Mavisbank, born July 21, 1772, entered, when young, into the East India Company's service as midshipman, and was sometime engaged in mercantile pursuits in India. He was one of the 14 gentlemen, principally of Hobart Town, who, on June 13, 1835, entered into an indenture of association for the colonization of Port Phillip, now Victoria, New South Wales, which had been acquired by treaty with the native chiefs on the 6th of that month. In the capacity of shareholder and as agent for the Geelong and Dutigalla association, though he was never in Australia, he conducted the correspondence with the colonial secretary, at that time Lord Glenelg, his first letter being dated Dryden House, by Edinburgh, January 26, 1836, accompanying which were various documents, including the originals of two treaties, executed in triplicate, entered into with the aboriginal chiefs, possessors

of the territory in the neighbourhood of Port Phillip, and a map of the territories ceded by the head men of the Dutigalla tribe. On the part of the association, he solicited a recognition and confirmation by the crown of the treaties executed by the native chiefs, or a royal grant of the territories, as feudatories of the British crown. The colonial secretary, on the ground that the territory acquired by the association was part of the colony of New South Wales, declined to confirm, on the part of the crown, the arrangement entered into with the native chiefs, or to accede to their other request, but allowed the association £7,000 as compensation for the expenses they had incurred. It was not till July 1, 1851, that Port Phillip became an independent colony, under the name of Victoria. Mr. Mercer married at Allyghur, East Indies, in 1810, Frances Charlotte, daughter of John Reid, Esq., Bengal medical service, and died Dec. 7, 1853. His widow died April 24, 1862, at Woodcot rectory, Oxfordshire, and is there interred. They had 14 children, viz.

1. Graeme Reid Mercer of Gorthy, born August 29, 1812, and was sometime in the Ceylon Civil Service. He married July 5, 1854, Catherine, daughter of James Hay, Esq. of Collieston, and the Lady Mary Hay.

2. A daughter, died 1813. 3. George Duncan, a lieutenant in the 45th regiment of Bengal Infantry. 4. Anne Elliot, already mentioned as wife of her cousin, William Drummond Mercer. 5. Frances Georgina, married June 14, 1812, George Falconer, Esq. of Carlwrie, captain 33d regiment. 6. Harriet Jane. 7. William Thomas, educated at the university of Oxford, of which he is M.A. In July 1862, he was appointed governor of Hong Kong, China. He married April 23, 1862, Mary Philips Nind, 3d daughter of Rev. P. Nind, vicar of Woodcot, Oxfordshire. 8. John Henry, married December 11, 1861, Annie Catherine, 2d daughter of James Austruther, Esq. 9. Charles, died on the 25th of July, 1826. 10. Charles M-Whitler, captain Bengal Horse Artillery. 11. Emily Eliza. 12. Louisa Rachel. 13. Laurence James, civil engineer Madras. 14. Charlotte Catherine.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Mercer, born about 1605, who is supposed to have been of a branch of the Mercers settled in Aberdeenshire, was the author of 'Anglia Speculum,' or England's Looking Glasse, London, 1646. 'News from Parnassus,' 1682, and other small publications in doggerel verse. From an account of him in the 'Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,' 1860, written by David Laing, Esq., vice-president of that society, we learn some particulars of him. At the age of 15 he fled from school to the continent and embraced the military profession. Referring to this period of his life in his 'News from Parnassus,' he says:

"Before my sight four times six years had seen,  
Throughout six kingdoms had my body been,  
Bore arms in each."

He returned to Scotland before 1630, as on June 28 of that year, a letter of presentation was granted by Charles I., in his favour, "to the parsonage and vicarage of the tynnis, &c., of the kirk and parochine of Glenholme," &c., one of the prebends attached to the chapel royal of Stirling. "Whether," says Mr. Laing, "this presentation was confirmed is uncertain. Probably not, it was at least not requisite for the presentee to hold any orders in the church, the only qualification, if any such were required, was a knowledge of music. Various instances might be quoted of similar benefices having been conferred for a period of seven years, for the purpose of enabling a youth to pursue his academical course."

About 1638 he was engaged in the military service in Ireland. During the civil wars he took the part of the parliament, and obtained from Robert, earl of Essex, general of the parliamentary forces, a commission as captain of horse. In 1646, it appears from a poem in his '*Angliae Speculum*,' in the form of a petition to the lords and commons, and the lord mayor and common council of London, that he was reduced to great distress, by the arrears of pay due to him, amounting to £900; one-half or a third part of which he earnestly solicits for the relief of his necessities. On March 20, 1643, he had presented a petition to the House of Commons, for payment of his arrears, but was referred from one committee to another, and from parliament to the mayor and aldermen of London, and all the time was left in great destitution. He was afterwards again employed, under Cromwell, in Ireland, and raised to the rank of lieutenant by Cromwell. In the spring of 1650, he returned to Scotland, still in reduced circumstances, and the commission of the General Assembly recommended a collection for him by the Presbytery of Edinburgh. After the restoration, like a great many others, he visited Charles II. at Whitehall. On the appointment of Lord Roberts, Baron of Truro, as governor of Ireland, September 18, 1669, Colonel Mercer printed a "Welcom in a poem to his Excellency," &c., Dublin, 1669. Another unique production preserved in the Grenville collection in the British Museum, attributed to him, is entitled 'The Moderate Cavalier; or the soldier's Description of Ireland and of the Country Disease, with Receipts for the same. A book fit for all Protestant houses in Ireland,' 1675, 36 pages, 4to.

In 1672 he revisited Scotland, in consequence of a proposal for a marriage betwixt his eldest son and Grizzel Mercer, heiress of the barony of Aldie, but owing to the change of mind of the lady's mother, no marriage took place. Colonel Mercer, therefore, raised an action of damages before the court of session, for breach of a verbal treaty of marriage, and expenses. While the case was in dependence, he prepared, as a new year's gift to the judges, a series of encomiums, entitled 'A Compendious Comparison of the Lives and Lawes of the Senators of Rome, with the Lives and Lawes of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Edinburgh, in familiar lines and poems.' Edinburgh, 1673, M.S., 4to, pp. 34, Advocate's Library. On December 14, 1675, the judges decided that, as there was no marriage contract or written agreement, a mother's verbal assurance was not binding, but as he had been invited to Scotland for the proposed alliance, he was entitled to expenses. He returned to Ireland, but the date of his death is uncertain. He was four times married, his first and last wives being widows.

The slogan or war cry, and now the motto, of the Mercers of Aldie, is, "Ye gret pule," that is, the great pool, or the sea, said to have had its origin in the attack at Scarborough, by Sir Andrew Mercer in 1377. Their crest is a crane crushing a snake or water serpent.

MILLER, PATRICK, of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, whose name is associated with the invention of the steamboat, was born at Glasgow in 1731. He was the youngest son of William Miller, Esq. of Glenlee, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and brother of Sir Thomas Miller, who was created a baronet, and lord president of the court of session, in 1788. Possessing unusual genius and ability,

he was the sole architect of his own fortunes, having started in life without a sixpence—as he used to boast—and with nothing but a good education wherewith to make his way in the world. In his youth, as a sailor, he visited many parts of the globe, including the countries of the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and America. He afterwards became a banker in Edinburgh, and having realized a handsome fortune, he purchased the estate of Dalswinton, building on it an elegant mansion, subsequently the seat of James Mac-Alpine Leny, Esq.

For nearly thirty years he was deputy-governor of the Bank of Scotland, which he placed on the eminent position it now occupies by entirely altering its system of exchanges with London.

He devoted his leisure to the sciences of navigation, artillery, and agriculture, and in all three he made discoveries from which the most important advantages have been derived by the world at large. First amongst these stands the steamboat, of which he was the originator, though the honour of this great invention James Taylor (see page 551 of this volume) and William Symington have each claimed. These were both employed by him, Symington having been introduced to Mr. Miller by Taylor. In February, 1787, Mr. Miller published a pamphlet, in which he distinctly announced his belief in the practicability of using steam as a motive power for the propulsion of vessels,—at the same time intimating his intention of trying the experiment of so propelling boats; and in October, 1788, he did try the experiment on a small scale at Dalswinton, with the most perfect success,—repeating it on a larger one in December, 1789, on the Forth and Clyde canal. The engine used by him in the first of these experiments is now preserved in the Kensington Patent Museum, for which it was obtained by Bennet Woodcroft, Esq., F.R.S., author of 'The Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation,' who spent a large sum of money in the search for it, and subsequent restoration of such of its parts as were missing when he discovered it.

The ancient corporation of the Trinity House, Leith, unanimously voted Mr. Miller the freedom of that body, on the occasion of his presenting them with a copy of his pamphlet, in which the

practicability of using steam for purposes of navigation was first suggested by him.

Double and triple boats were amongst Mr. Miller's numerous inventions, and he likewise invented paddle wheels, which are not very dissimilar from those in use on the steamers of the present day. He took a patent for paddle-wheel boats of the description just mentioned in May, 1796, but it does not appear that he ever derived any benefit from it. A plurality of masts was a favourite idea of his, and we find that, in 1786, he built a double vessel, with paddle-wheels moved by manual labour, which had five masts. This vessel, armed with carronades—another of his inventions—he offered to the government of the day; and on their declining the offer, presented it to Gustavus III., king of Sweden, who acknowledged it by an autograph letter of thanks, enclosed in a magnificent gold box, which also contained, as a gift from his majesty, a small packet of turnip seed, whence sprung the first Swedish turnips ever grown in Great Britain.

Although Mr. Miller,—from having been the first man in modern days who constructed guns with chambers, to which he gave the name of carronades, in consequence of his having had them cast at the Carron foundry,—is generally considered the inventor of that species of ordnance, he himself always gave the credit of the idea to Gustavus Adolphus the Great; and indeed most of the first pieces cast for him had Latin inscriptions on them to that effect. He went to very great expense with his experiments on these guns, which he tried of all calibres, from 2-pounders up to 132-pounders. With one of the latter he obtained a range of above 5,000 yards. He was not content with testing his invention (if so it may be called) in the usual way, but actually proved it practically by fitting out a privateer (the 'Spitfire'), armed with sixteen of his 18-pounder carronades, and sending her on a cruise in the Channel, at the mouth of which she was captured by a French frigate (the 'Surveillante,' 36), after a hard-fought action, in which the frigate had sixty or seventy men killed and wounded, and had to run for port with between four and five feet water in her hold.

Mr. Miller's inventions and experiments in navigation and gunnery alone cost him above £30,000,

but what he spent on his agricultural improvements and experiments has never been ascertained, though it is believed to have been very large.

He contrived the first drill plough ever used in the United Kingdom, also a thrashing-machine worked by horses, and an iron plough. He likewise introduced the feeding of cattle on steamed potatoes, and the dressing of land with kiln-burnt clay as a substitute for lime. But the improvement in agriculture which he considered the most important was the cultivation of fiorin grass, the great value of which was first brought to notice by the Rev. Dr. Richardson of Clonfeckle, in Ireland. Off land which had not previously let for more than a shilling an acre, Mr. Miller got crops of fiorin grass hay, which brought at auction nearly as much as the best wheat land on the Dalswinton estate.

Mr. Miller was so highly thought of as a practical agriculturist, that one of the agricultural societies of Scotland presented him with two splendid silver vases, bearing suitable inscriptions.

He died at Dalswinton, December 9, 1815, and was interred in the Greyfriars' churchyard, Edinburgh. He had married early in life, and had several children, of whom three sons and two daughters survived him, viz.: Patrick, member of parliament in 1789–90 for Dumfries-shire; William, an officer of the Royal horse guards (blue), Janet, married to John Francis, 15th earl of Mar; Jean, married to Leslie Grove Jones, an officer of the Grenadier guards; Thomas Hamilton, an advocate at the Scottish bar. In 1862 was printed at London, 'A Letter to Bennet Woodcroft, Esq., F.R.S., vindicating the right of Patrick Miller, Esq. of Dalswinton, to be regarded as the first inventor of Practical Steam Navigation. By Major-general Miller, C.B., late of the Madras artillery.'

MORVILLE, the surname of a high feudal family, of Anglo-Norman origin, which, in the twelfth century, was one of the most eminent in Scotland. The surname is supposed to have been assumed from the village of Morville, on the water of Aire, in the province of Picardy, France. The first of the name on record in Scotland, Hugh de Morville, came from Burgh on the Sands, in Cumberland, about the year 1100, and acquired extensive possessions in Tweeddale, Lauderdale, the Lothians, Clydesdale, and more especially in Cunningham, Ayrshire. He also held the hereditary office of lord-high-constable of the kingdom. He was a witness to the *Inquisitio Davidis*, 1116.

In 1138, he was one of the witnesses to a charter of protection then granted by David I. to the monks of Tynemouth. In 1140, he founded the celebrated abbey of Kilwinning, in Cunningham, nearly the whole of which district belonged to him, and endowed it with revenues so ample that few temporal lordships at the time were so valuable. About 1150, he founded Dryburgh abbey, four miles from Melrose, on the north bank of the Tweed. He died in 1162. By his wife, Beatrice de Beauchamp, he is said to have acquired still greater possessions than his own. Probably the Tweeddale property came by her, as, according to the Chronicle of Melros, she obtained a charter of confirmation for the new foundation of Dryburgh Abbey from David I. He had a son, Richard de Morville, and a daughter, Johanna, the wife of Richard de Germin.

Many of de Morville's principal vassals came from England, and from the chief of them sprung some of our noble and baronial families, such as the Cunninghams, the Rosses, the Loudouns, the St. Clairs, the Maitlands, and others. The great barony of Kilmours he conferred on Warneclodd, the first of the family of Cunningham, afterwards earls of Glencairn. This was in the reign of Alexander I., betwixt 1107 and 1124.

Hugh de Morville's only son, Richard de Morville, lord of Cunningham and high-constable of Scotland, was principal minister of William the Lion. In the year of his father's death, he confirmed a donation by Robert, son of Warneclodd, to the church of Sancta Maria of Kelso. He also granted a charter to James de Loudoun, of the barony of Loudoun and others. He died in 1189. By his wife, Avicia de Lancaster, (or de Corbet, according to Nisbet, who says she died in 1191,) he had a son, William, and two daughters, Eva and Maud, the latter married to Stephen, an ancestor of the Glencairn family.

William de Morville, the son, lord-high-constable of Scotland, granted a new charter to James de Loudoun of the lands of Loudoun. He died, without issue, in 1196, and was succeeded in his large domains by his elder sister, Eva, Ela, or Elena de Morville. This lady married Roland, lord of Galloway, who, in her right, became possessed of all the lands and honours of her family, also constable of Scotland and lord of Cunningham, (the latter afterwards one of the titles of the Prince of Scotland,) for which he paid, as a duty of homage, 700 merks to King William the Lion.

Their son, Allan, lord of Galloway and Cunningham, and constable of Scotland, died in 1234, without male issue. By his first wife, daughter of Hugh de Lacy, he had a daughter, Elena, married to Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, in her right constable of Scotland and proprietor of a considerable share of the de Morville estates, particularly in Cunningham. By his second wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of David, earl of Huntingdon, next brother to King William the Lion, he had two daughters, Dervigalda or Devorgille, and Christian. The former married in 1233, John Baliol, lord of Bernard's castle, county Durham, who in consequence became lord of Galloway and proprietor of the greater part of the de Morville lands in Cunningham. John Baliol, some time king of Scotland, was thus a great-grandson of the family.

The name of de Morville has been lost in Scotland since the 13th century. Even the place of residence of Hugh de Morville, the progenitor of this once princely race, in spite of all his possessions, is now unknown. The English baron, Hugh de Morville, who was concerned in the murder of Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury, December 29, 1170, was of the same family as the de Morville who settled in Scotland.

MURCHISON, softened from *Murdockson*, the name of a minor clan in Lochalsh, Ross-shire, in Gaelic called *Eilan Calmaon*, is supposed from their being long the governors of Eilean Donnan Castle, the place where Donald Gorm of Sleat met his death in 1539, (see vol. ii. p. 518.) *Calma* signifying a pillar, fort, or strength, and *maon* a person. Some of them have changed their name to Dove, from the erroneous impression that the word is *Calaman*, which is the Gaelic for a pigeon. The castle of Eilan Donnan is also called Seafort, from its being built on an island, surrounded by water at full tide, and from it the earls of Seafort derive their title.

The Murchisons fought under the Mackenzies and carried their banners. They are descended from Murdoch or Murcha, who received a charter of the lands of Kintail from David II, in 1362.

Colonel Donald Murchison of Auchtertyre, Lochalsh, commissioner to William, 5th earl of Seafort, was, during the period in which he lived, the military leader of the Mackenzies, Macleannans, and M'Raes, in their opposition to the government forces from 1719 to 1726. He is mentioned at page 69 of this volume, (article MACRAE,) as having successfully defended the lands of Seafort, during the time their forfeiture lasted, and collecting the Seafort rents, conveyed them to France, and delivered them to the earl, then in exile. All his movements were narrowly watched by government, and a reward offered for his apprehension, with a description of his person, which was posted up at all the ports, so that he might be captured at sea. General Wade wrote often, with very particular information, to government about him, and in one of his communications he gives an account of Colonel Murchison's entry into Edinburgh, with a numerous band of Highlanders. He encountered much annoyance from the Monroes, Rosses, and Mackays, and other loyal clans. Having lost his right-hand man *Tuach* of Conon, he was always in a state of warfare, but his wariness and tact invariably brought him out of danger.

The anecdotes of his feuds are numerous, and a written record of his exploits is in the hands of Sir Roderick Murchison, a distant relative of the colonel, collected by Dr. Murchison of Tarradale, near Beaulieu, as related by his father, the grandfather of Sir Roderick. He lived at Auchtertyre, Lochalsh, and died at a great age. The colonel was at length captured at sea, on his return from France, and imprisoned in the Tower of London. King George I. visited him personally, and upon promise that in future he would be as faithful to him as to his own chief, gave him his liberty, and bestowed upon him a great part of the lands possessed by Seafort in Kintail. About the same time peace and pardon for Seafort and his clan were obtained by the aid of Marshal Wade. In an interview with the earl, after his return, his lordship upbraided him with taking possession of his land, and is even said to have broken open his charter-chest in the colonel's absence, and carried off his title deeds. "Donald," said the earl, "would not less land by far have satisfied you." "I thought," replied the colonel, "that Seafort could never grudge me what his majesty has granted, after all the toils, hardships, and narrow escapes with my life, I have had in your cause." The colonel's indignation and agitation were so extreme that he burst a blood-vessel, went over to Conon, to the house of the widow of his old friend *Tuach*, where he died. Seafort visited him before his death, and asked him if he should like to be buried in the Seafort tomb. He replied that she who gave him a bed to die in would give him a grave to lie in. He left a brother, Murdoch Murchison, who was wounded at Culloden, and married Mary, daughter of the

Rev. Finlay M'Kae, first reformed minister of Kintail, by whom he had a family.

Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, D.C.L., of this family, has distinguished himself as a geologist. The eldest son of Kenneth Murchison, Esq. of Tarradale, Ross-shire, by his wife, the sister of General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart., G.C.H., he was born at Tarradale, in 1792. Educated at Durham Grammar School and at the military College of Marlow, he received the honorary degree of M.A. from the universities of Cambridge and Durham. In 1807 he entered the army as an officer in the 56th foot, and took part in the battles of Vimeira and Corunna, &c. He was afterwards on the staff of his uncle, General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and, lastly, was captain 6th Dragoons. In 1816 he left the army, and was induced, about 1818, by Sir Humphry Davy to devote himself to science. In 1828, in company with Sir Charles Lyall, he examined the extinct volcanoes of Auvergne, &c. In 1831, he applied himself to a systematic examination of the older sedimentary deposits in England and Wales, and after five years' labour, succeeded in establishing what he named (from occupying those counties which formed the ancient kingdom of the Silures) the Silurian system, comprehending a succession of strata lying beneath the old red sandstone, and seeming to lie in close approximation to the deposits that preceded the existence of plants and animals. In 1837, he published his 'Silurian system of Rocks.' In 1841, the Czar Nicholas decorated him with the order of the second class of St. Anne, in diamonds, and subsequently gave him a magnificent colossal vase of Siberian aventurine, mounted on a column of porphyry, with this inscription, "Gratia Imperatoris totius Rossia, Roderico Murchison, Geologiae Rossiae Exploratori, 1842." In 1846, under the countenance of the Imperial government, in company with Professor Sedgwick and M. de Verneuil, he commenced a geological survey of the Russian empire; on completing which the emperor conferred upon him the grand cross of the order of St. Stanislaus. In 1845, he published, in two vols., his 'Russia in Europe and the Ural Mountains,' and in 1846, he received the royal license to accept the Russian orders, and was knighted. To the transactions of various scientific bodies, Sir Roderick has contributed upwards of 100 memoirs. In 1844, he instituted a comparison between the rocks of Eastern Australia and those of the auriferous Ural mountains, and was the first who publicly declared his opinion that gold must exist in Australia. Has been four times president of the Geological Society, and also of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1846, he was president of the British Association. He was an F.R.S., M.L.S. St.P., and M.A.B. and C., as well as a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and honorary member of the R.S.E., the R.I.A., &c. In 1855, he s. Sir H. De la Beche, in the office of director of the Museum of Practical Geology, as well as director of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. After that period his attention was directed to home geology, but especially to that of the north of Scotland. In 1866 he was created a bart. of the United Kingdom, and d. Oct. 22, 1871, in his 80th year.

## P.

**PATON, GEORGE**, an eminent antiquary, son of John Paton, bookseller, Edinburgh, born in 1720, was a clerk in the custom-house, at a small salary. Both he and his father were collectors of curious works on the literature, history, and to-

pography of Scotland. He died March 5, 1807. His valuable library was sold by auction in 1809, and his MSS., prints, coins, &c., in 1811. Of the 'Paton correspondence,' preserved in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, two small volumes were published, in 1829, and 1830, crown 8vo. Two large volumes of Mr. Paton's letter to Gough are also in the Advocates' Library.

## R

**RAE**, a surname, conjectured to be the same as *Reay*, a parish on the north coast of the counties of Caithness and Sutherland. The name, says a writer in the 'New Statistical Account of Scotland,' is supposed to be a corruption of *Mein Reith*, or *Miora*, two Gaelic terms signifying smooth and plain. The most probable derivation, however, is, that Reay is a corruption of *Urray*, the name of a British hero, who inhabited the castle called, to this day, Knock Urray. The ancient orthography of the parish was Re or Rae.

David Rae, an eminent Scottish lawyer and judge, by the title of Lord Eskgrove, was created a baronet of the United Kingdom on 27th June, 1801. He was the son of the Rev. David Rae, an episcopal clergyman at one period in St. Andrews, and afterwards in Edinburgh, by his wife Agnes, a daughter of Sir David Forbes of Newhall, baronet, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Newhall, brother of the celebrated Duncan Forbes of Culloden, lord president of the court of session. Born in 1729, Lord Eskgrove acquired his classical education at the university of Edinburgh, where he studied for the bar, and on 11th December 1751 was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates. He very early obtained considerable practice, and when the celebrated Douglas came before the court he was appointed one of the commissioners for collecting evidence in France, and in that capacity accompanied Lords Monboddo and Gardenstone, then advocates, to Paris, in September 1764. He was elevated to the bench, on the death of Lord Auchinleck, 14th November 1782, and succeeded Lord Kennet, as a lord of justiciary, 20th August, 1785. His judicial title of Lord Eskgrove was assumed from the name of a small estate which he possessed near Inveresk, in the neighbourhood of Musselburgh. On the death of Lord Braxfield in 1799, he was appointed lord-justice-clerk, 1st June that year. That high office he filled with ability and integrity of character, but only enjoyed his baronetcy four months, as he died 23d October 1804, in his 80th year. He had married, in 1761, Margaret, daughter of Dugald Stewart, Esq. of Blairhall, a near relative of the earl of Bute and of Lady Ann Stewart, daughter of Francis, earl of Moray, and had two sons and a daughter.

The elder son, David, second baronet, entered early into the army, and was at one time lieutenant-colonel of the Middlesex militia. He married the daughter of Oliver Colt, Esq. of Auldham, and had four daughters. Dying without male issue, he was succeeded by his brother, the Right Hon. Sir William Rae of St. Catherine's, third and last baronet of this family. Sir William was a school-fellow and fellow-student of Sir Walter Scott at the High school and university of Edinburgh, and an intimate friend of his through life.

He was called to the bar in 1791, and for many years was sheriff of Mid Lothian. On the promotion of Lord Meadowbank to the bench in 1819, he was appointed lord-advocate for Scotland, an office which he held during all the subsequent tory ministries. On the accession of Earl Grey's ministry in 1830, he retired with his colleagues, but again became lord-advocate during the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1834 and 1835, and in 1841 was reappointed. He was M.P. for the Crail burghs in Fife, from 1820 to 1826; for Harwich, from 1827 to 1830, for Portarlington, in 1831; for Buteshire, in 1831, and he again represented that county from 1833 till his death. He was also a member of the privy council. He died at his seat of St. Catherine's, about 3 miles from Edinburgh, 19th October 1842. Notwithstanding the long period during which he held the office of lord-advocate, he always declined a seat on the bench, to which he had the first claim, as he did not consider himself sufficiently qualified, as a practising lawyer, for the judicial office. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Charles Stuart, but by her had no issue, and on his death the baronetcy became extinct.

RATTRAY, a surname derived from the barony of that name in Perthshire. So far back as the reign of Malcolm Canmore, (1057-1093) the family of Rattray of Rattray and Craighall are said to have existed in that county (*Nisbet*, vol. i. p. 130). In the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II., lived Alanus de Rattreiff, as the name was then spelled, whose son, Sir Thomas de Rattreiff, was knighted by Alexander III. By Christian, his wife, the latter acquired part of the lands of Glencaveryn and Kingoldrum, in Forfarshire. In the Register of the Abbey of Arbroath, there is a perambulation, of date 1250, between that convent and Thomas de Rattreiff, about the latter lands. He left two sons, Eustatius and John. The former was father of Adam de Rattreiff, who, in 1292, with other Scots barons, was compelled to submit to Edward I. He is mentioned both in Prynn's Collections and Rymer's Fœdera. In 1296, he was again forced to swear allegiance to the English king. He died before 1315. His son, Alexander de Rattre, was one of the barons of the parliament held at Ayr that year to settle the succession to the crown. Dying issueless, he was succeeded by his brother, another Eustatius de Rattre, who, in the parliament of Perth, August 1320, was falsely accused of being concerned in the conspiracy of Sir William Soules and Sir David Brechin against Robert the Bruce, but fairly acquitted.

His son John de Rattray, living in the reign of David II., was father of the next proprietor after him,—John de Rattray, who died at the close of the reign of James I. The son of the latter, Patrick de Rattray, living in 1456, was father of Sir Sylvester Rattray of that ilk, who was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to treat with the king of England, for which he obtained a safe-conduct, dated 12th June 1463. He sat in the parliament of 1481, and is represented as having had great influence at court. His wife's name was Alison Hepburn. His son, Sir John Rattray of Rattray, was knighted by James IV. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James, second Lord Kennedy, he had three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, John, an officer in the Dutch service, married Margaret Abercrombie, but died in Holland before his father, without issue. Patrick, the second son, succeeded to the estate, as did also, after him, the youngest son, Sylvester. The daughter, Grizel, married John Stewart, third earl of Athol, of that name. On Sir John's death, the earl laid claim to a portion of the Rattray estate, as husband of his only daughter, and, at the

head of a large body of his retainers, forcibly took possession of the castle of Rattray, and carried off the family writs. Patrick, the then proprietor, retired to the castle of Craighall, which he gallantly and successfully defended. The old castle of Rattray, near Blairgowrie, the ancient stronghold of the family, is now in ruins. At Craighall, the more modern seat of the family, there is some beautiful cliff scenery. "The house," (*New Statistical Account—Perthshire*. Article Rattray,) "is situated on the top of a rock, about 214 feet, almost perpendicular above the Erich. Craighall is accessible only in front, which is from the south, and on each side of the entrance a little in advance of the house are two round buildings, evidently intended for protection, with some openings for missile weapons, as if for the use of archers—a mode of defence very common in former ages."

In the summer of 1793 Craighall was visited by Sir Walter Scott, accompanied by his friend William Clerk, the brother of John Clerk, Lord Eldin, a relative of the Rattray family. Lockhart says: "From the position of this striking place, as Mr. Clerk at once perceived, and as the author afterwards confessed to him, that of the Tully-Weolan (in Waverley) was very faithfully copied, though in the description of the house itself, and its gardens, many features were adopted from Bruntfield and Ravelstone. Mr. Clerk has told me that he went through the first chapters of Waverley without more than a vague suspicion of the new novelist, but that when he read the arrival at Tully-Weolan, his suspicion was at once converted into certainty, and he handed the book to a common friend of his and the author's, saying, 'This is Scott's—and I'll lay a bet you'll find such and such things in the next chapter.' In the course of a ride from Craighall, they had both become considerably fatigued and heated, and Clerk, seeing the smoke of a *clachan* a little way before them, ejaculated—'How agreeable if we should here fall in with one of those signposts where a red lion predominates over a punch-howl!' The phrase happened to tickle Scott's fancy—he often introduced it on similar occasions afterwards—and at the distance of twenty years (when the authorship of the Waverley novels was still a mystery) Mr. Clerk was at no loss to recognise an old acquaintance in the 'huge bear' which 'predominates' over the stone basin in the courtyard of Baron Bradwardine." The Athol family continued to possess the greater part of the lands of Rattray until about the beginning of the 17th century, when they were evicted from them by an appraising at the instance of Sir Robert Orielton of Clunie.

Sylvester Rattray, on succeeding his brother, Patrick, endeavoured to get himself served heir to his father and brothers at Perth, the county town of the shire in which his lands were situated, but found it impossible, because, as the writ bears, the earl of Athol and his friends are "magnum potestatis et fortitudinis" in that town. He applied, in consequence, to King James V., and obtained from his majesty a commission under the great seal to have service done at Dundee, dated at Edinburgh, 17th October 1533. He was accordingly served heir to his father and two brothers in the barony of Craighall and Kyneballoch, and infeft therein in Dundee in 1534.

His son and successor, David Rattray of Craighall and Kynchalloch, served heir to his father in 1554, had two sons, George and Sylvester, the latter minister at Auchtergaven and ancestor of Rattray of Dalnook. The elder son, George Rattray of Craighall, succeeded his father, in the commencement of the reign of James VI. He was succeeded by his son, Sylvester, who was infeft in all his father's lands by a charter under the great seal, dated 26th October

1604. Sylvester had two sons, David and Sylvester. The latter, who was bred to the church, was progenitor of the Rattrays of Persie.

The elder son, David Rattray of Craighall, was served heir to his father, 22d June 1613, and died soon after, leaving a son, Patrick. This gentleman, upon his own resignation, got a charter under the great seal from Charles I., dated 28th February 1618, of the lands of Craighall, Kyneballoch, and others, containing a Novodamus, and erecting them into a free barony, to be called Craighall and Rattray, in all time coming. By his wife, Anne Drummond, daughter of John, second Lord Maderty, he had, with a daughter, married to Ogilvy of Balfour, a son, James Rattray of Craighall. The latter was father of Dr. Thomas Rattray of Craighall, a man of singular piety and learning, who was served heir to his father, before the sheriff of Perth, 13th July 1692. He died in 1743. He had two sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter, Margaret, married, in 1720, the celebrated Dr. John Clerk, president of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and for more than thirty years the first medical practitioner in Scotland. (See vol. i. page 653, article CLERK of Pennycook.)

The third son, David Clerk, M.D. of Edinburgh, physician to the Royal Infirmary of that city, died in 1768, leaving two sons, James and Robert. The elder son, James Clerk, born 3d December 1763, succeeded to Craighall Rattray, in right of his grandmother, and assumed the additional surname of Rattray. He was an eminent advocate at the Scottish bar, and in his latter years one of the barons of the court of Exchequer in Scotland. He died 29th August 1831. He had married, 3d January 1791, Jane, only daughter of Admiral Duff of Fetteresso, and with one daughter, Jane, wife of William M. Hay, second son of Hay of Newton, he had a son and successor, Robert Clerk Rattray, Esq. of Craighall Rattray. This gentleman died 27th October 1851, leaving, with four daughters, two sons, James, who succeeded him, and Adam, an officer in the 92d regiment.

Sylvester Rattray, M.D., a physician in Glasgow, was the author of the following medical works: '*Auditus Novus ad occultas Sympathice Causas Inveniendas per Principia Philosophiæ naturalis ex Fermentarum artificiosa Anatomia hausta, Patefactus.*' Glasgow, 1658, 8vo. Inserted in the *Theatrum Sympatheticum*, Nuremberg, 1662. '*Prognosis Medica ad usum Praxeos facili methodo digesta.*' Glasgow, 1666, 8vo.

James Rattray, lieutenant 2d grenadiers Bengal army, published a work entitled '*The Costumes of the Various Tribes, Portraits of Ladies of Rank, celebrated Princes and Chiefs, Views of the Principal Fortresses and Cities, and Interior of the Cities and Temples of Afghanistan, from original drawings.*' London, 1848, folio.

The family of Rattray of Barford house, Warwickshire, is a branch of the ancient Scottish house of the name, being descended from James Rattray, Esq. of Runnygullion, Drimmie, and Corb, Perthshire. This gentleman, the son and heir of Sir Kullion Rattray of Runnygullion, was an adherent of the Stuarts, and in 1745 took up arms in support of the cause of the Pretender. He was among the last to leave the field of Culloden, and with his brother-in-law, Sir James Kinloch of Kinloch, he hastened to Drimmie, in the parish of Longforgan. There he was captured by the government soldiery, and conveyed a prisoner to London. At his trial, he was advised to plead, in his defence, as many of the prisoners did without effect, that he was forced, against his will, to

join the rebel army. This plea made no impression on the judges, and the jury were about to retire, when a stranger rushed into the court, and earnestly exclaimed, "My lords, I beg to be heard on behalf of James Rattray, the prisoner at the bar." The judges, after some hesitation, consented to receive his evidence, when he declared upon oath that, on one occasion, while travelling through Perthshire in the exercise of his vocation, collecting a coarse kind of flax, called heards, he was benighted on the road, and, arriving at Drimmie, he was there received by the prisoner, and hospitably entertained with the servants of the family; and that he subsequently saw the prisoner handcuffed in the custody of the rebel army, from his refusal to join them. In consequence of this man's evidence, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The witness immediately disappeared without speaking to any one, and was never afterwards seen by any of the family.

REID, WILLIAM, poet and song-writer, was born at Glasgow, 10th April, 1764. He was the son of Robert Reid, baker in that city, and Christian Wood, daughter of a farmer at Gartmore, Perthshire. He received a good education, and was first employed in the type-foundry of Mr. Andrew Wilson, (see page 614 of this volume). He afterwards served an apprenticeship with Messrs Dunlop and Wilson, booksellers in Glasgow. In 1790 he commenced business as a bookseller in partnership with Mr. James Brash, (born 1st January 1758, died 9th October 1835,) and for a period of twenty-seven years they carried on a successful business, under the firm, well known in their day, of Brash and Reid. Between the years 1795 and 1798, they issued, in penny numbers, a small publication under the title of '*Poetry, Original and Selected,*' which extended to four volumes. In this publication several pieces of Mr. Reid were inserted. Most of his compositions were of an ephemeral kind, and no separate collection of them was ever printed. His partner, Mr. Brash, also contributed two or three original pieces to its pages. Mr. Reid died at Glasgow, 29th November 1831.

From an obituary notice which appeared in the Glasgow papers, soon after his death, the following is extracted: "In early and mature life Mr. Reid was remarkable both for vivacity, and no mean share of that peculiar talent which, in Scotland, the genius of Burns and its splendid and dazzling course seemed to call forth in the minds of many of his admiring countrymen. He not only shared in the general enthusiasm the appearance of that day-star of national poetry elicited

but participated in his friendship, and received excitement from his converse. In Scottish song, and in pieces of characteristic humour, Mr. Reid, in several instances, approved himself not unworthy of either such intimacy or inspiration. These are chiefly preserved in a collection, entitled, 'Poetry, Original and Selected,' which appeared under the tasteful auspices of himself and partner. It is now scarce, but highly valued. Even, however, when it shall have altogether ceased to be known but to collectors, many of the simple and beautiful lines of Mr. Reid's earlier compositions, and racy, quaint, and original thoughts and expressions of his riper years, will cling to the general memory. Perhaps, of these, the humorous will be the longest lived."

In Stenhouse's edition of Johnson's Musical Museum (6 vols. 8vo, Edinburgh, 1839) are some additional stanzas, by Mr. Reid, of 'My ain kind Deary, O,' grounded on the old verses of 'The Lea-rig;' and of 'Cauld Kail in Aberdeen,' in continuation. He also wrote some additional stanzas to 'John Anderson my Jo,' and the fine songs of 'Fair modest Flower,' 'Kate o' Gowrie,' 'Upon the Banks of flowing Clyde,' and a portion of 'Of a' the Airts the wind can blaw.' In the edition of Burns' Poems published by Fullarton & Co., and edited by the Ettrick Shepherd and Motherwell the poet, the latter has inserted (vol. v. p. 282) a 'Monody on the Death of Robert Burns,' by Mr. Reid, of whom it is stated, in a note, that he "was a most enthusiastic admirer of Burns, possessed a rich fund of native humour, and was the author of several poems in our vernacular dialect that merit preservation."

Mr. Reid married Elizabeth, daughter of James Henderson, linen printer, Newhall, who, with two sons and five daughters, survived him.

REID, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.B., a distinguished public officer, eldest son of the Rev. James Reid, minister of Kinglassie, Fifeshire, was born there in 1791. He was educated at Musselburgh, and was afterwards sent to Woolwich Royal military academy, to be trained for the corps of Royal Engineers. He obtained his first commission 10th February, 1809, and was engaged during the last four years of the war in the Peninsula, under the

duke of Wellington. He was at the three sieges of Badajoz, where he was wounded, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was again wounded, the siege of the Forts and the battle of Salamanca, the sieges of Burgos and San Sebastian, at the latter of which he was a third time wounded, and at the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse. At the peace he served on the coasts of America under General Lambert, until the termination of the war there, and rejoined the British army in Belgium in 1815. The following year he served in the expedition under Lord Exmouth, against Algiers. For some years he was adjutant of the corps of sappers.

In 1838, being then lieutenant-colonel, he was appointed to the governorship of the Bermudas, where he introduced many important and beneficial improvements. On his arrival there he found agriculture far behind; corn and hay were imported. There was little fruit. Bitter citron-trees grew everywhere, and in sight of the government-house was a wide swamp. Colonel Reid immediately set about amending all this. He grafted a sweet orange on a bitter citron-tree in front of the government-house. It bore good fruit, and in due time all the bitter trees were grafted. He drained the swamp, imported ploughs, had ploughing taught, gave prizes for the best productions, and, in 1846, held a grand agricultural fete in a fine dry meadow-field—the old swamp. It was emphatically said of him, that "he gave new spirit to the people, showed them how to work out their own prosperity, changed the face of the island, took great interest in popular education; and won the title of 'the Good Governor,' by which he became affectionately remembered in Bermuda." His government of Bermuda was the subject of an article, entitled 'A Model Governor,' in Dickens' 'Household Words.'

In 1846, Colonel Reid was appointed governor of the Windward West India Islands, where, also, by his firm and conciliatory conduct, he gained the confidence and good will of the entire population. In 1848, he returned to England, and in the following year was appointed commanding engineer at Woolwich, and directed the engineer officers and sappers and miners at the great Exhibition at London in 1851. On the re-



signation of Mr. Robert Stephenson, Colonel Reid was requested by the Royal Commissioners to become, in his room, chairman of the executive committee, and the success of the Exhibition, in its early stages particularly, and above all, in its punctual opening, at the appointed time, was, in a great degree, owing to his tranquil energy and determination. He declined all remuneration for his services, and in September of that year he received the unsolicited appointment of governor of Malta. On that occasion he was created a knight commander of the Bath. On 30th May 1856, he became major-general. In 1857 he returned to England.

His name will be enduringly known for his valuable labours in aiding the investigation of the law of storms, by a careful analysis of the various hurricanes of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. When employed as major of engineers in Barbadoes, restoring the buildings ruined in the hurricane of 1831, he was led to inquire into the history of former storms; but the West Indian records contained little beyond details of losses in lives and property, and furnished no data whereby the true character or the actual courses of these storms might be investigated. In the 'American Journal of Science,' a paper by Mr. Redfield had appeared, on the 'Gales and Hurricanes of the North Atlantic,' a copy of which came under the notice of Colonel Reid. Impressed with the importance of the subject, he became satisfied of the rotative character and determinate progress of these storms as maintained by Mr. Redfield, and having been able to devote more attention to these inquiries, he published, in 1838, his first paper

'On Hurricanes,' in the second volume of 'Professional Papers of the Royal Engineers.' His valuable work, entitled 'An Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms by means of Facts arranged according to Place and Time,' appeared the same year, and three large editions of it rapidly issued from the press. A more extensive work, entitled 'The Progress of the Developement of the Law of Storms and of the variable Winds, with the practical Application of the subject to Navigation,' was published in 1849. The work is not merely a theoretical investigation, but of eminently practical value to all who have to navigate in the seas both of the East and West Indies. The mind of Sir William Reid was one that could not be idle, or fail to be impressed with any phenomena either of the natural or moral world with which he was brought into contact. He possessed the placid and calm temper of a true philosopher, combined with a rare talent for conducting business. He died in London, in the end of October, 1858. He had married a daughter of Mr. Bolland of Clapham, and left five daughters.

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SCRIMGEOUR. In the 2d vol. of this work, p. 99, it is stated that the title of earl of Dundee, conferred in 1660, on John Scrimgeour, 3d Viscount Dudhope, constable of Dundee, is extinct. It is but in abeyance or dormant. The patent of the earldom not being on record, its limitations are not known. The titles of Viscount Dudhope and Baron Scrimgeour, conferred on Sir John Scrimgeour of Dudhope, Nov. 15, 1641, were to him and the heirs male of his body, when failing, to heirs male whatsoever.

THE END.

